

## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA,

LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika

Authorised Capital	-	-	£10,000,000			
Subscribed Capital	-	£8,916,660	Reserve Fund	-	-	£2,893,335
Paid-up Capital	-	£2,229,165	Uncalled Capital	-	-	£6,687,495

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,  
and 77 King William Street, London, E C.4.  
London Wall Branch 63 LONDON WALL, E C.2  
West End Branch 9 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.2.  
New York Agency 87 WALL STREET  
Hamburg Agency Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 49-53 Schauenburger Strasse.  
Over 340 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa.

**BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

**EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.**

The STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free on application.  
It gives the latest information on all South and East African matters of Trade  
and Commercial interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

**38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2**

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

**Capital, £3,000,000.**

**Reserve Fund, £4,000,000.**

### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Henry Bateson, Esq.  
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.  
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, Bt, K B E.  
Archibald Auldjo Jamieson, Esq.  
W. E. Preston, Chief Manager.

Edward Fairbairn Mackay, Esq.  
William Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.  
Archibald Rose, Esq., C.I.E.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.  
Jasper Bertram Young, Esq.

J S Bruce, G. Miller, Managers.

Branches and Agencies:—Alor Star (Malay States), Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Hongkong, Iloilo, Ipoh, Karachi, Klang, Kobe, Kuala Kangsar (Perak), Kuala Lumpur, Kuching (Sarawak), Madras, Manila, Medan, New York, Peking, Penang, Peshawar, Rangoon, Saigon, Semarang (Java), Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (F.M.S.), Tavoy (Lower Burma), Tientsin, Tokyo, Tongkah (Bhuket), Tsingtao, Yokohama, Zamboanga (Philippine Islands).

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, and transact general Banking business connected with the East.  
Deposits of money are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application; interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December.

On Current Accounts interest is allowed at a per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £500.

The Bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.



THE  
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF  
THE STATES OF THE WORLD  
FOR THE YEAR

1928

EDITED BY

M. EPSTEIN, M.A., ~~RE.D.~~

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL, OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL, AND OF THE ROYAL  
ECONOMIC SOCIETIES

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION. REVISED AFTER  
OFFICIAL RETURNS

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED  
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1928

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents:—

LENGTH.				SURFACE MEASURE.			
Centimetre	...	...	0·39 inch	Square metre	...	10·26 sq. feet	
Metre	...	...	39·37 inches	Hectare	...	2·47 acres	
Kilometre	...	...	0·621 mile	Square kilometre	...	0·386 sq. mile	
LIQUID MEASURE.				DRY MEASURE.			
Litre	...	...	1·76 pints	Litre	...	0·91 quart	
Hectolitre	...	...	22 gallons	Hectolitre	...	2·75 bushels	
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS.				WEIGHT—TROY.			
Gramme	...	...	15·42 grains	Gramme	...	15·42 grains	
Kilogramme	...	...	2·205 pounds	Kilogramme	...	32·15 ounces	
Quintal	...	...	220·46 pounds	Kilogramme	...	2·68 pounds	
Ton	...	...	2204·6 pounds				

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Place	Unit	Par Value	Average 1927	Average 1926
New York . .	Dollar	4·86 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·86	4·85
Paris . . .	Franc	25·22 $\frac{1}{2}$	123·85	152·53
Brussels . .	Belga	35·00	34·93	34·76
Milan . . .	Lira	25·22 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>1</sup>	95·13	125·77
Berne . . .	Franc	25·22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25·24	25·15
Madrid . . .	Peseta	25·22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28·54	32·66
Amsterdam .	Florin	12·107	12·12	12·12
Berlin . . .	Mark	20·43	20·45	20·41
Prague . . .	Krone	24·02	164·00	164·00
Warsaw . . .	Zloty	43·38	43·68	44·33
Oslo . . .	Krone	18·159	18·66	21·82
Stockholm .	Krona	18·159	18·13	18·15

<sup>1</sup> In December, 1927, the lira was stabilized at Lire 92·46 = £1.

# CONTENTS

PART I. THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PART II. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PART III. OTHER COUNTRIES.



## INTRODUCTORY TABLES.

- I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1926-1927.
- II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM (1926 and 1927).
- III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.
- IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.
- V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.
- VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.
- VII.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.
- VIII.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.
- IX.—PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.
- X.—U.S. FUNDED DEBT AGREEMENTS.
- XI.—WORLD POPULATION, 1924 AND 1910.
- XII.—NATIONAL DEBT AND TAXATION PER HEAD OF  
POPULATION OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.
- XIII.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
  - I. MEMBERSHIP.
  - II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.
  - III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.
  - IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.
  - V. MANDATES.
  - VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.
- XIV.—THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ARGENTINA—Imports and Exports in 1927.	POLAND—Output of Pig-Iron, etc. 1926, 1927.
GREECE—Trade in 1926.	RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSIONER— New High Commissioner for Rhine.

## MAPS.

1. ZONES OF INFLUENCE IN MOROCCO.
2. LABRADOR BOUNDARY.

PART THE FIRST.  
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

REIGNING KING AND EMPEROR . . . . .	PAGE	3
I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .		5
II. INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES . . . . .		75
EUROPE—	PAGE	
NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	66	
ISLE OF MAN . . . . .	70	
CHANNEL ISLANDS . . . . .	71	
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	76	
GIBRALTAR . . . . .	90	
MALTA . . . . .	91	
ASIA—		
ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, &c. . . . .	94	
BAHRAIN ISLANDS . . . . .	95	
BORNEO (BRITISH) . . . . .	96	
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO . . . . .	96	
BRUNEI . . . . .	98	
SARAWAK . . . . .	98	
CEYLON . . . . .	99	
MALDIVE ISLANDS . . . . .	104	
CYPRUS . . . . .	105	
HONG KONG . . . . .	109	
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES . . . . .	113	
BRITISH PROVINCES—		
AJMER-MERWARA . . . . .	145	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS . . . . .	145	
ASSAM . . . . .	146	
BALUCHISTAN . . . . .	147	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY . . . . .	149	
BIHAR AND ORISSA . . . . .	151	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY . . . . .	152	
BURMA . . . . .	154	
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR . . . . .	156	
COORG . . . . .	157	
DELHI . . . . .	158	
MADRAS PRESIDENCY . . . . .	158	
LACCADIVE ISLANDS . . . . .	159	
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE . . . . .	160	
PUNJAB . . . . .	160	
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH . . . . .	162	
INDIAN STATES & AGEN- CIES . . . . .	164	
ASSAM STATE . . . . .	164	
BALUCHISTAN STATES . . . . .	164	
ASIA—	PAGE	
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES—		
INDIAN STATES & AGEN- CIES—		
BARODA . . . . .	165	
BENGAL STATES . . . . .	165	
BIHAR & ORISSA STATES . . . . .	165	
BOMBAY STATES . . . . .	165	
BURMA STATES . . . . .	166	
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES . . . . .	166	
GWALIOR . . . . .	166	
HYDERABAD . . . . .	167	
KASHMIR AND JAMMU . . . . .	167	
MADRAS STATES . . . . .	168	
MYSORE . . . . .	168	
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCIES . . . . .	169	
PUNJAB STATES . . . . .	169	
RAJPUTANA . . . . .	170	
SIKKIM . . . . .	170	
UNITED PROVINCES STATES . . . . .	171	
THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . . . . .	171	
COCOS OF KEELING ISLANDS . . . . .	176	
CHRISTMAS ISLAND . . . . .	177	
LABUAN . . . . .	177	
FEDERATED MALAY STATES . . . . .	177	
THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDER- ATION . . . . .	181	
WEIHAHWEI . . . . .	184	
<i>Mandated Territories—</i>		
PALESTINE . . . . .	185	
TRANS-JORDAN . . . . .	191	
AFRICA—		
BRITISH EAST AFRICA . . . . .	193	
KENYA COLONY AND PRO- TECTORATE . . . . .	193	
UGANDA PROTECTORATE . . . . .	197	
ZANZIBAR . . . . .	199	
MAURITIUS . . . . .	204	
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE . . . . .	207	
ST. HELENA . . . . .	209	

	PAGE		PAGE
FRANCE—		GERMANY—STATES OF GER-	
AFRICA—		MANY—	
ALGERIA . . . . .	897	THURINGIA . . . . .	977
TUNIS . . . . .	904	WALDECK . . . . .	978
FRENCH CONGO . . . . .	909	WÜRTTEMBERG . . . . .	979
MADAGASCAR . . . . .	911	GREECE . . . . .	981
MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO		GUATEMALA . . . . .	992
ISLANDS . . . . .	915	HAITI . . . . .	997
RÉUNION . . . . .	917	HONDURAS . . . . .	1001
SOMALI COAST . . . . .	917	HUNGARY . . . . .	1006
WEST AFRICA AND THE SA-		IRAQ . . . . .	1015
HARA . . . . .	918	ITALY . . . . .	1020
SENEGAL . . . . .	920	FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES—	
GUINEA . . . . .	921	ERITREA . . . . .	1044
IVORY COAST . . . . .	922	SOMALILAND . . . . .	1045
DAHOMY . . . . .	923	TRIPOLITANIA . . . . .	1047
FRENCH SUDAN . . . . .	924	CYRENAICA . . . . .	1049
UPPER VOLTA . . . . .	925	ÆGEAN ISLANDS . . . . .	1051
MAURITANIA . . . . .	925	TIENTSIN (CONCESSION OF)	1052
NIGER . . . . .	925	JAPAN . . . . .	1055
<i>Mandated Territories—</i>		KOREA . . . . .	1072
Togo . . . . .	926	FORMOSA (TAIWAN) . . . . .	1076
CAMEROON . . . . .	927	PESCADORES . . . . .	1077
AMERICA—		SAKHALIN . . . . .	1077
GUADELOUPE AND DEPEND-		KWANTUNG . . . . .	1077
ENCIES . . . . .	928	PACIFIC ISLANDS . . . . .	1078
GUIANA . . . . .	929	LATVIA . . . . .	1081
MARTINIQUE . . . . .	930	LIBERIA . . . . .	1086
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	930	LIECHTENSTEIN . . . . .	1090
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—		LITHUANIA . . . . .	1091
NEW CALEDONIA AND DE-		LUXEMBURG . . . . .	1095
PENDENCIES . . . . .	931	MEXICO . . . . .	1098
NEW HEBRIDES . . . . .	933	MONACO . . . . .	1107
FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN		MOROCCO . . . . .	1109
OCEANIA . . . . .	933	NEPÁL . . . . .	1120
GERMANY . . . . .	934	NETHERLANDS (THE)	1122
THE SAAR . . . . .	956	COLONIES . . . . .	1140
STATES OF GERMANY—		DUTCH EAST INDIES . . . . .	1140
ANHALT . . . . .	956	DUTCH WEST INDIES—	
BADEN . . . . .	957	SURINAM OR DUTCH	
BAVARIA . . . . .	959	GUIANA . . . . .	1147
BREMEN . . . . .	962	CURAÇAO . . . . .	1149
BRUNSWICK . . . . .	962	NICARAGUA . . . . .	1152
HAMBURG . . . . .	963	NORWAY . . . . .	1157
HESSE . . . . .	964	SPITSBERGEN . . . . .	1170
LIPPE . . . . .	966	PANAMA . . . . .	1172
LÜBECK . . . . .	966	PANAMA CANAL . . . . .	1176
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN	967	PARAGUAY . . . . .	1180
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ .	967	PERSIA . . . . .	1185
OLDENBURG . . . . .	968	PERU . . . . .	1196
PRUSSIA . . . . .	968	POLAND . . . . .	1206
SAXONY . . . . .	974		
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE . . .	976		

# CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGE		PAGE
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1217	SIAM . . . . .	1288
DEPENDENCIES . . . . .	1224	SPAIN . . . . .	1295
ROME, SEE AND CHURCH		SWEDEN . . . . .	1315
OF . . . . .	1230	SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1333
RUMANIA . . . . .	1235	TURKEY . . . . .	1347
RUSSIA . . . . .	1244	URUGUAY . . . . .	1361
SALVADOR . . . . .	1274	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1368
SAN MARINO . . . . .	1278		
SERB, CROAT AND			
SLOVENE STATE	1278		
INDEX . . . . .			1377

# INDEX TO INTRODUCTORY TABLES AND ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

**ARGENTINA—**

- Commerce (1927), xxxv
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii
- Austria, Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii

**BELGIUM—**

- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv
- Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- British Empire—**
  - Area and population (1926-27), xvi, xvii
  - Commerce (1926-27), xvi, xvii
  - Debt (1926-27), xvi, xvii
  - Finance (1926-27), xvi, xvii
  - Fleet (1928), xx, xxi
  - Gold (1913-27), xix

**CANADA—**

- Area and population (1926-27), xvii
- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Commerce (1926-27), xvii
- Debt (1926-27), xvii
- Finance (1926-27), xvii

**Commerce—**

- Argentina (1927), xxxv
- British Empire (1926-27), xvi, xvii
- Greece (1926), xxxvi

**Czechoslovakia—**

- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv
- Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii

**DEBT, British Empire (1926-27), xvi, xvii****Denmark—**

- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii
- Diamonds, World's Production (1913, 1921-26), xx

**ESTONIA—**

- Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv

**FINANCE—**

- British Empire (1926-27), xvi, xvii
- Great Britain and N.Ireland (1926-27), xvii
- League of Nations, xxviii, xxix

**Finland—**

- Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Fleets of the World (1928), xx, xxi
- Foreign Exchange Rates, vi

**France—**

- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Fleet (1928), xx, xxi
- Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv
- Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- National Debt, xxv

**France—**

- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii
- Taxation (1913-26), xxv
- Funded Debt Agreements with U.S., xxiv

**GERMANY—**

- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Fleet (1928), xx, xxi
- Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- National Debt, xxv
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Rhineland High Commissioner, xxxvi
- Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii
- Taxation (1913-26), xxv
- Gold, World's Production (1913-27), xix
- Great Britain—**
  - Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv
  - Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- Great Britain and N. Ireland—**
  - Area and population (1926-27), xvi, xvii
  - Commerce (1926-27), xvi
  - Debt (1926-27), xvi
  - Finance (1926-27), xvi
  - Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii, xxiii
- Greece—**
  - Commerce (1926), xxxvi
  - Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
  - Shipbuilding (1924, 1927), xxii

**HUNGARY, Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv****INDIA—**

- Area and population (1926-27), xvi
- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Commerce (1926-27), xvi
- Debt (1926-27), xvi
- Finance (1926-27), xvi
- Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii
- International Institute of Agriculture, xxxii-xxxiv
- International Labour Organisation, xxx-xxxii
- Iron and Steel, World's Production (1913, 1926-27), xix

**Italy—**

- Fleet (1928), xx, xxi
- Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii
- Taxation (1913-26), xxv

**JAPAN—**

- Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii
- Fleet (1928), xx, xxi
- Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix
- Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii
- Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii
- Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii



LATVIA, Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A.,  
xxiv

League of Nations, The, xxvi-xxxii

Budget, xxviii, xxix

International Labour Organisation, xxx-  
xxxii

Mandates, xxix, xxx

Membership, xxvi

Organs, xxvii, xxviii

Publications, xxix

Lithuania, Funded Debt Agreement,  
U.S.A., xxiv

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,  
vi

Mexico, Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii

NATIONAL DEBT AND TAXATION  
PER HEAD, Various Countries,  
xxv

Netherlands, The—

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxii

Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii

Norway—

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxii

Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (1927),  
Various Countries, xxii

Petroleum, World's Production (1926, 1927),  
xviii

Pig Iron, World's Production (1913, 1923-  
27), xiv

Poland—

Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii

Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii

Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii

Pig Iron, etc. (1926, 1927), xxxv

Population, World's (1910, 1924), xxiv

Portugal, Parliamentary Franchise (1927),  
xxiii

RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
xxxvi

Rumania—

Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii

Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii

RUSSIA [See Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics]—

Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii

Iron and steel (1913, 1926-27), xix

Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii

SERB, CROAT, AND SLOVENE STATE  
(Yugoslavia)—

Funded Debt Agreement, U.S.A., xxiv

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii

Shipbuilding, World's (1914, 1927), xxii,  
xxiii

South Africa, Union of—

Area and population (1926-27), xvi

Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii

Commerce (1926-27), xvi

Debt (1926-27), xvi

Diamonds (1913, 1921-26), xx

Finance (1926-27), xvi

Spain—

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxii

Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii

Steel, World's Production (1913, 1926-27),  
xix

Sweden—

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxii

Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii

Switzerland, Parliamentary Franchise  
(1927), xxiii

TAXATION, Various Countries (1913-26),  
xxv

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST RE-  
PUBLICS, Fleet (1928), xx, xxi

United Kingdom—

Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii

National Debt and Taxation per head,  
xxv

United States of America—

Coal (1913, 1925-27), xviii

Fleet (1928), xx, xxi

Funded Debt Agreements, xxiv

Iron and Steel (1913, 1926-27), xix

National Debt, xxv

Parliamentary Franchise (1927), xxiii

Petroleum (1926, 1927), xviii

Shipbuilding (1914, 1927), xxii

Taxation (1913-26), xxv

## INTRODUCTORY TABLES

## I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1926-27.

N.B.—The following table gives the latest figures available, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases estimates have been given.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	94,693	44,200	305,701	332,475	7,553,000	1,219,387	832,168
<i>Europe:</i>							
Irish Free State	27,000	2,973 <sup>a</sup>	28,232	28,232	—	61,286 <sup>a</sup>	41,185 <sup>a</sup>
Gibraltar	2	21	159	148	—	—	1,357
Malta	122	213	912	825	—	4,539	—
<i>Asia:</i>							
Aden, Perin and Prot.	9,000	55	41	—	—	6,075	5,645
Bahrain Islands	250	120 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	50	1,712	889
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	77,106	1,000	1,072 <sup>a</sup>	703 <sup>a</sup>	—	3,526	8,708
Ceylon	26,332	6,125 <sup>a</sup>	8,801 <sup>a</sup>	7,333 <sup>a</sup>	12,667	27,191	33,576
Cyprus	3,584	311	629	655 <sup>a</sup>	187	1,570 <sup>a</sup>	1,103 <sup>a</sup>
Hong Kong	391	891 <sup>a</sup>	2,375 <sup>a</sup>	3,173 <sup>a</sup>	842	75,055 <sup>a</sup>	70,672 <sup>a</sup>
India	1,805,332 <sup>a</sup>	318,942 <sup>a</sup>	131,062	130,049	725,932	211,184	221,533
Straits Settlements	1,600	884	4,254 <sup>a</sup>	4,311 <sup>a</sup>	—	25,654	142,695 <sup>a</sup>
Fed. Malay States	27,648	1,476 <sup>a</sup>	11,963 <sup>a</sup>	10,227 <sup>a</sup>	9,855	150,395 <sup>a</sup>	61,937 <sup>a</sup>
Other Malay States	28,486	1,123	3,703 <sup>a</sup>	3,174 <sup>a</sup>	729	6,745 <sup>a</sup>	24,549 <sup>a</sup>
Welshwei	285	164	30	25	—	—	—
Iraq *	143,250	2,849	4,325	3,811	—	8,028	3,772
Palestine *	9,000	757	2,565	2,524	—	7,603 <sup>a</sup>	1,588 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Africa:</i>							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	212,000	2,787 <sup>a</sup>	2,497 <sup>a</sup>	2,415 <sup>a</sup>	8,500	7,441 <sup>a</sup>	7,845 <sup>a</sup>
Uganda	110,400	3,197 <sup>a</sup>	1,860 <sup>a</sup>	1,286 <sup>a</sup>	1,105	—	—
Zanzibar	1,020	217 <sup>a</sup>	487 <sup>a</sup>	690 <sup>a</sup>	1,700	1,334 <sup>a</sup>	2,030 <sup>a</sup>
Mauritius and Dep.	809	398 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	1,766	3,373 <sup>a</sup>	2,533 <sup>a</sup>
Nyasaland Prot.	37,890	1,292 <sup>a</sup>	348	319	727	—	671 <sup>a</sup>
St. Helena and Ascension	81	22	22	20	—	58	41 <sup>a</sup>
Seychelles	156	26 <sup>a</sup>	44 <sup>a</sup>	48 <sup>a</sup>	—	114 <sup>a</sup>	153 <sup>a</sup>
Somaliand Prot.	68,000	345 <sup>a</sup>	91	149	—	907 <sup>a</sup>	243 <sup>a</sup>
Basutoland	11,716	498	274	273	—	665 <sup>a</sup>	697 <sup>a</sup>
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,006	132	132	109	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	877 <sup>a</sup>	1,342 <sup>a</sup>	1,762 <sup>a</sup>	3,000	4,892	5,723
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,145 <sup>a</sup>	421	455	—	1,726 <sup>a</sup>	490 <sup>a</sup>
Swaziland	6,704	113	92	112	55	—	—
Union of S. Africa	472,347	6,959	28,577	22,009	231,476	72,598 <sup>a</sup>	75,267 <sup>a</sup>
Nigeria	335,700	18,766 <sup>a</sup>	7,734	7,585	23,559	18,597 <sup>a</sup>	17,940 <sup>a</sup>
Gambia	4,134	200 <sup>a</sup>	214 <sup>a</sup>	214 <sup>a</sup>	104	618	728

	2,078	4,365	4,398	11,791	10,259	12,105
Gold Coast and Prot.	80,000	4,365	4,398	11,791	10,259	12,105
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	855	957	1,780	2,178	1,821
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,802	5,809	—	6,714	4,998
Tanganyika Territory*	865,000	1,975	2,284	—	3,153	3,129
S. W. Africa*	332,400	889	—	—	2,503	3,203
Cameroun*	31,000	—	—	—	275	221
Togoland*	12,600	—	—	—	—	—
<i>America:</i>						
Bermudas	19	314	291	50	1,405	240
Canada	3,729,665	83,062	66,573	474,508	214,769	204,079
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	281	156	—	709	4,401
British Guiana	89,480	1,054	1,173	2,701	2,729	2,864
British Honduras	8,598	230	214	928	214	166
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,794	2,390	2,418	16,498	5,504	5,572
Bahamas	4,404	502	374	151	2,060	406
Barbados	166	387	419	591	2,153	1,287
Jamaica, etc.	4,431	2,147	2,046	4,672	5,638	4,259
Leeward Islands	715	289	259	279	843	662
Trinidad	1,974	1,737	1,580	3,842	4,407	5,546
Windward Islands	516	292	263	440	842	862
<i>Australasia:</i>						
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	78,168	85,193	642,845	164,745	144,776
Papua	90,540	112	168	—	456	454
New Zealand	104,751	24,943	24,856	245,851	49,800	45,276
Fiji	7,083	585	536	154	1,481	1,740
Pacific Islands	11,450	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea*	89,252	177	—	—	661	1,680
Western Samoa*	1,250	150	146	—	346	379
Nauru*	10	16	14	—	104	—

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION

	Area, sq. miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	94,632	44,200,000
Europe	27,125	3,899,000
Asia	2,128,263	352,650,000
Africa	3,830,274	50,397,000
America	4,008,214	11,142,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,795,000
Total	13,355,426	449,538,000

\* Mandated territories.

1 Year 1925-26.

2 Year 1936.

3 Year 1924-25.

4 Estimated.

5 Including Feudatory States, 711,082 sq. miles.

6 Including Feudatory States, population 71,989,000.

N.B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange.

## II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The following table is an estimate of the world's production of petroleum for 2 years (in barrels):—

Country.	1926	Per cent.	1927	Per cent.
	Barrels		Barrels	
United States . . . . .	770,874,000	70·18	905,800,000	72·23
Russia . . . . .	64,311,000	5·86	72,400,000	5·77
Venezuela . . . . .	37,266,000	3·39	64,400,000	5·14
Mexico . . . . .	90,421,000	8·23	64,200,000	5·12
Persia . . . . .	35,842,000	3·26	36,800,000	2·98
Rumania . . . . .	23,314,000	2·12	26,100,000	2·08
Netherlands East Indies . . . . .	21,242,000	1·94	21,400,000	1·71
Colombia . . . . .	6,444,000	0·59	14,600,000	1·16
Peru . . . . .	10,762,000	0·98	9,800,000	0·78
Argentina . . . . .	7,952,000	0·72	8,700,000	0·69
British India . . . . .	3,728,000	0·30	8,200,000	0·65
Poland . . . . .	5,844,000	0·53	5,800,000	0·46
Trinidad . . . . .	5,278,000	0·45	5,200,000	0·42
Sarawak . . . . .	4,942,000	0·45	5,000,000	0·40
Japan . . . . .	1,900,000	0·17	1,700,000	0·14
Egypt . . . . .	1,188,000	0·11	1,270,000	0·10
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,121,000	0·19	2,775,000	0·22
Total . . . . .	1,098,429,000	100·00	1,254,145,000	100·00

## III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the world's production of coal for 4 years (in millions of tons):—

Country	1913	1925	1926	1927
United States . . . . .	517·0	530·5	601·0	556·8
United Kingdom . . . . .	292·0	247·1	128·3	260·0
Germany . . . . .	140·7	132·6	145·4	153·6
France . . . . .	44·0	48·0	52·4	52·6
Japan . . . . .	23·3	31·5	29·2	30·3
Poland . . . . .	41·0	29·1	25·8	37·4
Belgium . . . . .	22·8	23·1	25·3	27·5
British India . . . . .	16·5	20·3	20·8	21·8
Russia . . . . .	29·1	17·7	26·4	31·2
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	19·4	12·7	14·6	14·5
South Africa . . . . .	8·2	11·8	12·4	12·0
Saar . . . . .	12·1	13·0	13·7	13·6
Canada . . . . .	13·5	8·6	11·7	12·4
Netherlands . . . . .	1·9	6·8	8·6	9·2
Other countries . . . . .	40·8	50·7	52·0	50·0
	1,222·8	1,133·5	1,167·1	1,232·4

## IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

The following table gives an estimate of the world's production of pig iron and steel for 3 years (in thousands of tons):—

Country	Pig iron			Steel		
	1913	1926	1927	1913	1926	1927
United States . . .	30,653	39,101	36,600	31,301	48,294	44,450
Germany . . . . .	19,000	9,489	12,850	18,632	12,145	15,975
France . . . . .	5,126	9,281	9,150	4,614	8,295	8,100
Great Britain . . . .	10,200	2,442	7,350	7,664	3,560	9,200
Belgium . . . . .	2,445	3,345	3,685	2,428	3,820	3,645
Russia . . . . .	4,568	2,888	2,930	4,181	3,052	3,485
Luxemburg . . . . .	—	2,472	2,675	—	2,268	2,420
The Saar . . . . .	—	1,599	1,700	—	1,709	1,890
Czechoslovakia . . . .	—	1,071	1,230	—	1,819	1,625
Japan . . . . .	239	1,160	1,225	—	1,475	1,685
India . . . . .	204	900	1,000	—	520	555
Total (including all other countries)	77,714	77,450	85,040	74,687	91,559	99,140

## V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The following table shows the world's production of gold (in millions of pounds sterling).—

Year	British Empire	Foreign Countries	World	Decrease per cent., as compared with 1915, the year of maximum world output	
				British Empire	World
1913 . . . . .	58·6	36·1	94·7	—	—
1914 . . . . .	56·5	33·9	90·4	—	—
1915 . . . . .	60·6	35·8	96·4	—	—
1916 . . . . .	59·5	34·0	93·5	1·5	3·0
1917 . . . . .	56·1	30·2	86·3	7·5	10·5
1918 . . . . .	51·0	28·0	79·0	16·0	18·0
1919 . . . . .	50·1	24·9	75·0	17·5	22·0
1920 . . . . .	48·1	20·9	69·0	20·5	28·5
1921 . . . . .	47·4	20·6	68·0	22·0	29·5
1922 . . . . .	44·0	20·9	65·5	26·5	32·0
1923 . . . . .	53·4	22·1	75·5	12·0	21·5
1924 . . . . .	56·0	25·0	81·0	7·5	16·0
1925 . . . . .	56·1	24·9	81·0	7·5	16·0
1926 . . . . .	57·5	24·5	82·0	5·0	15·0
1927 <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	58·3	23·7	82·0	4·0	15·0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

## VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

The following table shows the world's production of diamonds (in 1,000 carats):—

—	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
South Africa . . . . .	5151.0	823.1	609.5	2053.1	2450.4	2417.0	3143.0
Belgian Congo . . . . .	15.5	174.0	250.3	415.0	548.3	880.2	1108.0
S.W. Africa . . . . .	1570.2	171.3	144.2	433.2	492.7	515.0	520.0
Gold Coast . . . . .	—	1.79	6.54	8.04	110.8	276.0	417.0
British Guiana . . . . .	11.1	102.6	163.6	214.7	185.6	188.2	190.0
Angola . . . . .	—	106.7	98.7	99.5	118.0	126.6	150.0
Brazil . . . . .	45.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Rhodesia . . . . .	0.1	0.14	0.26	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Total (including all countries) . . . . .	6792.9	1433.1	1896.2	3281.9	3968.4	4466.8	5597.0

## VII.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1928:—

## BUILT.

—	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany
Battleships . . . . .	16	18	0	9	5	5	8
Battle Cruisers . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers . . . . .	49	32	35	16	13	6	8
Cruiser Minelayers . . . . .	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers . . . . .	8 <sup>1</sup>	3	4	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders . . . . .	17	—	—	7	11	—	—
Destroyers . . . . .	150	309 <sup>3</sup>	114	45	64	77	17 <sup>4</sup>
Torpedo Boats . . . . .	—	—	—	7	47	6	16
Submarines . . . . .	55	121	65	44	45	24	—
Sloops . . . . .	28	—	—	8	24 <sup>5</sup>	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats . . . . .	6	—	2	2	132	25	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels . . . . .	—	12	5	46	9	2	3
River Gunboats . . . . .	19	7	8	9	2	4	—
Minesweepers . . . . .	31	42	4	26	48 <sup>4</sup>	2	35

## BUILDING.

	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany
Battleships . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battle Cruisers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers . . . . .	13	8	6	6	6	2 <sup>5</sup>	3
Cruiser Minelayers . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers . . . . .	1	—	1	1 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders . . . . .	1	—	—	12	12	—	—
Destroyers . . . . .	3	—	12	19	3	—	13 <sup>7</sup>
Torpedo Boats . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines . . . . .	12	3	12	46	18	—	—
Sloops . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats . . . . .	—	—	—	3	4	1	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats . . . . .	1	5	—	1	—	—	—
Minesweepers . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	7	—

<sup>1</sup> Including 2 Cruisers under reconstruction as Aircraft Carriers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 14 fitted as Minelayers and 25 assigned to Coast Guard duties.

<sup>3</sup> Aviation Transport.

<sup>4</sup> Six of these are combined Minelayers and Minesweepers.

<sup>5</sup> Of pre-Revolutionary design. Work proceeding slowly, or, in some cases work stopped.

<sup>6</sup> Classed in Germany as large Torpedo Boats.

<sup>7</sup> Classed in Germany as large or small Torpedo Boats.

<sup>8</sup> Four of these are Minelayers.

## PROJECTED.

	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany
Financial year (inclusive) up to which programme extends . . . . .	1929	—	1931- 1932	1928	1927- 1928	—	1927
Battleships . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battle Cruisers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers . . . . .	5	25	2	1	1	—	—
Cruiser Minelayers . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers . . . . .	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders . . . . .	2	9	—	6	1	—	—
Destroyers . . . . .	18	12	18	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Boats . . . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines . . . . .	12	32	4	8	1	—	—
Sloops . . . . .	4	—	—	12	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats . . . . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Number not yet published.

## VIII.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total tonnage of steamers and motor ships of the world in June, 1927, was 63,267,000 gross tons, as compared with 45,404,000 gross tons in June, 1914. The following table shows details.—

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1927	Difference between 1927 and 1914
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	18,892,000	19,179,000	+ 287,000
British Dominions . . . . .	1,632,000	2,699,000	+1,067,000
Denmark . . . . .	770,000	1,032,000	+ 262,000
France . . . . .	1,922,000	3,362,000	+1,440,000
Germany . . . . .	5,135,000	3,320,000	-1,815,000
Greece . . . . .	821,000	1,026,000	+ 205,000
Holland . . . . .	1,472,000	2,645,000	+1,173,000
Italy . . . . .	1,430,000	3,396,000	+1,966,000
Japan . . . . .	1,708,000	4,033,000	+2,325,000
Norway . . . . .	1,957,000	2,803,000	+ 846,000
Spain . . . . .	884,000	1,136,000	+ 252,000
Sweden . . . . .	1,015,000	1,329,000	+ 314,000
United States (Sea) . . . . .	2,027,000	11,171,000	+9,144,000
United States (Lakes) . . . . .	2,260,000	2,435,000	+ 175,000
Other Countries . . . . .	3,479,000	8,701,000	+ 5,222,000
Total . . . . .	45,404,000	63,267,000	+17,863,000

The steel steamers and motor ships under construction (in thousands of gross tons) on June 30 of the last 2 years are shown as follows:—

Country	Steamers		Motor ships		Total	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
Great Britain & Ireland	545	758	293	627	838	1,385
Germany . . . . .	87	224	58	181	145	406
Italy . . . . .	70	46	215	180	285	226
Netherlands . . . . .	41	58	107	118	148	171
United States . . . . .	108	115	16	29	119	144
France . . . . .	99	41	55	96	154	137
Denmark . . . . .	2	2	41	76	43	78
Russia . . . . .	—	31	—	43	—	74
Sweden . . . . .	5	3	36	51	41	54
Spain . . . . .	35	87	18	1	48	38
Japan . . . . .	11	9	27	13	38	22
Norway . . . . .	4	5	—	—	4	5
Other countries . . . . .	48	37	23	47	71	84
Total . . . . .	1,050	1,366	884	1,457	1,934	2,823



# INTRODUCTORY TABLES

xxiii

The comparison of gross tonnage owned at June, 1927, and June, 1926, is shown as follows (in gross tons):—

Where Owned	1926.			1927.		
	Steamers & Motor-ships	Sailing Vessels	Total	Steamers & Motor-ships	Sailing Vessels	Total
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	19,263,785	136,012	19,399,797	19,179,029	129,993	19,309,022
Other Countries . . .	43,408,152	1,976,421	45,384,573	44,088,273	1,795,615	45,883,888
Total . . .	62,671,937	2,112,433	64,784,370	63,267,302	1,925,608	65,192,910

## IX.—PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the qualifying ages for the franchise in a number of countries for men and women respectively (May, 1927) —

—	Upper Chamber	Lower Chamber	—	Upper Chamber	Lower Chamber
Argentine Re-public—			Netherlands—		
Men . . .	18	18	Men . . .	25	25
Women . . .	No franchise	No franchise	Women . . .	25	25
Austria—	Not a popularly elected Chamber	20	Norway—	There is no Second Chamber	23
Men . . .		20	Men . . .		23
Women . . .			Women . . .		
Belgium—			Poland—		
Men . . .	21	21	Men . . .	30	21
Women . . .	21	21	Women . . .	30	21
Czechoslovakia—			Portugal—		
Men . . .	26	21	Men . . .	21	21
Women . . .	26	26	Women . . .	No franchise	No franchise
Denmark—			Rumania—		
Men . . .	35	25	Men . . .	40	21
Women . . .	35	25	Women . . .	No franchise	No franchise
Finland—	There is no Second Chamber	24	Serb-Croat-Slovene State—	There is no Second Chamber	21
Men . . .		24	Men . . .		No franchise
Women . . .			Women . . .		
France—			Spain—		
Men . . .	21	21	Men . . .	Parliamentary institutions are in abeyance	
Women . . .	No franchise	No franchise	Women . . .		
Germany—	Not a popularly elected Chamber	20	Sweden—		
Men . . .		20	Men . . .	27	23
Women . . .			Women . . .	27	23
Greece—	There is no Second Chamber	21	Switzerland—		
Men . . .		No franchise	Men . . .	20	20
Women . . .			Women . . .	No franchise	No franchise
Italy—	Not a popularly elected Chamber	21	United States of America—		
Men . . .		No franchise	Men . . .	21	21
Women . . .			Women . . .	21	21
Japan—	Not a popularly elected Chamber	25			
Men . . .		No franchise			
Women . . .					

## X.—U.S. FUNDED DEBT AGREEMENTS.

The funded debt agreements between the United States and thirteen European countries may be summarised as follows.—

Country	Date of Agreement	Original Principal (net)	Funded Interest	Funded Debt
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Belgium . . . . .	August 18, 1925	377,029,570	40,750,430	417,780,000
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	October 13, 1925	91,879,671	23,120,329	115,000,000
Estonia . . . . .	October 28, 1925	12,066,222	1,768,778	13,835,000
Finland . . . . .	May 1, 1928	8,281,926	718,074	9,000,000
France . . . . .	April 29, 1926	3,340,516,043	684,483,956	4,025,000,000
Great Britain . . . . .	June 19, 1923	4,074,818,358	525,181,642	4,600,000,000
Hungary . . . . .	April 25, 1924	1,685,835	253,164	1,939,000
Italy . . . . .	November 14, 1925	1,647,869,197	394,130,802	2,042,000,000
Latvia . . . . .	September 24, 1925	5,182,287	642,713	5,775,000
Lithuania . . . . .	September 22, 1924	4,981,628	1,048,371	6,030,000
Poland . . . . .	November 14, 1922	159,666,972	18,893,028	78,560,000
Rumania . . . . .	December 4, 1925	36,128,494	8,461,505	44,590,000
Yugoslavia . . . . .	May 3, 1926	51,037,886	11,812,113	62,850,000
Total . . . . .		9,811,094,089	1,711,259,905	11,522,354,000

The French agreement has not been ratified, either by France or the United States, but France has twice made payments on account.

## XI.—WORLD POPULATION IN 1910 AND 1924.

An estimate of the world's population in 1924, as compared with 1910, formed by the International Institute of Statistics, is shown as follows :—

—	1910	1924	Increase per cent.
Europe . . . . .	447,480,000	462,227,000	3.29
America . . . . .	180,897,000	227,133,000	26.00
Africa . . . . .	126,854,000	137,361,000	8.27
Asia . . . . .	858,497,000	1,060,238,000	23.50
Oceania . . . . .	6,866,000	7,915,000	15.80
Total . . . . .	1,620,094,000	1,894,874,000	17.00

## XII.—NATIONAL DEBT AND TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the National debt and the amount *per capita* of the population for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States; and also the taxation per head of the population (1926 or 1926-27):—

Countries	Currency	Debt		
		Amount	Per Head	= £ Sterling
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	£	7,622,900,000	168·5	= £168 10 0
France <sup>2</sup>	Paper francs	Internal 293,647,000,000	7,207·1	
		External 182,784,000,000	4,486·2	
		Total 476,431,000,000	11,693·2	= £94 6 0
Germany <sup>3</sup>	Reichsmarks	4,351,200,000 <sup>5</sup>	68·8	= £3 7 4
U.S.A. <sup>4</sup>	Dollars	18,726,760,000	160·6	= £33 0 5

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the United Kingdom include external debts payable in United States dollars amounting to \$4,662,727,800, converted into sterling at par of exchange.

<sup>2</sup> The figures for the external debt of France represent the equivalent in paper francs, at the current rate of exchange, of the various obligations of France in foreign currencies, including the war debts to this country and to the United States, at their nominal amount.

<sup>3</sup> The figures for Germany represent the amount of the public debt of the German Reich, but do not include either the debt of Germany for reparations or the debts of the separate German States.

<sup>4</sup> The figures for the United States represent the debt of the Federal Government and do not include the debts of the several States of the Union.

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of reparation debt.

Year	Taxation per Head			Italy	U.S.A. <sup>1</sup>
	United Kingdom	France	Germany <sup>2</sup>		
	£ s. d.	Francs	Reichs- marks	Lire	\$
1918 or 1918-14	3 11 4	84·5	81·3	53·8	6·8
1919 or 1919-20	21 14 5	221·1	— <sup>2</sup>	179·8	53·8
1920 or 1920-21	22 0 8	392·2	— <sup>2</sup>	248·7	45·2
1921 or 1921-22	18 1 10	426·0	— <sup>2</sup>	312·9	32·5
1922 or 1922-23	17 8 1 <sup>3</sup>	467·7	— <sup>2</sup>	327·7	28·6
1923 or 1923-24	16 2 5 <sup>3</sup>	522·7	— <sup>2</sup>	373·2	29·7
1924 or 1924-25	15 9 0 <sup>3</sup>	676·1	117·0	380·4	27·5
1925 or 1925-26	15 2 8 <sup>3</sup>	702·4	108·4	426·8	29·6
1926 or 1926-27	14 11 8 <sup>3</sup>	910·2	113·4	394·4	30·0
		= £7 6 10	= £5 10 11	= £4 5 9	= £6 3 5

<sup>1</sup> Excluding taxation raised by States.

<sup>2</sup> Owing to the depreciation of the paper mark, the annual returns of tax revenue during the period 1919 to 1924 are of no statistical value.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding Irish Free State.

## XIII.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

*Secretary-General.*—Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (*i.e.*, the constitution of the League) [For the text of the Covenant, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1921, page xxviii], not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration or enquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States Members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

## 1. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 55 States are members of the League (March, 1928):—

ABYSSINIA . . . . .	September 28, 1923	ITALY . . . . .	January 10, 1920
ALBANIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	December 16, 1920	JAPAN . . . . .	" "
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	July 18, 1919	LATVIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	September 22, 1921
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	January 10, 1920	LIBERIA . . . . .	June 30, 1920
AUSTRIA . . . . .	December 16, "	LITHUANIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	September 22, 1921
BELGIUM . . . . .	January 10, "	LUXEMBURG . . . . .	December 16, 1920
BOLIVIA . . . . .	January 10, "	NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	January 10, 1920
BRAZIL <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	" "	NICARAGUA . . . . .	November 3, "
BULGARIA . . . . .	December 16, "	NORWAY . . . . .	March 5, "
CANADA . . . . .	January 10, "	PANAMA . . . . .	January 9, "
CHILE . . . . .	November 4, 1919	PARAGUAY . . . . .	December 26, 1910
CHINA . . . . .	July 16, 1920	PERSIA . . . . .	November 21, "
COLOMBIA . . . . .	February 16, "	PERU . . . . .	January 10, 1920
CUBA . . . . .	March 8, "	POLAND . . . . .	" "
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 10, "	PORTUGAL . . . . .	April 8, "
DENMARK . . . . .	March 8, "	RUMANIA . . . . .	" "
ESTONIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	September 22, 1921	SANTO DOMINGO . . . . .	September 29, 1924
FINLAND <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	December 16, 1920	SAN SALVADOR . . . . .	March 10, "
FRANCE . . . . .	January 10, "	SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE . . . . .	February 10, 1920
GERMANY . . . . .	September 8, 1926	SIAM . . . . .	January 10, "
GREECE . . . . .	March 30, 1920	SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	" "
GUATEMALA . . . . .	January 10, "	SPAIN <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	" "
HAITI . . . . .	June 30, "	SWEDEN . . . . .	March 9, "
HOLLAND . . . . .	March 9, "	SWITZERLAND . . . . .	" 8, "
HONDURAS . . . . .	November 3, "	UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	January 10, "
HUNGARY . . . . .	September 18, 1922	URUGUAY . . . . .	" "
INDIA . . . . .	January 10, 1920	VENEZUELA . . . . .	March 3, "
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 10, 1923		

<sup>1</sup> Signed the treaties concerning protection of national minorities as a condition of their entry into the League.

<sup>2</sup> Brazil on June 12, 1926, and Spain on September 8, 1926, announced their withdrawal from the League; according to Art. 1, par. 3, of the Covenant, the notice of withdrawal only comes into force two years after it has been given. On March 22, 1928, Spain resolved to continue a member of the League.

The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

The following 9 States are not members of the League:—United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and the Hejaz and other Arab States. Costa Rica became a member of the League on December 16, 1920, but on December 24, 1924, she gave notice of her intention to withdraw, on the ground of the expense involved. The notice became effective on December 24, 1926.

## II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

The primary organs of the League are :—

1. The Council.
2. The Assembly.
3. The Secretariat.
4. The International Labour Organisation.
5. The Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague).

## 1. THE COUNCIL.

The Council was originally composed of four permanent Members (the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan) and four non-permanent Members to be elected every year by a majority of the Assembly. The first non-permanent Members, appointed by the Peace Conference and named in the Covenant before the first Assembly met, were Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may appoint new permanent and non-permanent Members. At the Assembly of September 1926, Germany was admitted to the League and given a permanent seat on the Council. At the same time the number of non-permanent seats, already increased to six in 1922, was further increased to nine. The non-permanent Members, as elected at the same Assembly, are: Belgium, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Poland, Rumania, and Salvador. In 1928 Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Salvador came, off the Council (Belgium stood for re-election but failed to get the necessary declaration of re-eligibility by a two-thirds majority). Canada, Cuba, and Finland were re-elected to the Council in their places. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit on it at any meetings at which matters especially affecting it are being discussed. A similar invitation may be extended to States not Members of the League.

As a result of the decision taken by the VII. Assembly, and in order to institute a new system of rotation, non-permanent Members of the Council were elected for one, two or three years, as follows :—

Elected for one year: Belgium, Salvador, and Czechoslovakia;

Elected for two years: China, Colombia, and Holland;

Elected for three years: Chile, Poland, and Rumania.

Poland was accorded the privilege of re-eligibility on the expiration of her three-year period.

The Council is at present (March 1928) composed of the following representatives :

## PERMANENT MEMBERS.

British Empire—The Right Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

France—M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Germany—Dr. G. Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Italy—Senator Vittorio Scialoja, Minister of State.

Japan—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador in Paris.

## NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Canada—The Hon. Senator Dandurand.

Chile—Señor Enrique Villegas, Ambassador in Rome.

China—M. Chao-Hsin Chu, Minister in Rome.

Colombia—Señor F. J. Urrutia, Minister in Berne.

Cuba—Senor Agüero y Belhancourt, Minister in Berlin.

Finland—M. H. Procopé, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Holland—Jonkheer van Karnebeek.

Poland—M. Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Rumania—M. N. Titulesco, Minister in London.

## 2. THE ASSEMBLY.

Every State Member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It meets at the seat of the League (Geneva) on the first Monday in September. It may meet at other places than Geneva, but hitherto it has never done so; extraordinary sessions may be called to deal with urgent matters.

The President is elected at the first meeting of the session, and holds office for the duration of the session.

The Assembly divides itself into the following six principal committees, on each of which every State Member of the League has the right to be represented by one delegate :

I. Juridical.

II. Technical Organisations.

III. Disarmament.

IV. League Finance.

V. Social Questions.

VI. Political Questions and admission of new Members.

The decisions of the Assembly must be voted unanimously, except where the Covenant or the Peace Treaties provide otherwise. As a general principle decisions on questions of procedure are voted by majority, or in some cases by a two-thirds majority.

### 3. THE SECRETARIAT.

The Secretariat is a permanent organ composed of the Secretary-General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all Member States and from the United States of America. The Secretary-General, appointed by the Peace Conference (see Annex to the Covenant), is the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Foreign Office Official; hereafter the Secretary-General will be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The other officials are appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

The Under-Secretaries-General are :—

M. J. Avenol, French Inspector-General of Finance (Assistant Secretary-General);  
Marchese Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Italian Minister Plenipotentiary;  
Herr A. Dufour-Féronce, German Councillor of Embassy;  
M. Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary.

### 4. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. [See below.]

#### 5. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Court is composed of 11 judges and 4 deputy judges elected jointly by the Council and the Assembly of the League for a term of 9 years.

The Secondary Organs of the League are :—

#### (a) The Technical Organisations.

1. *Economic and Financial.*

2. *Health.*

3. *Transit.*

4. *Labour (International Labour Organisation).* [See below.]

#### (b) Advisory Commissions.

1. *Military, Naval and Air Commission.*

2. *Commission for Reduction of Armaments.*

3. *Mandates Commission.*

4. *Opium Commission.*

5. *Social Commission.*

#### (c) International Bureaux.

1. *Hydrographic Bureau.*

2. *Relief Bureau.*

3. *Institute of Commerce.*

4. *Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.* (Paris.)

5. *Institute of Private Law (Rome).*

#### (d) Administrative Organisations.

1. *Saar Governing Commission.*

2. *High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig.*

## III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.

### (1) Scale of allocation of the expenses of the League for 1926, 1927, and 1928.

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Abyssinia . . . . .	2	Germany . . . . .	79	Paraguay . . . . .	1
Albania . . . . .	1	Great Britain . . . . .	105	Persia . . . . .	5
Argentina . . . . .	29	Greece . . . . .	7	Peru . . . . .	9
Australia . . . . .	27	Guatemala . . . . .	1	Poland . . . . .	32
Austria . . . . .	8	Haiti . . . . .	1	Portugal . . . . .	6
Belgium . . . . .	18	Honduras . . . . .	1	Rumania . . . . .	22
Bolivia . . . . .	4	Hungary . . . . .	8	Salvador . . . . .	1
Brazil . . . . .	29	India . . . . .	56	Serbs, Croats, and	
Bulgaria . . . . .	5	Irish Free State . . . . .	10	Slovenes (Kingdom)	20
Canada . . . . .	35	Italy . . . . .	60	Siam . . . . .	9
Chile . . . . .	14	Japan . . . . .	60	South Africa (Union	
China . . . . .	46	Latvia . . . . .	8	of) . . . . .	15
Colombia . . . . .	6	Liberia . . . . .	1	Spain . . . . .	40
Cuba . . . . .	9	Lithuania . . . . .	4	Sweden . . . . .	18
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	29	Luxemburg . . . . .	1	Switzerland . . . . .	17
Denmark . . . . .	12	Netherlands . . . . .	23	Uruguay . . . . .	7
Dominican Republic . . . . .	1	New Zealand . . . . .	10	Venezuela . . . . .	5
Estonia . . . . .	3	Nicaragua . . . . .	1		
Finland . . . . .	10	Norway . . . . .	9		
France . . . . .	79	Panama . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	1,015

# INTRODUCTORY TABLES

xxix

(2) *General Budget for the tenth financial period (1928). Statement of income and expenditure. (One gold franc = one Swiss franc.)*

Expenditure.	Gold Francs.	Income.	Gold Francs.
I. SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		I ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	18,046,243	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations . . .	18,046,243
Capital Expenditure . . .	183,000	(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation . . .	7,888,470
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.		(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice . . .	2,159,647
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	7,888,470	II. EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Capital Expenditure . . .	70,000	(a) Towards Bldgs. at Geneva . . .	1,975,000
III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.		(b) Towards Permanent Equipment, etc. . .	264,457
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	2,159,647		
Capital Expenditure . . .	11,457		
IV. BUILDINGS AT GENEVA . .	1,975,000		
	25,833,817		25,833,817

## IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

Principal Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations:—

- Covenant of the League.
- Official Journal (and Supplements).
- Treaty Series (Treaties and International Engagements registered by the Secretariat of the League). 49 vols. to 1926.
- Records of the Meetings of the Assembly.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the first six Assemblies on the Work of the Council.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Mandates Commission.
- The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
- Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels.
- Records of the Barcelona and Geneva Conferences on Transit and Communications.
- Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.
- Records of the First and Second Opium Conferences.
- Records of the Conference on the Control of the Traffic in Arms and Munitions of War.
- Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I. Documents presented to Jurists' Committee; II. Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee; III. Action taken by the Council and Assembly).
- Publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat: Monthly Summary of the League of Nations (current record of the League's doings). Pamphlet Series, Illustrated Album of the League of Nations.
- Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the work of International Organisations.
- Publications of the Permanent Mandates Commission.
- Handbook of International Organisations.
- Armaments Year Book.

## V. MANDATES.

The African and Pacific possessions of Germany and certain territories of the Ottoman Empire were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art. 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility." These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilisation," and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge.

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances,

and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone."

Class B, consisting of the former German colonies in Central and East Africa, should be administered by the Mandatory under conditions which will "guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Class C (German South-West Africa and Pacific Islands possessions) is composed of territories which, owing to sparseness of population, small size, remoteness from centres of civilisation, or geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory Power, "can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population."

The Supreme Council, as the organ of the Allied and Associated Powers, allocated the mandates for the territories ceded by Germany and Turkey, subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The mandates and mandatory powers, as determined by the Supreme Council, are:—

*A Mandates.*—Mesopotamia (now the Kingdom of Iraq) and Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France.

*B Mandates.*—Togoland and Cameroon, attributed in part to Great Britain and in part to France.

The North-Western portion of former German East Africa, attributed to Belgium.

The remainder of former German East Africa (now Tanganyika Colony), attributed to Great Britain.

*C Mandates.*—Former German South Pacific possessions (except Nauru and Samoa), attributed to Australia.

Samoa, attributed to New Zealand, and Nauru, attributed to the British Empire and administered by Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

Former German North Pacific possessions (Yap, etc.), attributed to Japan.

Former German South-West Africa, attributed to the Union of South Africa.

## VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The number of States Members of the International Labour Organisation is now 56. The Organisation has held ten Conferences, in 1919 at Washington, in 1920 at Genoa, and subsequently in Geneva. At these Conferences the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted:—

### *First Session (Washington, 1919).*

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax.

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

### *Second Session (Genoa, 1920).*

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.

Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.



*Third Session (Geneva, 1921).*

Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.  
Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture.

Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.

Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers.

Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.

Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.

Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

*Fourth Session (Geneva, 1922).*

Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

*Fifth Session (Geneva, 1923).*

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

*Sixth Session (Geneva, 1924).*

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time.

*Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925).*

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents.

Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation.

Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation.

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries.

*Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926).*

Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

*Ninth Session (Geneva, 1926).*

Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement.

Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.

Recommendation concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices.

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

*Tenth Session (Geneva, 1927).*

Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants.

Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance.

By the terms of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles (Art. 405) the Members of the Organisation undertake, within one year at most, or in exceptional circumstances within

eighteen months, from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions adopted before the authorities "within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." On a Recommendation the Members have to inform the Secretary-General of the League of the action taken. If a Draft Convention is approved by the competent authorities, the Members undertake to deposit their formal ratification thereof with the Secretary-General and to take the necessary action to apply its provisions.

The total results obtained up to the end of January 1928 in the ratification of the Conventions may be summarised as follows:—

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.....254  
(excluding 14 ratifications of the Berne Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which formed the subject of a Recommendation in 1919).

Ratifications authorised by the competent authorities.....32  
Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities .....168

The Governing Body, under the control of which the International Labour Office works, is composed of twelve Government representatives, six employers' representatives, and six workers representatives.

The following standing International Commissions have been set up to assist the Office in its work:—

- (1) *The Joint Maritime Commission.*
- (2) *The Mixed Advisory Committee in Agriculture.*
- (3) *The Permanent Emigration Committee.*
- (4) *The Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.*
- (5) *The Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.*
- (6) *The Committee on Native Labour.*
- (7) *The Committee on Article 408 (Application of Conventions).*
- (8) *The Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers.*

The most important publications of the Office are :

*The International Labour Review* (monthly).  
*The Industrial and Labour Information* (weekly).  
*The Official Bulletin* (irregular periodicity).  
*Studies and Reports.*  
*Industrial Safety Survey* (bi-monthly).  
*International Labour Directory.*  
*The Legislative Series.*  
*The Documents of the International Labour Conference.*  
*Monthly Record of Migration.*  
*Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene.*  
*International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law.*

## XIV.—THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE International Institute of Agriculture, which has its headquarters in the Villa Borghese at Rome, is, according to the terms of its original constituent convention, dated June 7, 1905, a State institution in which each adhering State is represented by a delegate of its own choice. The Convention was the result of a conference attended by the representatives of 40 governments assembled in Rome on the invitation of the Italian Government, prompted by King Victor Emmanuel III. himself. The King had been deeply impressed by the views put before him by an American citizen, the late David Lubin, who was strongly of opinion that the practical helplessness of the farming class regarding the protection of their proper interests could find a remedy in the establishment of an International authority. This authority would make a study of agricultural conditions and publish information on all aspects of agriculture such as would be of general service to the farming community. Hence according to Clause 9 of the Convention the essential objects of the Institute are to give information and advice on agricultural questions in general. To this end it collects and diffuses statistical, technical and economic information derived from all countries, and also submits proposals to the Governments "for the protection of the common interests of farmers and for the improvement of their conditions."

*Membership and Constitution.*—The original number of 40 adhering States and dependencies has now increased to 78. Each adhering country makes a contribution to the finances of the Institute according to a scheme of group assessment by which also the voting power is defined. The Governmental contributions provide the chief source of revenue of the Institute, though it has also other receipts in the form of an annual contribution by the King of Italy, income from the sales of publications, special contributions for particular branches of work, etc. In the following list of adhering countries the original signatories of

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

xxxiii

the Convention are shown by an asterisk, while the Roman numeral indicates the group to which each belongs for the purpose of assessment.

State	Group	State	Group	State	Group
*Argentina . . . . .	I	*Germany . . . . .	I	*Nicaragua . . . . .	V
*Austria . . . . .	V	*Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	I	*Norway . . . . .	IV
*Belgium . . . . .	IV	Australia . . . . .	III	Panama . . . . .	V
Belgian Congo . . . . .	V	British India . . . . .	II	*Paraguay . . . . .	V
*Brazil . . . . .	I	Canada . . . . .	II	*Persia . . . . .	V
*Bulgaria . . . . .	III	Irish Free State . . . . .	IV	*Peru . . . . .	V
*Chile . . . . .	II	New Zealand . . . . .	IV	Poland . . . . .	IV
*China . . . . .	I	Union of South Africa . . . . .	IV	*Portugal . . . . .	IV
Colombia . . . . .	V	*Greece . . . . .	IV	*Rumania . . . . .	I
*Costa Rica . . . . .	V	*Guatemala . . . . .	V	*Russia . . . . .	I
*Cuba . . . . .	V	Haiti . . . . .	V	San Marino . . . . .	V
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	III	*Hungary . . . . .	V	Slam . . . . .	V
*Denmark . . . . .	IV	*Italy . . . . .	I	*Spain . . . . .	I
*Ecuador . . . . .	V	Cyrenaica . . . . .	V	*Sweden . . . . .	IV
*Egypt . . . . .	II	Britrea . . . . .	IV	*Switzerland . . . . .	IV
Estonia . . . . .	V	Italian Somaliland . . . . .	IV	*Turkey . . . . .	I
*Ethiopia (Abyssinia) . . . . .	V	Tripolitania . . . . .	IV	*United States . . . . .	I
Finland . . . . .	IV	*Japan . . . . .	I	Hawaii . . . . .	II
France . . . . .	I	Latvia . . . . .	V	Philippine Islands . . . . .	II
Algeria . . . . .	III	Lithuania . . . . .	V	Porto Rico . . . . .	II
French West Africa . . . . .	IV	*Luxemburg . . . . .	V	Virgin Island . . . . .	II
Indo-China . . . . .	III	*Mexico . . . . .	III	*Uruguay . . . . .	V
Madagascar . . . . .	V	*Netherlands . . . . .	IV	Venezuela . . . . .	IV
Morocco . . . . .	III	Dutch East Indies . . . . .	V	*Yugoslavia . . . . .	III
Tunis . . . . .	IV				

The governing body proper is the General Assembly of national delegates, unlimited in number, meeting as a rule every two years to receive the reports of its executive, the Permanent Committee, to lay down the main lines of the programme of work and to vote the sums to be expended until the date of the next session. On the Permanent Committee each State is represented by a single delegate only and elects from among its members a President and a Vice-President. The President of the Permanent Committee is the President of the Institute, and he, or in his absence the Vice-President, is its official legal representative.

*Work and General Activities.*—The duty of publishing information imposed by the convention is mainly carried out by the different Bureaux which prepare the periodical publications, including a general monthly Review and a monthly bulletin of statistical information and also two Year-books, the *International Year-book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-book of Agricultural Legislation*. From time to time monographs, the result of special studies and inquiries, are also issued.

In the field of documentation the Institute is well served by its Library, which possesses some 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, and almost as many unbound sets of periodicals from all parts of the world, while some 3,500 periodicals are regularly received. The Library is also largely used for purposes of study and research by professional and other students of the problems of agriculture.

Although the main strength of the earlier work of the Institute lay more particularly in its information services, its advisory responsibilities were by no means neglected. It has already contributed largely to the improvement and standardisation of the statistical methods adopted by the Governments. In this direction further steps are now being taken in connection with the World Agricultural Census, initiated and organised by the Institute and arranged to take place in 1930-31. In order to facilitate the work of preparation for this Census, each country is being visited in turn by the Director of the scheme, and a large part of the field has already been covered. There is every probability that this far-reaching scheme will prove entirely successful, and it may be added that it was approved by the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, which met in London in October 1927.

The organisation of International Conferences and Congresses has always been a feature in the work of the Institute, and these have frequently resulted in international agreements or the formulation of definite policies. Among the most recent and important of such meetings may be mentioned the International Congresses of Soil Science (May 1924) and World Forestry (May 1926), as also the International Conference of Wheat Experts (April 1927).

*Relations with International and other Institutions.*—Official relations with the League of Nations were initiated at the time of the discussions on the co-ordination of International Statistics, which took place in London and Paris in 1919 and 1920 respectively, and the Institute through expert members of its staff took part in the Genoa Conference in 1922.

The Institute also took an important share in the work of preparation for the World Economic Conference held at Geneva in May 1927, and was represented at the Conference itself by its President, H. E. de Michelis. In 1922 a joint Advisory Committee was

established, consisting of three representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and three representatives of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, with power to call in the aid of experts. Three meetings of this Advisory Committee have already taken place, at Geneva in 1923, at Rome in 1925 and again at Geneva in 1927, and subjects on which reports have already been made include *inter alia* the vocational education of agricultural workers, co-operation in agriculture, the marketing of agricultural produce and the prevention of anthrax.

The resolution of the General Assembly of 1924 which called on the Permanent Committee to enter into continuous relations with the Agricultural Associations in all countries, and with the chief international and other organisations interested in agricultural questions, may be regarded as the starting-point for a larger development of the Institute's rôle in the general direction of international opinion and action in agriculture. During the last few years effective machinery for giving effect to a broad policy along these lines has been set up through the establishment of two important consultative bodies, the International Scientific Council and the Permanent Commission of Agricultural Associations.

The first of these two bodies is made up of 27 Commissions of experts from all parts of the world, grouped according to their special competence in specific agricultural problems, while over 200 individual associations, representing a large number of States, are already enrolled in the second. Several of the scientific commissions are already actively at work, and the movement as a whole was effectively initiated when both Council and Commission met in their corporate capacities at the Institute in November 1927, and the occasion was found for holding two joint plenary sessions.

---

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

XXXV

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

### ARGENTINA.

Imports and exports in 1927. 'Real' values:—

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living Animals . . . . .	5,044,658	Live stock products :	
Foodstuffs . . . . .	95,524,541	Living animals . . . . .	8,598,499
Tobacco . . . . .	12,652,803	Meat . . . . .	137,404,773
Beverages . . . . .	10,642,243	Hides . . . . .	89,622,246
Textiles . . . . .	192,173,496	Wool . . . . .	80,934,222
Oils . . . . .	70,456,622	Animal food products . . . . .	16,727,237
Chemicals . . . . .	30,229,551	Animal remainders . . . . .	27,668,044
Colours . . . . .	6,153,950		
Timber and wood . . . . .	51,659,551	Total . . . . .	360,955,621
Paper . . . . .	23,526,518	Agricultural products :	
Leather . . . . .	5,073,575	Cereals . . . . .	580,850,737
Iron and steel . . . . .	148,669,084	Vegetable products . . . . .	21,228,402
Other metals . . . . .	26,089,123	Various . . . . .	11,669,292
Agricultural implements, &c. . . . .	24,919,412		
Glassware and crockery . . . . .	71,000,789	Total . . . . .	613,748,431
Electrical goods . . . . .	21,215,043	Forestry products . . . . .	22,710,473
All others . . . . .	61,773,460	Various products . . . . .	11,910,563
Total . . . . .	856,804,404	Total . . . . .	1,009,325,088

### GREECE.

Trade in 1926.—The following table gives particulars of imports and exports in 1926 :—

Imports	Metric tons	1,000 drachmas	Exports	Metric tons	1,000 drachmas
Wheat . . . . .	313,605	1,650,338	Tobacco leaf . . . . .	54,682	3,094,980
Textile materials . . . . .	13,461	1,583,552	Currants and suitanas . . . . .	94,521	845,391
Wheat flour . . . . .	148,495	912,648	Wine . . . . .	104,805	431,015
Livestock . . . . .	943,664 <sup>a</sup>	419,579	Rawhides . . . . .	8,282	116,256
Lignite and coal . . . . .	551,071	416,372	Figs . . . . .	15,315	99,167
Sugar . . . . .	48,140	399,707	Olives . . . . .	12,973	94,848
Timber . . . . .	347,589 <sup>a</sup>	344,908	Silver-lead ore . . . . .	5,732	59,659
Machinery . . . . .	14,319	334,082	Olive oil . . . . .	3,014	51,638
Fish and caviar . . . . .	22,496	291,529	Cocoons . . . . .	327	44,931
Coffee . . . . .	4,688	196,038	Turpentine oil . . . . .	2,273	40,780
Benzine . . . . .	23,465	187,035	Colophony . . . . .	8,700	37,334
Rice . . . . .	22,547	179,542	Soap . . . . .	3,398	32,917
Beans . . . . .	21,786	126,159	Silk . . . . .	54,151	32,768
Rawhides . . . . .	3,980	114,575	Emery . . . . .	12,942	27,021
Motor cars . . . . .	1,540	93,743	Almonds . . . . .	664	18,378
Prepared hides . . . . .	845	91,503	Locust beans . . . . .	14,861	16,930
Gasoline . . . . .	37,419	85,452	Chrome ore . . . . .	19,770	15,899
Margarine, oleomargarine and edible fats . . . . .	4,402	79,890	Lemons, oranges, etc. . . . .	2,564	14,802
Kerosene (monopoly) . . . . .	10,200	62,931	Olive-kernel oil . . . . .	1,401	14,112
Kerosene (for new provinces) . . . . .	11,580	59,731	Brandy . . . . .	398	12,735
Milk . . . . .	2,365	51,877	Valonia . . . . .	5,371	10,024
Eggs . . . . .	2,462	45,425	All other . . . . .	113,501	318,110
Cheese . . . . .	694	19,757			
All other . . . . .	606,211	2,258,576	Total . . . . .	534,035	5,429,751
Total . . . . .	1,870,230	10,004,939			

<sup>a</sup> Head.

<sup>a</sup> Cubic metres.

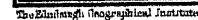
## POLAND.

*Output of pig-iron, etc.*—The following table shows the output of pig-iron, steel, etc., for two years:—

—	1927	1926
Pig-iron . . . . .	618,080	327,471
Steel . . . . .	1,246,584	788,428
Rolled products . . . . .	925,853	583,988
Zinc . . . . .	150,253	123,741
Zinc sheets . . . . .	15,615	9,728

## RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSIONER.

*Page 953.*—Mr. William Seeds, British Minister to Albania, appointed British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied High Commission at Coblenz (March 29, 1928).











PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE



# THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE British Empire consists of:—

- I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND ISLE OF MAN.
- II. THE IRISH FREE STATE, INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

## Reigning King and Emperor.

**George V.**, born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910.

### *Living Children of the King.*

- I. *Edward* Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir-apparent, born June 23, 1894.
- II. Prince *Albert* Frederick, Duke of York, born December 14, 1895; married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, April 26, 1923. Offspring: Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, April 21, 1926.
- III. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice *Mary*, born April 25, 1897; married Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., February 28, 1922. Offspring:—George Henry Hubert, February 7, 1923; Gerald David, August 21, 1924.
- IV. Prince *Henry* William, born March 31, 1900; created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester, on March 31, 1928.
- V. Prince *George* Edward, born December 20, 1902.

### *Living Sisters of the King.*

- I. Princess *Louise*, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912. Offspring:—(1) Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, born May 17, 1891; married October 15, 1918, to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught. (2) Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893; married October 15, 1923, to Lord Carnegie.
- II. Princess *Victoria* Alexandra, born July 6, 1868.
- III. Princess *Maud* Charlotte, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII. of Norway. Offspring:—Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

### *Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.*

- I. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900, and died May 2, 1914.
- II. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860, died March 14, 1917. Living offspring:—(1) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883, married Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1918; (2) Patricia, born March 17, 1886, married February 27, 1919, Hon. Alexander R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.
- III. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Living offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being Protestants.' By Act of Parliament, 1927, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.'

By proclamation of July 17, 1917, the Royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor.

By Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess are (except for existing titles) to be restricted to the Sovereign's children, the children of the Sovereign's sons, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., ch. 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of the King and his succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years.

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign (For historical details, see YEAR-BOOK for 1908, p. 5.) By Act of 10 Ed. VII. and 1 Geo. V. c. 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l.*, of which 110,000*l.* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l.* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000*l.* for household expenses, 20,000*l.* for works, 13,200*l.* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l.* remains unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000*l.* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King. Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l.*, and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l.* Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l.* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l.* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000*l.* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1924 being 70,000*l.* for His Majesty's use.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family.—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000*l.* to H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian); 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, 6,000*l.* to H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore; and 6,000*l.* to each of the late King's daughters.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1926 on his account being 66,713*l.*

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
James I. . . . .	1603	Anne . . . . .	1702
Charles I. . . . .	1625		
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive . . . . .	1649	George I. . . . .	1714
Protectorate . . . . .	1653	George II. . . . .	1727
		George III. . . . .	1760
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George IV. . . . .	1820
Charles II. . . . .	1660	William IV. . . . .	1830
James II. . . . .	1685	Victoria . . . . .	1837
<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.</i>	
William and Mary . . . . .	1689	Edward VII. . . . .	1901
William III. . . . .	1694		
		<i>House of Windsor.<sup>1</sup></i>	
		George V. . . . .	1910

<sup>1</sup> Change of title made July 17, 1917. Formerly House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

### Constitution and Government.

#### I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least twenty days previous to its assembling.

The annual session used to extend from the middle of February to about the middle of August, and only occasionally later, but since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. Every session must end with a prorogation, and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being five years.

Under the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V, ch. 13), all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time, or not passed, by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limited the maximum duration of Parliament to five years.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right; (ii) by creation of the sovereign; (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28); (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full house would consist of about 740 members, but the voting strength is about 720.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; Government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Under the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918, women are also eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of 400*l.* per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. Payment began as from April 1, 1911. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, male electors must be of full age (twenty-one years), and have resided, or occupied business premises

of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for six months ending on January 15 or July 15 (in Northern Ireland the latter date alone applies). A woman voter must be thirty years of age, and entitled to be registered as a local government elector (or, as regards Scotland, deemed to be so registered) in respect of the occupation of premises of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling house; or she must be the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered: lodgers in unfurnished, but not furnished, rooms can vote, if otherwise qualified. There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a man must be twenty-one years of age, and a woman thirty years, and each must have taken a degree, or, in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree.

No person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which, in the case of a man, there must be a residence qualification, and, in the case of a woman, a local government qualification, her own or her husband's. The second vote must rest on a different qualification.

Disqualified for registration are (among others) infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, and bankrupts. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count as a disqualification.

Two registers of electors must be prepared each year, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn, except in Ireland, where only one is required; and the authorised expenses are met by local and State funds in equal parts. University registers may be made up as the governing bodies decide, and a registration fee not exceeding 1*l.* may be charged.

In university constituencies returning two or more members the elections must be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. At a general election all polls must be held on the same day, except in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of university elections. Provision is made for absent electors to vote, in certain cases by proxy.

Under the same Act the seats in Great Britain were redistributed on the basis of one member of the House of Commons for every 70,000 of the population. By a separate Act, redistribution in Ireland was made on the basis of one for every 43,000 of the population. The total membership of the House of Commons was thereby raised from 670 (as established in 1885, to 707. In 1922 the number was reduced to 615 (including 13 from Northern Ireland), owing to the establishment of separate parliaments in Ireland.

The number of persons qualified for registration as parliamentary electors under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, was in 1920 about 21,776,000 (nearly one-half of the population). Women numbered 8,856,000. The electorate in the autumn of 1924 numbered about 21,550,000.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of King Edward VII. (for heads of the Administrations see p. 8.)

Reign	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
			Y.	M.	D.
Edward VII.	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
and George V.	15 Feb. 1910	23 Nov. 1910	0	9	13
George V.	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1913	7	9	25
"	4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	3	8	22
"	20 Nov. 1922	16 Nov. 1923	0	11	27
"	8 Jan. 1924	9 Oct. 1924	0	9	1
"	2 Dec. 1924	—	—	—	—

The executive government is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons.



The Cabinet, prior to December, 1916, consisted of the political chiefs of the principal Government Departments, and exceeded twenty in number. With the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Government at that date, the Cabinet was reduced to about six in number. This Cabinet became known as the 'War Cabinet,' and, as occasion required, was expanded into an 'Imperial War Cabinet' by the inclusion of the Prime Ministers, and other representative ministers, of the various parts of the Empire. The constitution of the 'Imperial War Cabinet' in 1917 may be taken as a formal recognition of the equality of status between the various responsible governments of the Empire.

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitutionally recognised, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905. No salary is attached to the office of Prime Minister, as such, and it is usually held in conjunction with some other high office of State, generally that of First Lord of the Treasury. His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Government (appointed November 1924) consists of the following members :

(a) THE CABINET.

1. *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons.*—Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, born 1867. President of Board of Trade, 1921–22; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1922–23; Prime Minister, 1923–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

2. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of House of Commons.*—Right Hon. Sir J. Austen Chamberlain, K.G., born 1863. Postmaster-General, 1902–3; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1903–5 and 1919–21; Secretary for India, 1915–17; Member of War Cabinet, 1918–19; Lord Privy Seal and Leader of House of Commons, 1921–22. Present appointment, November, 1924.

3. *Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords.*—Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., born 1861. Lord Privy Seal, 1903–5; President Board of Trade, 1905; Lord President of Council and Deputy Leader of House of Lords, 1922–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

4. *Lord President of the Council.*—Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., born 1848. Present appointment, November, 1925.

5. *Lord Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Lord Hailsham, K.C. Attorney-General, 1922–24, 1924–28. Present appointment, March, 1928.

6. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., born 1874. President Board of Trade, 1903–10; Home Secretary, 1910–11; First Lord of Admiralty, 1911–15; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, 1915–17; Minister of Munitions, 1917–19; Secretary for War and Air, 1919–21; Secretary for Colonies, 1921–22. Present appointment, November, 1924.

7. *Secretary of State for Home Affairs.*—Right Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., born 1865. Postmaster-General, 1923; Minister of Health, 1923–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies and Dominions.*—Right Hon. Leopold C. M. S. Amery, born 1873. First Lord of Admiralty, 1922–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

9. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., born 1868. Minister without portfolio, 1920–21; Secretary for War, 1921–22; Postmaster-General, 1923–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

10. *Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead,

K.C., born 1872. Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, 1915-19; Lord Chancellor, 1919-22. Present appointment, November, 1924.

11. *Secretary of State for Air*.—Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., born 1880. Secretary for Air, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

12. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. W. O. Bridgeman, born 1864. Secretary for Home Affairs, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

13. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., born 1884. President, Board of Trade, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

14. *Minister of Health*.—Right Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, born 1869. Postmaster-General, 1922-23; Paymaster-General, 1923; Minister of Health, 1923; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1923-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

15. *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*.—Lt.-Col. Right Hon. Walter E. Guinness, D.S.O., born 1880. Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1923-24, 1924-25. Present appointment, November, 1925.

16. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., born 1876. Present appointment, November, 1924.

17. *President of the Board of Education*.—Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, born 1887. Present appointment, November, 1924.

18. *Minister of Labour*.—Right Hon. Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steele-Maitland, Bart., born 1876. Present appointment, November, 1924.

19. *Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. Lord Cushendun, born 1861. Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1925-27. Present appointment, September, 1927.

20. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., born 1867. Secretary for India, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

#### (b) OTHER MINISTERS.

*Attorney-General*.—Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., born 1876.

*Minister of Pensions*.—Major the Right Hon. George C. Tryon, born 1871.

*Minister of Transport*.—Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Wilfrid W. Ashley, born 1867.

*Solicitor-General*.—Sir Frank Boyd-Merriman, O.B.E., K.C., born 1880.

*Postmaster-General*.—Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., born 1877.

*Lord Advocate*.—Right Hon. William Watson, K.C., born 1873.

*Solicitor-General for Scotland*.—A. M. MacRobert, K.C., born 1873.

Heads of the Administrations since 1886 (L = Liberal, C = Conservative, Lab. = Labour).

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.
W. E. Gladstone (L),	Feb. 6, 1886	H. H. Asquith (L),	April 8, 1903
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	Aug. 3, 1886	H. H. Asquith (Coalition),	
W. E. Gladstone (L),	August 18, 1892		May 25, 1915
Earl of Rosebery (L),	March 3, 1894	D. Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec. 7, 1916
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 25, 1895	A. Bonar Law (C.),	Oct. 23, 1922
A. J. Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902	S. Baldwin (C.),	May 22, 1923
Sir H. Campbell-		R. MacDonald (Lab.),	Jan. 22, 1924
Bannerman (L),	Dec. 5 1905	S. Baldwin (C.),	Nov. 5, 1924

The state of parties in the House of Commons after the general election of October, 1924, was as follows (the figures in brackets indicate the position as in January 1928):—Conservatives (Unionists), 419 [411]; Labour, 151 [156]; Liberals, 40 [42]; Independents, 5 [6]; total, 615.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

*England and Wales.*—In each county the Crown is represented by H.M. Lieutenant. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace and of the County Council, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided primarily into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, and eighty-three County Boroughs. The counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. The jurisdiction of the County Councils covers the administration of higher and (outside certain Boroughs and Urban Districts) elementary education; maintenance of main roads and bridges; work in relation to agriculture (diseases of animals, destructive insects and pests, land drainage, fertilisers and feeding stuffs, small holdings and allotments); provision of mental hospitals and other public health work (schemes for treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, for maternity and child welfare, and for the welfare of the blind; accommodation and care of mental defectives; prevention of pollution of rivers; and supervision of milk and other food supplies). The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of equal numbers of magistrates and of members of the County Council. The Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

Secondly, the administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban,' that is, Non-County Boroughs or Urban Districts, or 'Rural,' that is, Rural Districts. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. County District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban Authorities may also take over the maintenance and repair of main roads from County Councils; provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c.; establish and manage trading services (gas, electricity, water, trams, &c.). Councils of Boroughs which had over 10,000, and of Urban Districts which had over 20,000 people in 1901 are also usually the local authorities for elementary education. Rural District Councils may also make arrangements for an adequate water supply; and exercise any 'urban powers' conferred on them by the Minister of Health.

A number of functions may be exercised in County Districts either by the Councils of the Districts or by the County Councils, according to the populations of the Districts concerned or other considerations.

In every civil parish in a Rural District there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. If authorised by the County Council, parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils. Parish Councils may exercise certain powers and make certain representations as regards allotments, the stopping or diversion of public rights of way, housing, water supply or sewerage, and other questions of public health.

The main central authority in London is the County Council, created

by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters. It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation has powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c., in the City of London. London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c., but they are not municipal boroughs in the statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them.

In all incorporated towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation. There are two kinds of municipal boroughs, County Boroughs and Non-County Boroughs. A number of the latter are small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction. Most of the County Boroughs and a number of the Non-County Boroughs have a separate Court of Quarter Sessions. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs (as elsewhere in County Districts) those Councils have certain powers and duties. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A Town Council as an Urban Authority is invested with all the normal powers of an Urban District Council; and in addition certain powers, such as making byelaws or maintaining a separate police force, are conferred either upon all Town Councils or upon Councils of towns of certain sizes, or complying with other conditions, in virtue of their status as Councils of incorporated towns.

*Scotland.*—A Local Government Act was passed for Scotland in 1889 and followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply, the Justices and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to County Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted, consisting of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The latter Act provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards. Their principal function is the administration of the Poor Laws, and in addition they exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. There were 869 civil parishes in 1921. The powers and duties of the Local Government Board were by the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919, transferred to the Scottish Board of Health, constituted as in that Act provided. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England. The Provost corresponds to the Mayor in an English borough, and the Bailies exercise functions analogous to those of Justices in boroughs. There are no Aldermen, *i.e.* members appointed by elected members, on Scottish Town Councils. There are in Scotland three principal kinds of burghs, numbering altogether 201 (1921 census): (1) Royal Burghs, *i.e.* burghs created by a Charter of the Crown; (2) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (3) Police Burghs, con-

stituted under a general Police Act. All burghs of whatever class have new Town Councils and their administration is regulated by the Burgh Police (Scotland) and Town Councils (Scotland) Acts or corresponding local Acts.

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken June 19, 1921 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on June 19, 1921
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,977,647	18,708,372	35,686,019
Wales	7,466	1,097,592	1,108,088	2,205,680
Scotland	30,405	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497
Isle of Man	221	27,329	32,955	60,284
Channel Islands	75	41,741	48,489	90,230
Total	89,041	20,491,951	22,427,759	42,919,710

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses :—

Divisions	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,043	34,045,290
Wales	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	87,702	92,234	95,618	96,899
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	215,374	224,211	367,736	145,729
Total	30,066,646	33,400,225	37,518,052	41,126,040

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 7.9 per cent. of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 82.5 per cent., able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland in 1921, 9,829 persons 3 years of age and upwards could speak Gaelic only, and 148,950 could speak Gaelic and English.

The age distribution of the population of Great Britain in 1921 was as follows :—

Age-group	Numbers in thousands		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5	3,822	472	3,794
5 and under 10	3,519	477	3,996
10 " " 15	3,680	400	4,180
15 " " 20	3,503	478	3,981
20 " " 25	3,151	429	3,580
25 " " 35	5,761	714	6,475
35 " " 45	5,346	683	5,979
45 " " 55	4,420	585	4,955
55 " " 65	2,913	362	3,275
65 " " 70	980	125	1,109
70 " " 75	657	84	741
75 " " 85	572	74	648
85 and upwards	76	11	87
Total	37,886	4,882	42,768

Estimated population (in thousands) of Great Britain and its divisions (exclusive of arm navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June:—

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Total of Great Britain
1914	36,967,000	4,747,000	41,714,000
1923	38,403,000	4,901,000	43,304,000
1924	38,746,000	4,882,000	43,628,000
1925	38,890,000	4,893,000	43,783,000
1926	39,067,000	4,897,000	43,964,000
1927 <sup>1</sup>	39,290,000	4,895,000	44,185,000

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

### 1. England and Wales.

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1921:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . .	8,892,536	152	1871 . .	22,712,266	389
1811 . .	10,164,256	174	1881 . .	25,974,439	445
1821 . .	12,000,236	206	1891 . .	29,002,525	497
1831 . .	13,896,797	238	1901 . .	32,527,843	558
1841 . .	15,914,148	273	1911 . .	36,070,492	618
1851 . .	17,927,609	307	1921 . .	37,886,699	649
1861 . .	20,066,224	344			

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1901, 1911 and 1921. (For areas of administrative counties, etc., 1911, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 17.)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administra- tive Counties only
		1901	1911	1921 <sup>1</sup>	
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire . . . .	302,942	171,707	194,588	206,462	206,462
Berkshire . . . . .	403,534	259,069	280,794	294,821	202,643
Buckinghamshire . .	479,360	197,046	219,551	236,171	286,171
Cambridgeshire . . .	315,168	120,264	128,322	129,602	129,602
Isle of Ely . . . . .	238,073	64,495	60,752	73,817	73,817
Cheshire . . . . .	657,950	335,941	965,967	1,025,724	625,227
Cornwall . . . . .	368,167	322,334	323,098	320,705	320,705
Cumberland . . . . .	973,086	266,983	265,746	273,178	220,463
Derbyshire . . . . .	650,569	599,694	683,423	714,662	584,866
Devonshire . . . . .	1,671,364	662,196	699,703	709,614	439,996
Dorsetshire . . . . .	625,612	202,063	223,266	228,160	228,160
Durham . . . . .	649,244	1,187,474	1,369,860	1,479,033	943,718
Essex . . . . .	979,532	1,053,998	1,350,881	1,470,257	920,141
Gloucestershire . . .	305,794	703,439	736,113	757,651	329,346
Hampshire * . . . . .	958,896	717,164	862,893	910,252	410,213
Isle of Wight . . . . .	94,140	82,413	88,186	94,066	94,066

\* Administrative County of Southampton.

<sup>1</sup> Corrected figures.

# AREA AND POPULATION

13

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administrative Counties only.
		1901	1911	1921	
<b>ENGLAND (cont.)—</b>					
Herefordshire . . . . .	538,924	114,125	114,269	113,189	113,189
Hertfordshire . . . . .	404,523	258,423	311,284	333,195	333,195
Huntingdonshire . . . . .	238,985	54,125	55,577	54,741	54,741
Kent . . . . .	975,965	961,139	1,045,591	1,141,086	1,117,929
Lancashire . . . . .	1,194,555	4,378,293	4,756,644	4,927,484	1,746,238
Leicestershire . . . . .	582,779	437,490	476,553	494,469	260,326
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland . . . . .	263,355	77,610	82,280	85,254	85,254
The parts of Kesteven . . . . .	469,142	103,962	107,832	108,250	108,250
The parts of Lindsey . . . . .	972,796	318,450	373,848	408,698	260,301
London . . . . .	74,850	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,484,523
Middlesex . . . . .	148,692	792,476	1,126,465	1,258,002	1,258,002
Monmouthshire . . . . .	349,552	298,076	395,719	450,794	358,486
Norfolk . . . . .	1,815,064	476,558	499,116	504,293	322,932
Northamptonshire . . . . .	585,148	294,506	303,797	302,404	211,509
Soke of Peterborough . . . . .	58,464	41,122	44,718	46,959	46,959
Northumberland . . . . .	1,291,515	603,119	696,993	746,096	407,317
Nottinghamshire . . . . .	540,123	514,459	604,098	641,149	378,525
Oxfordshire . . . . .	479,220	179,962	189,484	189,615	182,579
Rutlandshire . . . . .	97,273	19,700	20,346	18,376	18,376
Shropshire . . . . .	861,800	239,783	246,307	243,062	243,062
Somersetshire . . . . .	1,087,694	484,950	458,009	465,710	307,041
Staffordshire . . . . .	741,318	1,183,998	1,279,649	1,348,877	710,865
Suffolk, East . . . . .	557,353	255,800	277,155	291,073	211,702
Suffolk, West . . . . .	390,916	117,553	116,905	108,985	108,985
Surrey . . . . .	461,833	652,661	845,578	930,086	739,402
Sussex, East . . . . .	530,555	450,979	437,070	532,137	261,234
Sussex, West . . . . .	401,916	151,276	176,308	195,810	195,810
Warwickshire . . . . .	605,275	1,033,069	1,247,418	1,389,977	342,376
Westmorland . . . . .	504,917	64,409	63,575	65,746	65,746
Wiltshire . . . . .	864,101	271,394	286,822	292,208	292,208
Worcestershire . . . . .	45,852	368,490	387,688	405,842	301,115
Yorkshire, East Riding . . . . .	760,115	385,007	432,759	460,880	173,730
Yorkshire, North Riding . . . . .	1,362,058	377,338	419,546	456,436	325,366
Yorkshire, West Riding . . . . .	1,778,529	2,761,321	3,045,377	3,181,174	1,508,379
York, City of . . . . .	3,730	77,914	82,282	84,039	84,039
Totals . . . . .	32,559,868	30,813,043	34,045,200	35,681,019	23,536,698
<b>WALES</b>					
Anglesey . . . . .	176,680	50,606	50,028	51,744	51,744
Brecknockshire . . . . .	460,281	54,213	59,287	61,222	61,222
Cardiganshire . . . . .	443,180	61,078	59,879	60,881	60,881
Carmarthenshire . . . . .	588,472	135,323	160,406	175,073	175,073
Carnarvonshire . . . . .	366,005	125,649	125,043	130,975	130,975
Denbighshire . . . . .	426,080	131,532	144,783	154,842	154,842
Flintshire . . . . .	168,707	81,485	92,705	106,617	106,617
Glamorganshire . . . . .	520,456	859,981	1,120,910	1,252,481	814,627
Merionethshire . . . . .	422,372	48,852	45,565	45,087	45,087
Montgomeryshire . . . . .	510,110	54,901	58,146	51,263	51,263
Pembrokeshire . . . . .	393,003	87,894	89,960	91,973	91,973
Radnorshire . . . . .	301,165	23,281	22,500	23,517	23,517
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,730,470	1,714,800	2,025,202	2,205,680	1,767,826
<b>Totals—</b>					
England and Wales	37,340,338	32,527,843	36,070,402	37,886,699	25,304,524

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table. The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C.B.

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1926.
		1911	1921	
ENGLAND				
Accrington . . . . .	3,427	45,020	43,595	43,190
Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	1,345	45,172	43,335	51,050
Barnsley (C.B.) . . . . .	2,385	50,614	53,661	70,760
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.) . . . . .	11,002	63,770	74,244	70,420
Bath, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	5,152	69,173	68,600	69,000
Bedford . . . . .	2,223	39,183	40,242	42,280
Birkenhead (C.B.) . . . . .	3,909	180,794	145,577	158,000
Birmingham, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	43,601	840,202	919,444	934,300 <sup>1</sup>
Blackburn (C.B.) . . . . .	7,420	133,052	126,643	124,400
Blackpool (C.B.) . . . . .	5,189	60,746	99,639	88,640
Bolton (C.B.) . . . . .	15,280	180,851	178,683	177,000
Bootle (C.B.) . . . . .	1,947	69,876	76,487	84,580
Bournemouth (C.B.) . . . . .	6,545	79,183	91,761	90,100
Bradford, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	22,881	288,453	285,961	288,700
Brighton (C.B.) . . . . .	2,545	131,237	142,430	139,500 <sup>1</sup>
Bristol, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	18,436	357,114	376,975	383,300 <sup>1</sup>
Burnley (C.B.) . . . . .	4,620	106,765	103,157	99,600
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.) . . . . .	4,203	48,266	43,909	43,660
Bury (C.B.) . . . . .	5,925	59,040	56,403	56,840 <sup>1</sup>
Cambridge . . . . .	5,457	55,812	59,264	58,820
Canterbury, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	3,975	24,626	23,727	23,470 <sup>1</sup>
Carlisle (C.B.) . . . . .	4,488	52,225	52,710	56,140 <sup>1</sup>
Cnatham . . . . .	4,356	42,250	42,013	40,360 <sup>1</sup>
Cheltenham . . . . .	4,723	48,942	48,430	49,520
Chester, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	2,863	39,025	40,803	41,710
Chesterfield . . . . .	8,474	53,389	61,232	66,650
Colchester . . . . .	11,333	43,452	43,393	44,780 <sup>1</sup>
Coventry, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	4,147	106,349	128,157	127,800
Crewe . . . . .	2,184	44,960	46,497	47,470
Croydon (C.B.) . . . . .	9,012	109,551	190,684	205,900
Darlington (C.B.) . . . . .	4,614	57,328	65,842	70,700
Darwen . . . . .	5,959	40,332	37,906	38,860
Derby (C.B.) . . . . .	5,272	123,410	129,796	136,600 <sup>1</sup>
Dewsbury (C.B.) . . . . .	6,720	53,351	54,160	53,630
Doncaster . . . . .	4,831	48,455	54,364	55,700
Dover . . . . .	1,948	43,645	39,995	39,730 <sup>1</sup>
Dudley (C.B.) . . . . .	3,546	51,070	55,594	58,930
Ealing . . . . .	2,946	61,222	67,755	91,783 <sup>2</sup>
Eastbourne (C.B.) . . . . .	6,474	52,542	62,028	56,060
East Ham (C.B.) . . . . .	3,324	133,437	143,246	146,000
Eccles . . . . .	2,057	41,944	44,242	45,670
Exeter, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	4,705	59,092	59,582	60,340 <sup>1</sup>
Folkestone . . . . .	2,482	33,502	37,535	35,080
Gateshead (C.B.) . . . . .	3,132	116,917	125,142	127,700
Gillingham . . . . .	4,988	52,252	54,026	47,820 <sup>1</sup>
Gloucester, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	2,313	50,085	51,330	53,050
Great Yarmouth (C.B.) . . . . .	3,598	55,905	60,700	57,760
Grimsby (C.B.) . . . . .	2,868	74,659	82,355	83,580
Halifax (C.B.) . . . . .	13,984	101,553	99,127	96,130 <sup>1</sup>
Hastings (C.B.) . . . . .	4,406	61,145	66,495	61,340
Hornsey . . . . .	2,875	84,592	87,050	87,230
Hove . . . . .	1,543	42,173	46,505	46,350
Huddersfield (C.B.) . . . . .	11,875	107,821	110,102	111,900
Ipswich (C.B.) . . . . .	8,112	73,982	79,371	84,140
Keighley . . . . .	3,902	43,437	41,921	41,430
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	9,042	277,991	287,150	294,600

<sup>1</sup> Excluding non-civilians.<sup>2</sup> Extended Oct. 1926.



	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1923.
		1911	1921	
ENGLAND—continued.				
Lancaster . . . . .	3,506	41,410	40,212	39,950 <sup>1</sup>
Leeds, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	28,090	454,155	458,232	473,400
Leicester, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	3,582	227,222	234,143	241,700
Leigh . . . . .	6,509	44,108	45,582	45,940
Lincoln, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	6,128	61,346	60,042	65,700 <sup>1</sup>
Liverpool, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	21,242	753,353	802,940	802,600
Lowestoft . . . . .	3,327	37,886	44,323	46,150
Luton . . . . .	3,132	40,978	57,075	59,240
Maidstone . . . . .	4,008	35,475	37,216	40,080 <sup>1</sup>
Manchester, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	21,690	714,335	730,307	752,000
Mansfield . . . . .	7,063	36,888	44,416	47,270
Margate . . . . .	2,463	28,458	40,480	27,950
Middlesbrough (C.B.) . . . . .	4,159	119,910	181,070	133,600
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	8,452	266,603	275,009	284,700 <sup>1</sup>
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.) . . . . .	4,504	83,091	92,358	96,620
Northampton (C.B.) . . . . .	3,469	90,064	90,895	93,530 <sup>1</sup>
Norwich, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	7,898	121,490	120,661	123,500 <sup>1</sup>
Nottingham, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	10,985	259,901	262,624	268,000
Oldham (C.B.) . . . . .	4,735	147,433	144,933	143,000
Oxford, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	4,719	53,048	57,036	56,800
Plymouth (C.B.) . . . . .	5,711	207,449	210,086	187,300 <sup>1</sup>
Portsmouth (C.B.) . . . . .	7,964	233,573	247,234	231,500 <sup>1</sup>
Preston (C.B.) . . . . .	3,964	117,088	117,406	124,200
Reading (C.B.) . . . . .	9,105	87,693	92,278	93,090 <sup>1</sup>
Rochdale (C.B.) . . . . .	6,446	91,428	90,816	91,510
Rotherham (C.B.) . . . . .	5,957	62,433	68,022	70,080
St. Helens (C.B.) . . . . .	7,284	96,551	102,640	110,000
Salford (C.B.) . . . . .	5,202	231,357	234,045	247,400
Scarborough . . . . .	2,727	37,224	46,179	39,740
Sheffield, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	24,930	460,133	490,639	523,300 <sup>1</sup>
Smethwick (C.B.) . . . . .	1,929	70,694	75,760	76,940
Southampton (C.B.) . . . . .	9,192	145,096	160,994	169,300
Southend-on-Sea (C.B.) . . . . .	7,082	70,676	106,010	104,300
Southport (C.B.) . . . . .	9,728	69,643	76,621	77,970
South Shields (C.B.) . . . . .	2,399	108,647	116,635	123,900
Stockport (C.B.) . . . . .	7,063	119,870	123,309	125,400
Stockton-on-Tees . . . . .	5,465	58,521	64,126	67,910
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.) . . . . .	11,142	234,534	240,428	275,600
Sunderland (C.B.) . . . . .	3,357	151,159	159,055	163,800
Swindon . . . . .	4,265	50,751	54,920	57,320
Tynemouth (C.B.) . . . . .	4,372	58,316	63,770	66,560
Wakefield, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	4,060	51,511	52,891	53,830
Wallasey (C.B.) . . . . .	3,324	78,504	90,800	93,050
Wallsend . . . . .	3,420	41,461	42,995	45,080
Walsall (C.B.) . . . . .	7,433	92,115	96,926	102,100
Warrington (C.B.) . . . . .	3,057	72,166	76,811	76,940 <sup>1</sup>
West Bromwich (C.B.) . . . . .	5,859	68,332	73,647	79,920
West Ham (C.B.) . . . . .	4,683	289,030	300,360	315,900
West Hartlepool (C.B.) . . . . .	2,684	63,923	68,641	71,060
Wigan (C.B.) . . . . .	5,033	89,152	89,421	88,620
Wimbledon . . . . .	3,221	54,966	61,418	58,030
Wolverhampton (C.B.) . . . . .	3,525	95,328	102,342	131,000
Worcester, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	3,662	47,982	48,833	50,660
York, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	3,730	32,282	34,039	34,430 <sup>1</sup>
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.) . . . . .	6,489	132,259	200,184	225,600 <sup>1</sup>
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.) . . . . .	17,760	80,990	80,116	80,690
Swansea (C.B.) . . . . .	21,600	143,997	157,554	169,200

<sup>1</sup> Excluding non-civilians.

The following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901, 1911, and 1921 :—

	Population			Percentage of population	
	England and Wales	Urban Districts <sup>1</sup>	Rural Districts <sup>1</sup>	Urban <sup>1</sup>	Rural <sup>1</sup>
1901	32,527,848	25,058,855	7,469,488	77·0	23·0
1911	36,070,492	28,162,986	7,907,556	78·1	21·9
1921	37,886,699	30,035,417	7,851,282	79·3	20·7

<sup>1</sup> As existing at each census.

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,850 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), was :—

	1901	1911	1921	1926 <sup>2</sup>
Registration London.	4,538,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,605,400 <sup>3</sup>
'Outer Ring' . . .	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,185,910 <sup>3</sup>
'Greater London' <sup>1</sup> . .	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,480,201	7,791,310 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Area 443,449 acres. <sup>2</sup> Estimated for middle of year. <sup>3</sup> Excluding non-civilians

For occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 12 years and upwards in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p. 17.

## 2. Scotland.

Area 29,796 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles.

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1871	3,360,018	113
1811	1,805,864	60	1881	3,735,573	125
1821	2,091,521	70	1891	4,025,647	135
1831	2,364,386	79	1901	4,472,103	150
1841	2,620,184	88	1911	4,760,904	160
1851	2,888,742	97	1921	4,882,497	164
1861	3,062,294	100			

The number of married persons in 1921 was 1,677,846 (833,393 males and 844,453 females), and widowed, 291,375 (88,810 males and 202,565 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows :—

# AREA AND POPULATION

17

	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			Estimated Population mid-1927
		1901 Total	1911 Total	1921 Total	
1. Aberdeen (includ. Aberdeen)	1,261,521	304,429	312,177	301,016	291,800
2. Argyll . . . . .	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	76,862	79,300
3. Ayr . . . . .	724,523	254,468	268,337	299,273	312,500
4. Banff . . . . .	403,053	61,483	61,402	57,298	53,400
5. Berwick . . . . .	292,555	30,824	29,643	28,246	26,700
6. Bute . . . . .	139,658	18,787	18,186	33,711	18,100
7. Caithness . . . . .	433,833	33,870	32,010	28,235	25,400
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	34,927	32,029	31,121	32,542	32,500
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	157,433	113,865	139,331	150,861	151,100
10. Dumfries . . . . .	680,302	72,571	72,825	75,370	74,800
11. East Lothian (Haddington) . . . . .	170,971	38,665	43,254	47,487	48,600
12. Fife . . . . .	322,844	218,840	267,739	292,925	294,200
13. Forfar (including Dundee) . . . . .	559,037	284,082	281,417	271,052	269,400
14. Inverness . . . . .	2,695,094	90,104	87,272	82,455	77,500
15. Kincardine . . . . .	244,482	40,923	41,008	41,779	42,400
16. Kinross . . . . .	52,410	6,981	7,527	7,963	8,000
17. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	575,832	39,333	38,867	37,155	35,500
18. Lanark (including Glasgow) . . . . .	562,821	1,339,327	1,447,034	1,539,442	1,571,100
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh) . . . . .	234,325	488,796	507,666	506,377	511,300
20. Moray (Elgin) . . . . .	304,931	44,800	43,427	41,553	39,400
21. Nairn . . . . .	104,252	9,291	9,310	8,790	8,300
22. Orkney . . . . .	240,847	28,690	25,397	24,111	22,400
23. Peebles . . . . .	222,240	15,066	15,268	15,332	15,100
24. Perth . . . . .	1,595,802	123,238	124,342	125,503	125,200
25. Renfrew . . . . .	153,332	268,930	314,552	298,904	292,700
26. Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	1,977,243	76,450	77,364	70,818	67,500
27. Roxburgh . . . . .	426,028	48,304	47,192	44,989	42,500
28. Selkirk . . . . .	170,793	23,356	24,601	22,607	20,900
29. Shetland . . . . .	352,319	28,166	27,911	25,520	23,500
30. Stirling . . . . .	238,842	142,291	160,991	161,719	160,000
31. Sutherland . . . . .	1,297,914	21,440	20,179	17,302	16,000
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow) . . . . .	76,861	65,708	80,155	83,982	84,300
33. Wigtown . . . . .	311,984	32,685	31,998	30,733	29,300
<b>TOTAL SCOTLAND . . . . .</b>	<b>19,070,466</b>	<b>4,472,103</b>	<b>4,760,904</b>	<b>4,882,497</b>	<b>4,894,700</b>

The birthplaces of the 1921 population were: Scotland, 4,466,711; England, 189,385; Wales, 4,891; Ireland, 159,020; British Colonies, etc., 25,440; foreign countries, 32,652 (including 20,223 aliens.)

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1921 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,771,762 or 77·3 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural' population 1,110,735 or 22·7 per cent. Population of the principal burghs:—

Burghs.	Census Population.		Estimated Population mid-1927	Burghs	Census Population.		Estimated Population mid-1927
	1911	1921			1911	1921	
Glasgow . . . . .	784,496	1,034,174	1,049,000	Coatbridge . . . . .	43,286	43,909	44,000
Edinburgh . . . . .	320,318	420,264	426,100	Dunfermline . . . . .	29,913	39,899	36,200
Dundee . . . . .	165,004	163,315	170,800	Kirkcaldy . . . . .	39,601	39,591	42,000
Aberdeen . . . . .	163,391	158,963	153,300	Hamilton . . . . .	33,644	39,420	40,100
Paisley . . . . .	84,455	84,837	86,200	Kilmarnock . . . . .	34,723	33,763	37,300
Greenock . . . . .	75,140	81,123	81,900	Ayr . . . . .	32,906	35,747	33,200
Motherwell . . . . .	40,330	68,369	71,200	Falkirk . . . . .	33,574	33,303	34,500
Glydebank . . . . .	37,543	46,506	46,700	Perth . . . . .	35,854	33,203	33,200

The number of houses in 1921 was: occupied, 1,057,609; unoccupied, 51,835; building, 10,628; total, 1,120,072.

For the occupations of the population of Scotland aged 12 years and upwards, according to the census of 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p. 19.

### 3. Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The population of these Islands was found to be as follows at the successive censuses:—

Islands	Census Population			Area in Statute Acres, 1921
	1901	1911	1921	
Isle of Man . . . .	54,752	52,016	60,284	141,263
Jersey . . . . .	52,576	51,898	49,701	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	40,474	41,858	38,315	16,018
Alderney . . . . .	2,062	2,561	1,598	1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	506	582	616	1,386
Total . . . . .	150,370	148,915	150,514	189,346

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

### 1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

#### England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922	38,158,000	780,124	34,138	486,780	299,524
1923	38,403,000	758,131	31,522	444,785	292,408
1924	38,746,000	729,938	30,296	473,235	296,416
1925	38,890,000	710,582	28,896	472,841	295,689
1926	39,067,000	694,563	29,591	453,804	279,860
1927 <sup>1</sup>	39,290,000	654,969	28,459	484,636	307,818

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

In 1927 the proportion of male to female births was 1,041 male to 1,000 female.

#### Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922	4,904,456	115,085	7,881	72,905	34,375
1923	4,901,100	111,902	7,477	63,283	35,200
1924	4,881,637	106,900	7,086	70,357	32,328
1925	4,893,032	104,137	6,831	65,507	32,456
1926	4,896,638	102,449	7,046	63,780	31,253
1927	4,891,953	96,669	6,952	65,880	32,589

Proportion of male to female births in 1926 was 1,045 to 1,000

2. *Emigration and Immigration.*

In the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners. From 1853 to 1924 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, *to places out of Europe*, was 15,261,000; and the number of foreigners, to such places, was 6,324,000, total, 21,585,000. Figures of the *passenger traffic* to and from non-European countries in recent years<sup>1</sup> are given as follows :—

	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1923	327,567	125,718	463,285	147,184	63,325	210,509	252,776
1924	263,480	107,826	371,306	175,069	78,363	253,432	117,874
1925	250,314	104,609	354,923	163,258	77,981	241,189	113,734
1926	284,009	118,409	402,438	160,680	76,699	237,379	165,059
1927	277,327	136,792	414,119	173,724	86,087	259,761	154,358

<sup>1</sup> For pre-war figures see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1926, p. 19.

The number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent) to places out of Europe was 166,601 in 1926, 153,505 in 1927, and the immigrants of British nationality into Great Britain was 51,063 in 1926, 55,715 in 1927.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries in 1927 were mainly the United States (25,662) (28,740 in 1926), British North America (52,916) (49,632 in 1926), Australia (40,991) (44,513 in 1926), New Zealand (7,841) (16,565 in 1926), British South Africa (7,572) (8,295 in 1926), India and Ceylon (6,476) (6,799 in 1926). The bulk of the aliens travelled to the United States, 71,677 in 1926, and 85,371 in 1927.

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and *European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas)* in recent years is given as follows :—

Year	Passengers				Balance Inward or Outward
	To U.K.		From U.K.		
	By Sea	By Air	By Sea	By Air	
1923	1,103,016	—	1,038,154	—	35,188 inward.
1924	1,172,951	9,563	1,131,863	8,295	41,588    "
1925	1,257,510	11,295	1,229,595	9,426	27,915    "
1926	1,300,095	12,809	1,251,119	12,715	49,070    "
1927	1,371,885	15,025	1,294,257	13,780	78,914    "

## Religion.

1. *England and Wales.*

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects. Under the Welsh Church Acts, 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished as from March 31, 1920, and

Wales was formed into a separate Archbishopric. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l.* provided by Parliament, were assigned to a temporary body not exceeding three persons, called the Welsh Commissioners, for distribution to a body representing the Church (called the Representative Body), and to certain other authorities including the University of Wales.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church in England, possessing the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 3 archbishops (at the head of the three 'provinces' of Canterbury, York and Wales) and 46 bishops, and 29 suffragan bishops in England and Wales. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 32 deans and 110 archdeacons. Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, there is a National Assembly, called 'the Church Assembly,' in England, consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy, and a House of Laymen, which has power to legislate regarding Church matters. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which in turn consist of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House). The House of Laymen is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference. Parochial affairs are managed by a Parochial Church Meeting and Church Council. Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to an Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and fifteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker. This Committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure becomes law if each House of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1925) 14,529, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to 6,547 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1925 there were about 18,907 beneficed clergy, and over 7,000 curates, etc. The contributions in the Church of England in 1925 amounted to 10,248,364*l.*

Of 34,975 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1924, 16,249 belonged to the Established Church and the Church in Wales and 18,726 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1924, 57·8 per cent. were in the Established Church and the Church in Wales, 5·5 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 12·2 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·03 per cent. were Quaker marriages 6·7 per cent. Jewish, and 23·8 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following is a summary of recent statistics (1926) of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man :—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist .	2,389,000	490,000	2,650	19,000	116,000	840,000
Primitive Methodist .	—	217,000	1,100	14,000	55,000	408,000
United Methodist .	—	154,000	710	4,710	87,000	258,000
Independent Methodist	48,000	8,500	375	—	3,000	25,000
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	8,000	25	428	2,400	22,000
Congregational . . .	1,727,000	494,199 <sup>1</sup>	2,883	4,586	67,542 <sup>1</sup>	549,878 <sup>1</sup>
Baptist . . . . .	1,382,000	414,000	1,925	4,871	53,000	531,000
Presbyterian . . . .	184,000	84,000	360	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist .	560,000	189,000	1,160	208	24,000	161,000
Moravian . . . . .	11,000	3,000	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	13,000	1,700	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ .	—	16,000	—	2,000	1,700	19,000
Society of Friends .	—	19,000	—	—	2,000	15,000
Anglican (in England) .	5,400,000	2,294,000	—	—	171,000	1,956,000

<sup>1</sup> 1927.

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church over 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1926) about 31,843 officers and *employees*, 15,146 corps and outposts, and 100,020 local officers; their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 556,960 sittings. There are about 300,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,930,000. There are (1924) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and four bishops-auxiliary; about 4,000 priests (not all officiating); and over 1,900 churches, chapels, and stations.

## 2. Scotland.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the ministers all being of equal rank. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister, and of several laymen called elders. There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 750 members, partly clerical and partly lay chosen by the different presbyteries, with a few representatives from royal burghs and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a Commission.

The number of parishes is 1,470, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations about 1,700. Under regulations enacted by the General Assembly, the parishioners choose their own ministers. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1926 amounted to 781,100£. The number of communicants in 1926 was about 760,000; ministers, about 1,800; lay missionaries, 90; Sunday scholars, 191,000; attending Bible classes, 60,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing 26 congregations, continued to regard themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, and had in 1925, 130 congregations and stations, 100 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 21,473*l.*, and other income to 24,895*l.* The United Church had, on December 31, 1927, 1,442 congregations, and 46 preaching stations; 536,380 members, besides adherents; 1,932 Sunday schools, with 24,786 teachers and 185,507 scholars in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 63 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries. Income in 1926 was 1,543,649*l.* The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 19 professors and lecturers. The United Church's foreign mission agents (including natives) exceed 6,000, and income 532,000*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland had in 1926, 7 bishoprics, 421 churches and missions, 343 clergy, and 60,495 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1924) two archbishops, four bishops and one bishop-auxiliary; about 600 priests, 450 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 600,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1925 was: Established, 41·8 per cent.; United Free, 23·2; Roman Catholic, 11·9; Episcopal, 2·9; others, 7·8; irregular, 12·4.

## Instruction.

### *University Education.*

In *England* the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall; the university of Durham, with a college of medicine and of science at Newcastle; the university of London, with 2 Incorporated Colleges, 34 "Schools," and 28 Institutions giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University (Manchester), the Birmingham University, the Liverpool University, the Leeds University, the Sheffield University, the Bristol University, and the University of Reading, which started in 1860 as a college for art classes. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, 64 lecturers, &c., 989 students, 1927-28; Nottingham (founded 1881), 166 lecturers, and 2,714 students, 1927-28; Southampton (founded 1850), 60 lecturers, &c., 869 students, 1927-28; Leicester (opened in 1923), 22 lecturers, &c., 140 students, 1927-28. A University College was founded at Hull in 1927. There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Kent), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of *Wales* has 4 colleges (Cardiff, 143 lecturers, 1,108 students; Aberystwyth, 91 lecturers, 703 students; Bangor, 80 lecturers, &c., 583 students; and Swansea, 49 lecturers, &c., 429 students). In *Scotland* there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh. The Carnegie Trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, has an annual income of 100,000*l.*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities for 1927-1928. (The dates of foundation are given in brackets.)



Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
<i>England—</i>			<i>Scotland—</i>		
Oxford . . . . .	228 <sup>1</sup>	4,417 <sup>2</sup>	St. Andrews (1411)	116	700
Cambridge . . . . .	340	5,475 <sup>2</sup>	Glasgow (1450)	260	5,210
Durham (1831) . . . . .	260	1,285	Aberdeen (1494) . . . . .	147	1,328
London (1890) . . . . .	1,089 <sup>1</sup>	9,468 <sup>2</sup>	Edinburgh (1582) . . . . .	363	4,085
Manchester (1880) . . . . .	268	2,466	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	886	11,323
Birmingham (1900) . . . . .	200	1,500			
Liverpool (1908) . . . . .	389	2,038			
Leeds (1904) . . . . .	315	1,415			
Sheffield (1906) . . . . .	170	2,159 <sup>4</sup>	Wales (1903) . . . . .	363	3,526
Bristol (1909) . . . . .	187	892			
Reading (1926) . . . . .	138	1,568	<i>Totals of above</i>	4,839	47,527
<i>Total for England</i>	3,590	32,678			

<sup>1</sup> Comprising 263 University Professors and Readers, and 826 'Recognised Teachers.'

<sup>2</sup> Undergraduates.

<sup>3</sup> Internal students. In addition there are external students, i.e., matriculated students who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students. The number of these is not ascertainable but is probably greater than 9,000.

<sup>4</sup> Includes evening students.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding College Tutors.

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female students:—Bedford (62 teachers, &c., 600 students), Royal Holloway (35 teachers, 200 students) and Westfield Colleges (16 teachers, &c., 147 students) in London; Newnham (11 teachers, &c., 277 students) and Girton (11 teachers, &c., 263 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (8 teachers, &c., 134 students), Somerville College (10 teachers, &c., 156 students), St. Hugh's College (9 tutors, 150 students), St. Hilda's College (11 teachers, 108 students), in Oxford. The Society of Oxford Home Students numbered 235 students in 1923. Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920.

#### *Secondary and Technical Education, &c.*

*England and Wales.*—The latest available statistics for secondary schools are as follows:

	Total Efficient Schools	Schools on Grant List	Total Pupils in Efficient Schools.			Full-Time Teachers. (Grant List)
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1923-4	1,631	1,270	217,798	200,327	418,125	18,658
1924-5	1,667	1,284	221,924	199,764	421,688	19,069
1925-6	1,753	1,301	228,515	201,309	404,824	19,604

The number of secondary schools on the grant list in 1926 was 1,310, with 367,290 pupils and 19,069 full-time teachers.

Included among the grant-receiving schools were 656 Council Schools, 73 Roman Catholic Schools, 471 Foundation and other schools and 101 Welsh Intermediate Schools.

Included among the non-grant-receiving schools were 169 endowed schools and schools of a similar type, 23 schools controlled by Roman Catholic Orders, 95 private schools, one controlled by an educational company, and 102 preparatory schools (i.e., preparatory to secondary schools proper).

A special grant made in September 1924 in regard to the number of free places in excess of 25 per cent. of the number of pupils in grant-aided schools, was withdrawn after 1925-26.

In the year ending March 31, 1926, there were 43 larger Technical Institutes for advanced courses with 4,081 full-time students, and 102 Day Technical Institutes with 9,786 full-time and 6,835 part-time students. In addition there were 4,367 schools giving part-time technical and other

instruction to 710,662 pupils, and 34 separate Day Continuation Schools (78 in 1922). Among other institutions providing technical, commercial and other instruction were 92 junior technical schools with 12,704 pupils, and 6 nautical schools. There was in 1925-26 a total of 175 Schools of Art with 49,425 students and 47 art-classes. In the same year there were 109 training institutions for teachers with 17,152 students (15,475 for elementary schools, 917 for secondary schools and 760 as teachers of domestic subjects).

The Universities in 1925-26 supervised 12 University Extension Courses for 125 classes with 2,664 students.

The total expenditure by local authorities on higher education in 1924-25 was 14,531,328*l.*, and the expenditure for London was 2,623,914*l.*, and is estimated at 2,633,770 for 1927-28.

*Scotland.*—In 1926 there were 249 secondary schools (209 with primary or preparatory departments) with a total accommodation of 179,814; the average number of scholars on the registers being 152,537 (78,086 post primary). The number of students attending Central Institutions in 1925-26 were 6,638 day students and 12,067 evening students (in 1924-25, 6,638 day and 12,745 evening students). Continuation Classes numbered 954 (in 1925-26) with a total attendance of 147,071 pupils. The number of teachers in secondary schools at March 31, 1926, was 6,209, including 3,429 University Graduates.

#### *Elementary Education.*

*England and Wales.*—In the year 1925-26 the number of schools (public elementary, special, and certified efficient) for elementary education was 21,336. In 1926 there were 9,101 Council schools with accommodation for 4,419,066 pupils, and 11,626 voluntary schools with accommodation for 2,630,958 pupils; total ordinary public elementary schools 20,727, with accommodation for 7,050,024 pupils. The average attendance for the year 1925-26 at these schools was about 4,956,585. The number of scholars on the registers in 1924 was: 181,492 aged under 5; 4,055,571 aged 5 and under 12; 1,355,541 aged 12 and over. The number of teachers, 1925-26, was 162,070, of whom 119,291 were certificated, 33,802 are uncertificated and 8,977 were supplementary. The number of public elementary schools on March 31, 1927, was 20,723, with 5,603,654 pupils on the registers. There were 169,702 teachers, of whom 119,656 were certificated.

There were 555 'special' schools in 1925-26, comprising 75 for the blind, with accommodation for 4,216 pupils; 49 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,630 pupils; 192 for the mentally defective, accommodation 17,154; 233 for the physically defective, accommodation 18,736; and 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 525 pupils. There were also 59 Poor Law schools, 28 nursery schools and 265 play centres.

The number of meals provided free in 1926-27 for necessitous children was 65,376,781 as compared with 13,176,383 in 1925-26, and the total number of children in public elementary schools who were medically examined in 1926 was 2,685,167.

Upwards of 100 new school clinics were opened in 1924-25, making a total of nearly 1,200 clinics. There were 1,844 medical officers, 511 dentists and 4,368 nurses employed for whole or part time.

The expenditure of local authorities for elementary education in 1925-26 was 53,375,000*l.*; for London the estimate of gross expenditure for 1927-28 is 9,878,642*l.*

*Scotland.*—In 1925-26 there were 2,896 Primary Schools with an accommodation of 867,589 scholars; average number on the registers was 658,963, and the average attendance was 585,673.

On July 31, 1926, there were 28 special day schools, 8 residential schools and special classes attached to 64 ordinary schools, and the number of defective children under instruction was 8,545 (3,319 in 1913), of which 5,094 were physically defective and 3,451 were mentally defective. There were also 4 schools for blind children and 9 for deaf mutes and 1 school for both combined. The total number of children under instruction was 969 (294 blind and 675 deaf mutes). On December 31, 1926, there were 33 reformatory and industrial schools with a total of 2,485 boys and girls, excluding 513 voluntary scholars.

As at March 31, 1926, there were 18,372 certificated primary school teachers and 54 assistant teachers. There were in 1926-27, 4 training centres and 3 training colleges with 2,515 senior students.

The total ordinary expenditure of Education authorities during 1924-25 was £10,875,134, including £7,343,661 on account of salaries and retiring allowances of teachers.

## Justice and Crime.

### England and Wales.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in most cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales, and in others, where there is an appeal to the House of Lords, the penultimate. It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, and (in a sense) a variety of subordinate local courts. The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court, which is the Assize Court for London in the widest sense, including 'the City' and other neighbouring counties, and is also the Quarter Sessions for the City. Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any stipendiary magistrate, sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Women may be justices. Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to that of the county justices in quarter sessions, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are constituted by Judges of the High Court (or in some cases by King's Counsel having His Majesty's special commission). These go on circuit twice or four times a year, visiting every county in turn, and hearing and determining all civil cases entered for trial and all criminal cases presented by the Grand Jury of the County or Riding, city or borough. Except in cases of treason when the trial is 'at bar,' before the Lord Chief Justice and two or more judges of the King's Bench Division, criminal cases are tried by a jury, and the jury, subject to the direction of the Judge on points of law, are the sole judges of the facts of the case. Women serve on juries. The sessions of the Central Criminal Court are held at least twelve times a year and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by one or more of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom capital and certain other cases are reserved. Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of at least two High Court judges, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences, some of which are practically civil and can be reviewed

by the judges. All offences are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes, but with the consent of the accused, justices can dispose of many felonies. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff summons a number of the chief inhabitants of the approximate district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury, which examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if it thinks a *prima facie* case for trial is made out, endorses the bill 'a true bill,' which is then tried by the petit jury. All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction or the House of Lords, take place before a judge and such a jury (twelve persons). Appeal is allowed in criminal cases: (i.) on a point of law; (ii.) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal; and (iii.) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Court of Criminal Appeal. This Court can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment: in a few cases its decision may be reconsidered by the House of Lords. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is through the Royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petit jury has found him 'not guilty.' Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a minister, a member of the Cabinet, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

The courts chiefly having jurisdiction in civil cases are the modern County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court, Quarter Sessions and old local courts also have this jurisdiction to a certain extent.

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1927, was 57,284 (including 19,371 Metropolitan police). The net expenditure in 1925-26 was 19,069,848*l.* The estimated expenditure on police account was 6,577,672*l.* for 1925-26, 6,914,997*l.* for 1926-27, and 7,096,102*l.* for 1927-28.

#### Scotland.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the

sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

The police force in Scotland at the end of 1924 had an authorised strength of 6,705. The estimated expenditure on police was 812,000*l.* in 1925-26, 825,000*l.* for 1926-27, and 840,000*l.* for 1927-28.

# CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

## *Superior Courts.*

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
ENGLAND AND WALES. (Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)				
1922 . . . . .	7,674	758	8,435 <sup>1</sup>	6,784
1923 . . . . .	7,868	758	8,126	6,541
1924 . . . . .	7,142	708	7,845	6,379
1925 . . . . .	7,412	727	8,189	6,689
1926 . . . . .	7,298	625	7,924 <sup>1</sup>	6,350
SCOTLAND. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)				
				(a)
1922 . . . . .	1,504	270	1,774	1,413
1923 . . . . .	1,234	181	1,415	1,170
1924 . . . . .	1,042	146	1,188	981
1925 . . . . .	1,061	135	1,196	958

<sup>1</sup> Including corporate bodies.

(a) Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non-appearance.

## *Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.*

Year	Indictable offences				Non-indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
1922	60,767	8,685	25,029	8,454	529,149	70,959	421,798
1923	59,256	8,192	22,572	8,182	550,083	70,090	441,905
1924	59,746	8,036	21,495	7,943	588,546	72,872	477,606
1925	59,993	8,070	21,224	8,184	615,126	76,209	499,177
1926	79,591	8,460	33,314	7,919	606,921	70,835	492,229
SCOTLAND.							
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)		
1921	24,052	3,248	18,687	435	89,694	15,471	65,877
1922	20,587	3,297	15,740	484	84,071	13,833	65,387
1923	19,474	2,942	14,561		86,859	14,764	67,247
1924	19,422	2,951	14,695		90,998	14,604	70,451

(a) Persons 'proceeded against' and exclusive of number 'committed for trial.'

(b) Persons reported to Crown Counsel, who directed trial by Sheriff summarily.

(c) Number 'proceeded against.'

### National Insurance. Pensions.

Under the National Health Insurance Act 1924, the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920–25, the Old Age Pensions Act 1908–24, and the Widows' Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1925, provision is made for insurance against loss of health, for prevention and cure of sickness, compulsory insurance against unemployment, and pensions for widows and orphans and aged persons.

*National Health Insurance.*—This is administered by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales, and the corresponding departments in Scotland and Ireland; by specially constituted authorities, by approved friendly societies and trade unions.

Subject to specific exceptions, persons who are compulsory brought under the National Health Insurance Act, known as *employed contributors*, comprise all persons between the ages of 16 and 70 who are employed under contract of service, written or implied, whether by time or piece. Among persons excluded are those employed in non-manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 a year. Insured persons who are not members of an approved society must contribute to a Post Office Fund, and are known as *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Certain persons not compulsory insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The rates of contributions are given below. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness (ordinary benefit, 15s. per week for men, 12s. for women), for disablement (7s. 6d. per week), and payment of 40s. (in the case of women) for confinement, (80s. if both husband and wife are insured).

*Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions.*—From January 4, 1926, all persons, with certain exceptions, who are insurable under the National Health Insurance Scheme, will be insurable also under the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. The provisions of the scheme apply to sailors, soldiers and airmen in the same way and to the same extent as to ordinary insured persons. Widows will receive 10s. per week for life, with 5s. for the first child and 3s. for each other child until they reach the age of 14 (or 16 in certain cases). Orphans will receive 7s. 6d. per week for each child under 14 (or 16 if still at school). Persons over 70 years of age are entitled, as from July 2, 1926, to pensions of 10s. per week under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908–24, irrespective of means, residence or nationality. As from January 2, 1928, insured persons over 65 will be entitled to pensions of 10s. per week under the provisions of the Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, subject to specified conditions, which include residence in Great Britain for two years immediately prior to the date of the 65th birthday. There is no means test. On reaching the age of 70, contributory pensioners will come under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The rate of contributions are as follows:—

	Men		Women	
	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee
Health . . . .	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.	4d.
Pensions . . . .	4½d.	4½d.	2½d.	2d.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—This is administered by the Ministry of Labour through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and Friendly Societies. The scheme is wholly compulsory in its operation, and substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance Scheme are insured against unemployment. Domestic servants and persons employed in agriculture are among those excepted. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain

other utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes are also exempted where the Ministry of Labour certifies that they are employed under conditions which make the national insurance unnecessary.

The contributions are; men (over 18 years of age), 8*d.* a week from employer, 7*d.* from employee; women (over 18), 7*d.* a week from employer, 6*d.* from employee; boys (16 to 18), 4*d.* from employer and 3½*d.* from employee; girls (16 to 18), 3½*d.* from employer, 3*d.* from employee. The State contributes in addition, amounts ranging from 4½*d.* to 8*d.* per person. As from January 2, 1928, contributions will cease to be payable when a person attains the age of 65, but if such person continues to be employed after reaching that age, the employer will be required to pay his share of the contribution only. The standard rates of benefit are: men, 18*s.* per week; women, 15*s.* per week; boys (between 16 and 18), 7*s.* 6*d.*, and girls (between 16 and 18), 6*s.* weekly, subject to certain conditions.

The National Health Scheme covers about 14 million persons, increasing to 16½ millions in 1960. The total expenditure on benefits for England and Wales was estimated for 1926 at 28,588,600*l.*, including 5,489,400*l.* for disablement and 8,534,400*l.* for medical benefit. The number of persons entitled to benefits was 14,272,500. The cost of administration was 4,510,100*l.* The estimate for Old Age Pensions for 1926-27 was 26,856,000*l.* (24,201,000*l.* for 1924-25). The preliminary estimate for 1926-27 is 29,840,000*l.* The total amount paid in respect of widows' and orphans' pensions from January 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, is approximately 7,212,000*l.* There were 341,993 persons (including 11,453 orphans) receiving pensions or allowances on March 31, 1927. Approximately 385,000 persons will be eligible for contributory old age pensions on January 2, 1928. The cost of unemployment insurance for 1925-26 was estimated at 13,207,000*l.*

*War Pensions.*—The number of war pensions or allowances in payment as at March 31, 1927, was 1,665,000 approximately, and the estimated expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions for 1927-28 was 61,442,832*l.*, and for 1928-29 is 57,215,800*l.* (inclusive of administration expenses).

## Labour and Employment

Statistics of Trade Union Membership are as follows:—

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1926	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1,000's	1925 Total 1,000's	1926		
				Males 1,000's	Females 1,000's	Total 1,000's
Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.	2	21	47	38	1	39
Mining and Quarrying . . . .	121	920	913	768	4	787
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, &c.	116	560	682	651	7	658
Textile:						
Cotton . . . . .	172	372	370	141	220	365
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c. . . .	33	67	81	59	18	77
Other Textile . . . . .	82	84	175	77	98	175
Clothing . . . . .	20	108	168	92	74	166
Woodworking and Furnishing . .	34	46	67	59	4	63
Paper, Printing, &c. . . . .	27	91	207	143	44	187
Building, Public Works, Con- tracting, &c. . . . .	40	243	334	328	—	328
Other manufacturing industries	57	57	83	34	19	53
Transport:						
Railways . . . . .	9	327	529	468	4	492
Other . . . . .	32	307	519	462	12	474

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1926	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1000's	1925 Total 1000's	1926		
				Males 1000's	Females 1000's	Total 1000's
Commerce, Distribution, and Finance	37	120	222	172	45	217
National and Local Government	262	234	334	272	60	332
Teaching . . . . .	17	118	196	69	131	200
Miscellaneous . . . . .	50	60	82	70	9	79
General Labour . . . . .	2	345	488	427	47	474
Totals . . . . .	1,129	4,135	5,522	4,401	807	5,208

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1926 and 1927:—

	Number of Disputes		No. of Workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
General Strike . . . . .	1	—	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Mining and Quarrying . .	69	114	1,580	—	15,000	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, &c. . . . .	5	9	1,105	73	146,456	700
Engineering . . . . .	17	8	3	—	44	11
Shipbuilding . . . . .	7	21	4	3	76	12
Other Metal . . . . .	38	37	1	7	4	30
Textile . . . . .	33	27	10	6	141	38
Clothing . . . . .	12	10	17	5	168	36
Woodworking and Furnishing . . . . .	12	10	1	9	8	199
Building, Contracting, &c. . . . .	12	18	2	1	29	10
Transport . . . . .	43	34	4	8	39	127
Other Industries and Services . . . . .	42	16	22	2	167	6
	44	9	5	—	81	6
Total . . . . .	323	303	2,751	114	162,233	1,175

The estimated percentages of the number of persons in Great Britain insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed during the months of 1927 (corresponding percentages for 1926 are given in brackets), are as follows:—

January 11·9 (10·8)	May 8·7 (14·2) <sup>1</sup>	September 9·3 (13·7) <sup>1</sup>
February 10·8 (10·2)	June 8·8 (14·5) <sup>1</sup>	October 9·5 (13·4) <sup>1</sup>
March 9·8 (9·5)	July 9·2 (14·4) <sup>1</sup>	November 9·9 (13·4) <sup>1</sup>
April 9·3 (8·9)	August 9·3 (13·9) <sup>1</sup>	December 9·8 (11·7) <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of coal-miners who ceased work owing to the dispute.

### Pauperism.

Statistics giving the amount expended in poor-relief for year, ended in March for England and Wales, and May 15 for Scotland, and the numbers of paupers, are as follows:—



Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain
	£	£	£
1921-22	42,272,555	3,775,462	46,048,017
1922-23	42,020,039	4,538,127	46,558,166
1923-24	37,883,260	4,370,609	42,253,869
1924-25	36,841,768	3,964,683	40,806,451
1925-26	40,083,455	4,875,084	44,958,539
1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	—	5,621,434	—

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The total cost of out-relief in England and Wales was 15,326,742*l.* for 1925-26 and 23,578,230*l.* for 1926-27.

### Statistics of Paupers.

#### England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor <sup>1</sup>	Outdoor <sup>1</sup>	Lunatics in Asylums	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved <sup>2</sup>
1923	217,233	1,222,547	90,582	7,628	1,537,990
1924	219,245	1,051,276	98,783	7,794	1,372,098
1925	216,510	886,779	94,314	7,664	1,205,267
1926	221,966	1,113,019	96,511	8,294	1,439,510
1927	226,027	1,212,479	99,668	10,737	1,548,911

<sup>1</sup> Excluding casual paupers and lunatics in asylums.<sup>2</sup> Deductions being made for persons counted twice in the preceding columns.

#### Scotland.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents <sup>1</sup>	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents <sup>1</sup>	
1923	271,734	155,543	124	15	271,858
1924	255,887	114,521	119	19	256,006
1925	210,882	111,974	142	23	211,024
1926	247,902	135,475	201	12	248,103
1927	250,676	129,762	190	25	250,866

<sup>1</sup> Included in previous column.

### Finance.

#### I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More ( + ) or less ( - ) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre-war)	194,825,000	198,242,897	+ 3,417,897
1922	1,216,650,000	1,124,879,873	- 91,770,127
1923 <sup>1</sup>	910,775,000	914,012,452	+ 3,237,452
1924 <sup>1</sup>	818,500,000	837,169,284	+ 18,669,284
1925 <sup>1</sup>	794,050,000	799,435,595	+ 5,385,595
1926 <sup>1</sup>	801,060,000	812,061,658	+ 11,001,658
1927 <sup>1</sup>	824,750,000	805,701,000	- 19,049,000

<sup>1</sup> Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In previous years the whole of Ireland is included.

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More ( + ) or less ( - ) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre war)	199,011,000	197,492,969	-1,518,031
1922	1,160,521,000	1,079,186,627	-81,334,373
1923 <sup>1</sup>	910,069,000	812,496,605	-97,572,395
1924 <sup>1</sup>	829,759,000	788,840,211	-40,918,78
1925 <sup>1</sup>	801,896,000	795,776,711	-6,119,289
1926 <sup>1</sup>	825,772,000	826,099,778	+327,778
1927 <sup>1</sup>	832,478,000	842,395,027	+9,917,027

<sup>1</sup> See note to previous table.

The actual revenue for 1927-28 was 842,824,465*l.*; expenditure, 838,585,341*l.*; surplus of revenue over expenditure, 4,239,124*l.*

The Imperial revenue in detail for 1926-27 (exclusive of 336,451*l.* duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts for 1926-27, and the Budget estimate for 1927-28.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1926-27		Exchequer Receipts <sup>1</sup> 1926-27	Budget Estimate 1927-28
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs— Imports:				
Beer . . . . .	5,432,876			
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	753,805			
Coffee . . . . .	205,518			
Chicory . . . . .	42,339			
Currants . . . . .	105,932			
Raisins . . . . .	295,271			
Other dried fruits . .	186,906			
Rum . . . . .	3,110,118			
Brandy . . . . .	2,103,573			
Other spirits . . . .	1,280,588			
Sugar, glucose, &c. . .	17,429,320			
Tea . . . . .	5,952,668			
Tobacco . . . . .	53,857,530			
Wine . . . . .	4,328,908			
Cinematograph Films	222,858			
Clocks and Watches .	416,900			
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles . . . . .	1,833,770			
Musical Instruments .	238,237			
Matches . . . . .	2,122,947			
Lace, Embroidery, Gloves . . . . .	328,977			
Silk and Artificial Silk . . . . .	4,960,133			
Key Industry Goods .	505,323			
Packing or Wrapping Paper . . . . .	494,850			
Other articles . . . .	274,966			
		107,016,170	107,515,000	106,550,000

<sup>1</sup> That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1926-27		Exchequer Receipts <sup>1</sup> 1926-27	Budget Estimate 1927-28
	£	£	£	£
ii. Excise—				
Spirits . . .	37,058,506			
Beer . . .	78,763,480			
Saccharin, Glucose .	346,873			
Sugar . . .	1,007,217			
Tobacco . . .	1,831			
Club Duty . . .	166,606			
Licence duties, &c. :				
Liquor . . .	4,256,615			
Other . . .	663,086			
Railways . . .	387,845			
Table Waters . . .	369,356			
Matches . . .	1,455,895			
Entertainments . .	5,729,054			
Artificial Silk . .	706,583			
Patent Med. Labels .	1,295,139			
Betting Duty . . .	628,362			
Other sources . . .	135,035			
		132,971,485	132,978,000	140,450,000
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	21,805,835	21,393,000	24,100,000
iv. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty <sup>2</sup> . .	59,086,239			
Temporary estate duty <sup>3</sup> . . .	5,426			
Probate and Account duty <sup>3</sup> . . .	14,793			
Legacy duty . . .	7,198,483			
Succession duty . .	1,072,778			
Corporation duty .	54,072			
		67,431,790	67,320,000	67,500,000
v. Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)—				
Land and Property, excluding Stocks and Shares . . .	4,602,411			
Stocks, Shares, De- bentures, etc. . .	7,983,533			
Companies capital duty . . .	3,505,606			
Cheques, Bills of Exchange, etc. . .	4,772,205			
Receipts . . .	2,357,714			
Shipping . . .	642,932			
Certificates and Li- cences . . .	154,833			
Insurance and Mis- cellaneous . . .	850,321			
		24,869,556	24,750,000	25,700,000

<sup>1</sup> That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

<sup>2</sup> On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

<sup>3</sup> On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Source of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1926-27 <sup>1</sup>		Exchequer Receipts <sup>1</sup> 1926-27	Budget Estimate 1927-28
	£	£	£	£
vi. Land Tax . . . . .	—	632,364	650,000	800,000
vii. House Duty . . . . .	—	8,220	5,000	
viii. Land Value Duties . . . . .	—	216,043	225,000	
ix. Income Tax . . . . .	—	230,135,868	234,717,000	232,000,000
x. Super-tax . . . . .	—	66,295,611	65,910,000	62,000,000
xi. Excess profits tax and Munitions Levy . . . . .	—	4,583,561	4,500,000	3,000,000
xii. Corporation profits tax . . . . .	—	3,875,096	3,970,000	2,700,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	682,623,278	663,933,000	664,800,000
xiii. Postal service . . . . .	—	35,429,498	35,600,000	37,300,000
xiv. Telegraph service . . . . .	—	5,885,778	5,900,000	5,700,000
xv. Telephone service . . . . .	—	17,336,938	17,350,000	19,000,000
xvi. Crown Lands . . . . .	—	1,016,783	1,010,000	1,050,000
xvii. Interest on Loans, &c. xviii. Miscellaneous (in- cluding Fee, &c., Stamps) . . . . .	—	22,854,274	22,854,274	23,500,000
	—	59,013,932	59,053,960	45,500,000
Total non-tax Revenue.	—	141,537,203	141,768,234	132,050,000
Total Revenue . . . . .	—	801,102,415	805,701,234	796,850,000

<sup>1</sup> That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

The national expenditure chargeable against Revenue falls under two categories; I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt; and II., the Supply Services, including the Defence and Civil Services.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1927	Budget Estimate, 1927-28
I. Consolidated Fund:	£	£
National Debt Services: -		
Interest . . . . .	316,408,057	355,000,000
Management and Expenses . . . . .	2,180,023	
New Sinking Fund . . . . .	60,000,000	
	378,588,679	355,000,000
Road Fund . . . . .	17,373,190	10,500,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	14,172,075	14,300,000
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer . . . . .	5,766,752	5,400,000
Land Settlement . . . . .	—	—
Civil List . . . . .	470,000	3,700,000
Annuities and Pensions . . . . .	376,706	
Salaries and Allowances . . . . .	41,658	
Courts of Justice . . . . .	475,907	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,505,059	
	40,181,347	42,900,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .	418,765,026	397,900,000

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1927	Budget Estimate 1927-28
II. Supply:	£	£
Army . . . . .	43,600,000	41,565,000
Air Force . . . . .	15,530,000	15,550,000
Navy . . . . .	57,600,000	58,000,000
Civil Services . . . . .	240,486,000	235,725,000
Customs and Excise . . . . .	4,860,000	12,007,000
Inland Revenue . . . . .	6,654,000	
Post Office Services . . . . .	54,900,000	
Total Supply Services . . . . .	423,630,000	420,490,000
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue . . . . .	842,395,026	818,390,000

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1926-27 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Act, 1925, 11,000,000£; West Indian Islands (Telegraph) Act, 1924, 3,779£; Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904, 777,200£; amounting in the aggregate to 11,780,979£. An amount of 17,942,431£. was borrowed under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1921, and 542,000£. was repaid. The money raised by National Savings Certificates was 31,650,000£, and by Treasury Bills, 2,539,692,000£, while Treasury Bills paid off amounted to 2,503,175,000£. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1926, was 6,556,933£; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1926-27 amounted to 4,189,586,240£; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 4,196,143,173£; leaving a balance on March 31, 1927, of 6,459,656£.

The following were the principal items of the estimates for Grant Services, etc. (excluding Pensions), for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

	1926-27	1927-28
	£	£
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	13,560,000	13,927,000
Education . . . . .	46,291,000	46,450,000
Agriculture (including Land Settlement Grants and Loans and the Development Fund) . . . . .	4,841,000	6,459,000
Health Services . . . . .	3,606,000	4,094,000
Housing . . . . .	9,982,000	10,999,000
Reformatories and Mental Deficiency . . . . .	1,087,000	1,109,000
Police (voted grants additional to payments through Local Taxation Accounts) . . . . .	5,786,000	5,907,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	834,000	1,014,000
All Irish Services . . . . .	8,487,000	8,930,000
Total . . . . .	94,474,000	98,880,000

The estimated net expenditure for the Civil Service (including additional charges) and the Revenue Departments for 1927-28 and 1928-29 are as follows: Civil Services, 1927-28, 231,854,282£; 1928-29, 223,803,813£; Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue, 1927-28, 11,895,560£; 1928-29, 11,777,050£; Post Office, 1927-28, 57,643,000£; 1928-29, 57,314,000£. Total, 1927-28, 301,392,842£; 1928-29, 292,894,863£.

## II. TAXATION.

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (reserved taxes), were as follows in the years stated :—

Year ended March 31	Customs <sup>1</sup>	Excise <sup>1</sup>	Estate, &c. Duties <sup>1</sup>	Stamps <sup>1</sup>	Land Tax, Land Values, Duties	Income Tax	Super Tax
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1923-24	120,004	162,355	57,557	21,579	917	271,433	61,747
1924-25	99,831	151,061	58,917	22,758	974	275,456	62,989
1925-26	103,282	134,476	61,830	25,129	986	258,065	67,833
1926-27	107,016	154,777	67,430	24,870	843	230,136	66,296
1927-28 <sup>2</sup>	111,620	163,718	77,310	27,030	780	250,533	60,600

<sup>1</sup> The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 31-32 above. The excise receipts include receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

*Income Tax.*—The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1924, in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, was 2,944,449,789*l.*; in 1926-27 it was estimated to be approximately 2,900,000,000*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1925-26, after allowing for exemptions and reliefs, was 1,312,076,636*l.*, and the estimated amount for 1926-27 was 1,300,000,000*l.* The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the effective exemption limit in 1926-27 was 4,250,000: the number actually chargeable with tax was estimated at 2,150,000.

Prior to April 6, 1915, incomes not exceeding 160*l.* were exempt from Income Tax, and from April, 1915, to April, 1920, incomes not exceeding 130*l.* were exempt. The graduation of the tax on incomes in excess of these limits was effected by means of differential rates and by various abatements and reliefs (for wife, children, etc.) granted in the lower ranges of incomes only.

Under the new system of graduation introduced by the Finance Act, 1920, the exemption limit was fixed at 135*l.* of assessable income, *i.e.* it ranged from 135*l.* to 150*l.* according as the income was wholly investment or wholly earned; personal allowances of 135*l.* assessable income (= 150*l.* earned income) for single persons and 225*l.* (= 250*l.* earned income) for married persons, and allowances for children, dependent relatives, etc., were granted to all taxpayers irrespective of the amount of their total income. The effect of the increase in the earned income relief (from one-tenth to one-sixth) by the Finance Act, 1925, was to increase the personal allowances, *in the case of earned incomes*, to 162*l.* and 270*l.* respectively. Tax is charged on the first 225*l.* of taxable income at one-half the standard rate, and on the remainder at the standard rate of tax, which has varied as follows:—

	1920-21 and 1921-22	. . .	6s. in the £.
	1922-23	. . .	5s. „
	1923-24 and 1924-25	. . .	4s. 6d. „
and from	1925-26 onwards	. . .	4s. „

The gross income brought under review in 1925-26 was distributed as follows:—

Profits from the ownership of Lands . . . . .	51,000,000
Profits from the ownership of Houses . . . . .	318,275,543
Profits from the occupation of lands <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	49,000,000
British and other Government securities . . . . .	153,637,873
businesses, professions, and certain interest . . . . .	1,361,905,934
Salaries of Offices and employments (including Manual wage-earners . . . . .)	1,010,630,439
	<u>2,944,449,789</u>

The gross income from the ownership of lands and houses in 1925-26 was distributed as follows :—

—	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland
	£	£	£	£
Lands, etc. . . . .	42,600,000	6,300,000	2,100,000	51,000,000
Houses, etc. . . . .	286,871,918	29,180,590	2,723,026	318,275,543

*Super Tax.*—The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926-27 was 568,000,000<sup>1</sup>., and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 98,000. Super-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 2,000<sup>1</sup>. per year (prior to 1914-15, 5,000<sup>1</sup>. per year; from 1914-15 to 1917-18, 3,000<sup>1</sup>. per year, and in 1918-19 and 1919-20, 2,500<sup>1</sup>. per year).

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation Accounts of England and Scotland, sums equivalent to the proceeds (in some cases, of the year 1908-9, and in other cases of the current year) of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable.

The total payments made to the Local Taxation Account for England and Wales in 1926-27 was 12,359,844<sup>1</sup>., including 1,107,260<sup>1</sup>. on account of beer and spirit duties, 2,630,432<sup>1</sup>. on account of licence duties and 1,321,152<sup>1</sup>. under the Agricultural Rates Act. Scotland received a total of 1,812,231<sup>1</sup>.

### III. NATIONAL DEBT.

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III. The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000<sup>1</sup>., on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000<sup>1</sup>. At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout) :—

Year	Debt <sup>1</sup> Million £	Annual charge, includ- ing annuities Million £	Annuities only (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1727. Accession of George II. . . . .	52	2·4	0·2
1756. Commencement of Seven Years' War . . . . .	75	2·8	0·2
1763. End . . . . .	183	5·0	0·5
1775. Commencement of American War . . . . .	127	4·7	0·5
1784. End . . . . .	243	9·5	1·4

<sup>1</sup> These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

Year	Debt <sup>1</sup> Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge, includ- ing annuities Million £	Interest on Annuities (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1793. Commencement of French Wars .	248		9.7	1.3
1815. End .	861		32.6	1.9
1817. Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers .	839		31.0	2.0
1854. Commencement of Crimean War .	775	802	27.4	3.9
1857. End .	808	837	28.6	4.0
1899. Commencement of Boer War .	599	685	28.2	7.3
1903. End .	743	798	27.0	6.5
1914. Commencement of European War .	678	708	24.5	3.2
1921. (March 31) . . . . .	7,606	7,623	349.6 (1920-21)	2.6
1922. " . . . .	7,704	7,721	332.3 (1921-22)	2.6
1923. " . . . .	7,790	7,813	324.0 (1922-23)	3.4
1924. " . . . .	7,694	7,708	347.3 (1923-24)	0.4
1925. " . . . .	7,653	7,666	357.2 (1924-25)	0.4
1926. " . . . .	7,621	7,634 <sup>2</sup>	358.2 (1925-26)	0.4
1927. " . . . .	7,640	7,653	378.6	0.4

<sup>1</sup> These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

<sup>2</sup> Including 1,110,453,600L. owing to other countries.

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1927:—

Liabilities:	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt . . . . .	1,210.8	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities . . . . .	12.2	
Unfunded Debt . . . . .	6,390.9	
	<u>7,622.9</u>	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties . . . . .	68.3	
	<u>7,554.6</u>	
Other Capital Liabilities . . . . .		98.1
Total Gross Liabilities . . . . .		<u>7,652.7</u>
Assets:	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1925) . . . . .	36.2	
Other Assets <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	79.7	
	<u>115.9</u>	
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland . . . . .		6.5

The amount of debt provision issued in 1926-27 for interest and management was 318,583,679L.

The net increase in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1926-27 was 18,965,402L.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets. The amount of loans remaining unpaid at March 31, 1927, was: loans owing by Allies, 1,897 million; Colonies, 127 million; loans for relief and reconstruction, 36 million; other debts, 5 million; total 2,065 million.

#### IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The estimated rate expenditure of local authorities in recent years was as follows:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
	£	£	£
1922-23 . . . . .	157,274,000	17,543,000	174,817,000
1923-24 . . . . .	143,275,000	17,591,000	160,866,000
1924-25 . . . . .	142,000,000	17,887,000	159,887,000
1925-26 . . . . .	147,500,000	18,593,000	166,093,000
1926-27 . . . . .	159,500,000	20,448,000	179,948,000



The approximate allocation of amounts raised by rates during 1926-27 was as follows :—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
	£	£	£
On relief of the poor . . .	37,500,000	4,704,000	42,204,000
„ education . . .	33,000,000	4,969,000	37,969,000
„ police . . .	10,000,000	1,090,000	11,090,000
„ other services . . .	79,000,000	9,685,000	88,685,000
Totals . . .	159,500,000	20,448,000	179,948,000

In England and Wales the average amount of the rates per pound of assessable value was 6s. 8½d. in 1913-14, 11s. 11½d. in 1925-26, and 12s. 5½d. in 1926-27.

## Defence.

The Committee of Imperial Defence is responsible for the co-ordination of naval, military, and air policy. Of this Committee the Prime Minister is *ex-officio* President, and he has power to call for the attendance at its meetings of any naval or military officers, or of other persons, with administrative experience, whether they are in official positions or not. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for War and Air, the Colonies, India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty. During 1923 a Cabinet Committee inquired into the co-ordination of the policy and administration of defence. As the result of its report a standing sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence has been appointed, with a Cabinet Minister as Chairman, the heads of the three services and representatives of the Foreign Office and Treasury as members, for the purpose of correlating defensive policy. Three further sub-committees have since been appointed, one composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the three services of Navy, Army and Air, to furnish the Cabinet or the main committee with expert advice on problems of defence, the second sub-committee deals with man-power, and the third, the principal supply officers' sub-committee, with the provision of munitions and supplies in time of war. At the beginning of 1927 an Imperial Defence College was founded to educate selected officers of the three services in working together in the solution of problems of Imperial Defence and to carry out detailed studies for the main committee.

## I. ARMY.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve Forces. The British troops of the Regular Army serve both at home and overseas and are commonly referred to as the British Army in contradistinction to the Indian Army or Native Army, and to the Local Forces in certain British Colonies and Dependencies, the personnel of which is native with a proportion of British officers.

The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, except India, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer (although certain Dominions pay contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost

of troops at home owing to these serving as a *dépôt* for the regular troops in India. The Imperial Exchequer pays for Indian and Colonial troops serving outside their own countries. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the supreme position of the British Navy in Home Waters has practically eliminated all risk of invasion, members of the Territorial Army are now asked to accept liability for service overseas in time of war, subject to the consent of Parliament. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment. The Reserve Forces consist of the Army Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve, the Militia and the Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, and the Territorial Reserve. The Army Reserve is composed of men who have completed their period of colour service with the Regular Army; its strength on April 1, 1927 was 92,000. The Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve were created in August 1924, with establishments of 2,489 and 20,639 respectively, for the purpose of supplying officers and technicians to the army on mobilisation. The Militia, which is intended to serve as a supply source to the Regular Army after the Army Reserve is exhausted, is in process of reconstruction. The Channel Islands and Colonial Militia consist of the Channel Islands Militia, the Malta Militia, the Bermuda Militia, and the Isle of Man Volunteers. The Territorial Reserve is in process of formation.

Service is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years in certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' *i.e.*, on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age.

For purposes of training and command the fighting troops are for the most part organised in divisions, which consist of 3 infantry brigades, divisional artillery and engineers, together with the necessary auxiliary services. The cavalry is organised in brigades. The infantry brigades are composed of 4 battalions, the cavalry brigades of 3 regiments. The organisation of the Territorial Army is analogous to that of the Regular Army, and it consists of 14 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliary services, and of the mounted brigades, chiefly composed of yeomanry. During 1927 considerable progress was made in the process of mechanising the Army. An experimental mechanised brigade, composed of artillery, infantry and tanks was formed on Salisbury Plain. New establishments were prepared increasing considerably the number of machine guns with infantry and cavalry.

For purposes of command Great Britain is divided up into six 'commands' and the London and Northern Ireland Districts. The commands are (1) Aldershot, of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (4) Scottish, (5) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (6) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north-western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. There are normally two Regular divisions in the Aldershot, one Regular division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the General-Officer Commanding-in-

Chief). He is assisted by a general-officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, who is its President; the heads of the departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, and the permanent Secretary of the War Office. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy, educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, the Senior Officers' School, which trains officers for command, and the Staff College, which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Territorial Army, and for the Regular Army on expansion.

The gross estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1928-29 amounted (March, 1928) to 49,266,000*l.*, and appropriations in aid to 8,216,000*l.*, leaving a net expenditure of 41,050,000*l.*

The total personnel charged to British votes for 1928-29 was 153,500, of whom 150,213 were British troops, 2,000 were troops in the Middle East under control of the Air Ministry, 4,287 were Colonial and Native Indian troops, 10,000 were additional required to cover the despatch of troops to China. There were in India 60,223 British troops, so that the total establishment of the Regular Army in 1927-28 was 150,213 + 60,223 = 210,436. The strength of the Territorial Force on December 1, 1928, was 146,260.

The distribution of Regular troops, except in India, was as follows:

*By Regiments, Corps, and Departments (British, exclusive of India).*

	Officers	Other ranks	All ranks
Cavalry . . . . .	383	7,956	8,339
Royal Artillery . . . . .	1,122	22,232	23,354
Royal Engineers . . . . .	497	5,790	6,287
Royal Corps of Signals . . . . .	223	4,710	4,933
Infantry . . . . .	3,019	75,819	78,838
Corps of Military Police . . . . .	—	673	673
Royal Tank Corps . . . . .	181	3,109	3,290
Royal Army Service Corps . . . . .	431	5,829	6,260
Royal Army Medical Corps . . . . .	584	3,579	4,163
Army Dental Corps . . . . .	87	134	221
Royal Army Ordnance Corps . . . . .	274	2,617	2,891
Royal Army Veterinary Corps . . . . .	66	153	219
Royal Army Pay Corps . . . . .	103	740	933
Royal Army Chaplains' Department . . . . .	142	—	142
Army Educational Corps . . . . .	78	234	312
Staff . . . . .	1,177	1,759	2,936
Miscellaneous Establishments . . . . .	769	4,149	4,918
Additional Numbers . . . . .	10	1,989	1,999
Total . . . . .	9,286	140,977	150,213

## II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty is the Cabinet Minister responsible for the Navy.

The duties of the Admiralty are grouped under the two headings of Operations and Maintenance. The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff have charge and direction of the Operations Division. This Division is concerned with Naval policy and the general direction of operations, war operations in Home waters and elsewhere, strategy, tactics, the development and use of material, including types of vessels and weapons, and with trade protection and anti-submarine considerations. The four officials who are in charge of the Maintenance Division are the Second Sea Lord and Chief of the Personnel; the Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy; the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport; and the Civil Lord. The Parliamentary Secretary and the Permanent Secretary are concerned with Finance and Admiralty business.

The Washington Treaty of 1922, which relates to the British Navy and the Navies of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, is concerned mainly with capital ships, defining for each Power what her replacement tonnage shall be, and fixing the maximum displacement of such ships at 35,000 tons, and their heaviest armaments at the 16 in. gun. There is no restriction as to the number of cruisers, but they are not to exceed 10,000 tons, nor to have a heavier gun than the 8 in. The Powers concerned are therefore devoting far more attention than formerly to cruisers, with the object of getting as much as possible out of the maximum displacement allowed; and there is no doubt that naval competition for some time to come will find its chief expression in this class of vessel. Destroyers and submarines are not affected by the Treaty, but there are special restrictions as to aircraft-carriers, a class of vessel to which increasing importance is being attached.

Under the terms of the Treaty the British Empire retained 22 capital ships with a total displacement of 580,450 tons. To replace four of these which have been discarded, two new battleships, named *Nelson* and *Rodney*, were laid down at the end of 1922 and completed in 1927. These ships are described in the summary which follows.

Four 10,000-ton cruisers (*Devonshire*, *London*, *Shropshire*, *Sussex*) were laid down under the 1925-26 Estimates, besides two of similar type (*Australia* and *Canberra*) for the Royal Australian Navy, to replace the obsolescent *Melbourne* and *Sydney* in 1928. Under the 1926-27 Estimates there are building two 10,000 ton cruisers (*Dorsetshire*, *Norfolk*), one 8,000 ton cruiser (*York*), 6 submarines (*Odin*, *Olympus*, *Orpheus*, *Osiris*, *Oswald*, *Otus*); 2 depot and repair ships (*Medway*, *Resource*); and under those for 1927-28 there are being laid down one 8,000 ton cruiser, 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 minesweepers. In future years it is proposed to build:—

In 1928-29: Two 8,000 ton cruisers, 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 6 submarines.

In 1929-30: One 10,000 ton cruiser, two 8,000 ton cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 1 fleet submarine, 5 submarines, 1 net layer.

The Navy estimates for 1925-26 amounted to 60,500,000*l.* net, for 1926-27, 58,100,000*l.* net, and for 1927-28, 58,000,000*l.* net.

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, was 144,871. The estimates for 1926-27 provide for a total personnel of 102,675. Officers included in this total numbered about 7,500.

## SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

With the disappearance from the lists of all capital ships armed with guns of less than 13·5 inch calibre, the general tendency is to classify them as pre-Jutland and post-Jutland types. Of the last-named the only representatives at present are the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, though the *Hood* embodies in her design certain modifications based on war experience.

The following summary of the more important units will illustrate the present position.

Class.	Completed by end of		
	1925	1926	1927
Battleships and Battle Cruisers . .	22	22	20
Cruisers . . . . .	50	49	50
Aircraft Carriers and Tenders . .	7	7	7
Flotilla leaders and Destroyers . .	207	174	174
Submarines . . . . .	65	56	56

Ships and vessels of the Dominions are included in the above table and in the following paragraph. See notes following the ship lists.

Of the 37 monitors which existed in 1919, three still survive. There are 10 seagoing depot and repair ships, 31 sloops, 35 minesweepers (mostly laid up in reserve), 12 surveying vessels, and a large number of smaller craft, such as gunboats, patrol boats, drifters and trawlers. A new sloop is projected for the Royal Indian Navy.

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given in certain cases, but, with reference to the capital ships affected by the Washington Treaty, the years are substituted in which they are due for replacement if desired.

*Battleships and Battle Cruisers.*

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1934	{ Benbow . . . . . Emperor of India . . . . . Iron Duke . . . . . Marlborough . . . . .	25,000	12	11	10 13·5in. ; 12 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	4	29,000	21
1935	Tiger <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	28,500	9	9	8 13·5in. ; 12 6in. ; 4 3in. AA	4	85,000	28
1935	Queen Elizabeth . . . . .	27,500	13	11	8 15in. ; 12 6in. ; 4 4in. AA	4	75,000	25
1939	Valliant . . . . .							
1935	Warspite . . . . .							
1935	Barham . . . . .							
1936	Malaya . . . . .	29,350	13	11	8 15in. ; 14 6in. ; 4 4in. AA	4	40,000	28
1936	Royal Sovereign . . . . .							
1938	Royal Oak . . . . .							
1941	Ramillies . . . . .							
1937	Resolution . . . . .	29,350	13	11	8 15in. ; 14 6in. ; 4 4in. AA	4	40,000	28
1937	Revenge . . . . .							

<sup>1</sup> Battle Cruiser.

*Battleships and Battle Cruisers (continued).*

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
1940	Renown <sup>1</sup>	Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1939	Repulse <sup>1</sup>	26,500	6	9	6 15in. ; 15 4in. ; 4 4in. AA	10	112,000	30
1941	Hood <sup>1</sup>	41,200	12	15	8 15in. ; 12 5·5in. ; 4 4in. AA	6	144,000	31
Naval Estimates								
1922—1923	Nelson	35,000 <sup>2</sup>	14	11	9 16in ; 12 6in ; 6 4 7in. AA	2	45,000	23
	Rodney							
<i>Cruisers</i>								
1909—1910	Yarmouth . Dartmouth	5,250	3	Shields	8 6in. 1 3in. AA	2	22,000	25
1910—1911	Melbourne <sup>3</sup> Sydney <sup>3</sup> Brisbane <sup>3</sup>	5,400	3	Shields	8 6in. ; 1 3in. AA	2	25,000	25
1911—1912	Birmingham Lowestoft Adelaide <sup>3</sup>	5,440 5,500	3	Shields	9 6in. ; 1 3in. AA	2	25,000	25
1913—1914	Champion Comus Cleopatra Conquest Calliope Carysfort Cambrian	3,750	3-4	Shields	4 6in. ; 2 3in AA	2-4	40,000	28·5
1914—1915	Canterbury Constance Castor							
War	Caledon Calypso Caradoc Concord Centaur	4,120 3,750	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA 5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA (Centaur, only 4 6in.)	8 2	40,000 40,000	29 29
	Cardiff Coventry Curlew Cairo							
	Colombo Capetown Calcutta Ceres Carlisle Curacao	4,100	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	8	40,000	29
	Danae Dauntless Dragon Despatch Diomedes <sup>4</sup> Delhi Dunedin <sup>4</sup> Durban	4,650— 4,765	3	Shields	6 6in. ; 3 4in. AA	12	40,000	29

<sup>1</sup> Battle Cruisers.<sup>2</sup> "Standard" displacement, exclusive of fresh water and fuel.<sup>3</sup> Royal Australian Navy.<sup>4</sup> New Zealand Navy.

*Cruisers (continued).*

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
War	{ Enterprise Emerald . . . }	7,600	8	Shields	7 6in. ; 3 4in. AA	12	80,000	32
War	{ Effingham Frobisher . . . Hawkins Vindictive . . }	9,750	8	Shields	7 7.5in. ; 3 4in. AA (Vindictive, only 6 7.5in.)	6	69,000— 65,000	30
1921— 1922	{ Adventure <sup>2</sup> . . }	7,260	8	Shields	4 4.7in.	—	40,000	27.75
1924— 1925	{ Berwick Cornwall . . . Cumberland Kent . . . Suffolk . . . }	10,000 <sup>4</sup>	—	3	8 8in. ; 4 4in. AA	8	80,000	31.5

*Aircraft Carriers and Tenders.*

War	{ Furious Glorious <sup>1</sup> . . . Courageous . . }	22,450 18,600	—	—	10 5.5in. ; 6 4in. AA 16 4 7in.	—	00,000	31
War	Hermes . . .	10,850	—	—	6 5.5in. ; 3 4in. AA	—	40,000	25
War	Eagle <sup>3</sup> . . .	22,600	—	—	9 6in. ; 5 4in. AA	—	55,000	24
War	Argus . . .	14,450	—	—	6 4in. AA	—	20,000	20
War	Pegasus . . .	3,070	—	—	2 12pr. 2 8in. AA	—	9,500	20

<sup>1</sup> Work of conversion into aircraft carrier not yet complete.<sup>2</sup> Cruiser-Minelayer.<sup>3</sup> The Eagle was built as the Almirante Cochrane battleship, for Chile, but was taken over in an early stage by the British Navy and completed for her present use.<sup>4</sup> 'Standard' displacement, exclusive of fresh water and fuel.

The destroyers of the post-war Fleet are of the following classes: flotilla leaders, 1610–1800 tons, 34–36.5 knots, 17 (including 1 Australian); R class, 900–1085 tons, 22; S class, 930–1075 tons, 61 (including 5 Australian and 2 lent to Canada in place of 2 M class, condemned); V class, 1300–1825 tons, 27; W class, 1300–1350 tons, 37; A class (1210–1330 tons), 2; Parramatta class (Australia) 6; total number 172. A flotilla leader and 8 destroyers of the A class are on order (1927–28 Estimate).

The submarines are of seven successive classes. H class (440 tons surface displacement) 17; K class (2140 tons) 1; L class (890–960 tons) 30; M class (1600 tons) 2; R class (420 tons) 2; X class (2525 tons), 1; O class (1346 tons), 3 (including 2 Australian); total number, 56. Six more of the O type, provided for under 1926–27 Estimates, are under construction, and 6 (1927–28 Estimates) on order.

*Dominion Navies.*—When Lord Jellicoe made a tour of the Dominions with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Governments on the naval defence of the Empire, his report to the Government of Australia emphasized the desirability of the Commonwealth becoming self-contained in regard to shipbuilding and the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives, and aircraft, but no action of much importance has been taken on the proposals. The Imperial Cabinet (July, 1921) left on record its view that co-operation among the constituent parts of the Empire was necessary, but that the details must be left to the Dominion Parliaments. So far the only

one of Lord Jellicoe's main recommendations that has been carried into effect is the constitution of a Royal Indian Navy, now in process of formation. Its nucleus already exists in the Royal Indian Marine (comprising 3 sloops and 2 surveying vessels), which it will replace.

The Royal Australian Navy, in addition to the 4 cruisers named in the list above, has 1 flotilla leader, 6 destroyers of the River class and 5 of the S class, 2 submarines of the O class, 3 sloops, and other vessels. Two new cruisers of 10,000 tons (*Australia*, *Canberra*) will be completed early in 1928 to replace two older vessels; and an aircraft carrier (*Albatross*) is building in Australia.

The New Zealand Navy, in addition to the *Dionede* and *Dunedin*, has the obsolete light cruiser *Philomel* as a training ship and a mine-sweeping trawler for instructional purposes.

The Royal Canadian Navy has 4 mine-sweeping trawlers; and the Admiralty have recently arranged for the loan of 2 destroyers (renamed *Vancouver* and *Champlain*) from the Royal Navy.

The South African Navy has 2 mine-sweeping trawlers and a surveying vessel.

Newfoundland has one sloop built in 1925, the *Caribou*, which is employed under the Finance and Customs Department.

### III. AIR FORCE.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. On January 2, 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the Royal Air Force was vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council. The Air Minister was given the status of a Secretary of State and became President of the Council. In April, 1918, the naval and military wings were amalgamated, under the Ministry of the Air, as the Royal Air Force.

The Force consists of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air Force Special Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, and the Territorial Air Force. The establishment of the Royal Air Force for the year 1927-28 is 33,300 exclusive of those serving in India, who are paid for by the Government of India. During 1922 the Air Ministry took over control of Iraq and Palestine, and in January 1928 of Aden.

The Air Force is organised into commands as follows:—

I. United Kingdom: (a) Inland Area, (b) Coastal Area, (c) Irish Wing, (d) Cranwell, (e) Halton.

II. Overseas: (a) Middle East Area, (b) Iraq, (c) India, (d) Mediterranean, (e) Palestine.

Areas are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights. In December 1927 the establishment of the Royal Air Force was 68½ squadrons, 59 of which were regular squadrons and 8 Special Reserve or Auxiliary Air Force squadrons. Each squadron is of 12 aeroplanes. 35 squadrons were in Great Britain and 18 abroad, while 23 flights, the equivalent of 11½ squadrons, were provided for the fleet air arm. During 1923 a scheme for the expansion of the Air Force primarily for Home Defence was sanctioned. This scheme provides for an establishment of 52 squadrons for home defence, 39 of these being squadrons of the Royal Air Force, 6 being non-regular squadrons formed from the Auxiliary Air Force, and 7 being formed of the Special Reserve. At the end of 1927, 31 Home Defence squadrons had been formed, of which 22 are regular squadrons. In November 1924 an Air Officer, commanding-in-chief Air Defences of Great Britain, was appointed to organise and command the Air Forces allotted for Home Defence. These are now divided into 3 sub-commands: the Fighting Area with head-



quarters at Uxbridge; the Wessex Bombing Area, with headquarters at Andover, and the Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force.

The chief educational establishments of the Air Force are the Cadet College at Cranwell and the Staff College at Andover. The chief training depôt is at Halton. There are also 3 flying training schools, 1 central flying school, and schools of gunnery, ballooning, army co-operation, photography and wireless.

The net Air Estimates for 1928-29 amount to 16,250,000£.

For 1928-29 the net sum allotted to Civil Aviation is 415,000£. The air routes maintained were London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam, London-Brussels-Cologne, London-Paris and Cairo-Baghdad. The chief events in civil aviation during 1927 were the inauguration of an air-route to India by the Secretary of State for Air, who flew to India and back early in 1927, an experimental flight by 4 Fairey machines of the Royal Air Force from Cairo to Capetown and back to England, and the winning of the Schneider trophy by the Royal Air Force. During 1928 it is hoped that 2 airships for traffic to the East will be completed.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface:—

Divisions (1927)	Total surface (excluding water)	Woods and plantations (1913)	Rough grazing land (1926)	Permanent pasture (1926)	Arable land (1926)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England <sup>1</sup> . . . .	32,086,000	1,697,000	3,495,000	13,158,000	9,654,000
Wales <sup>1</sup> . . . .	5,099,000	187,000	1,681,000	2,122,000	656,000
Scotland . . . .	19,004,000	852,000 <sup>2</sup>	9,897,000	1,513,000	3,169,000
Isle of Man . .	141,000	1,400	34,000	19,000	61,000
Channel Islands (1923)	44,000 <sup>3</sup>	200 <sup>3</sup>	2,000 <sup>3</sup>	10,000 <sup>3</sup>	21,000 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> England excludes, and Wales includes Monmouth.

<sup>2</sup> Area in 1914.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in respect of the Channel Islands are for the year 1928; no later figures are available.

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live-stock in Great Britain:—

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<i>Cultivated area:</i>				
Corn crops <sup>1</sup> . . . .	5,099,582	4,901,655	1,125,850	1,090,430
Green crops <sup>2</sup> . . . .	2,224,626	2,216,381	569,770	567,627
Hops . . . . .	25,599	23,004	—	—
Small fruit <sup>3</sup> . . . .	69,523	69,154	7,811	8,064
Orchards <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	240,689	248,705	1,264	1,288
Bare fallow . . . .	417,664	423,443	6,125	6,150
Clover and rotation grasses	2,502,237	2,460,892	1,484,979	1,496,363
Permanent pasture . .	15,128,186	15,280,243	1,498,635	1,512,597
Total . . . . .	25,076,111	25,590,330	4,698,170	4,681,221

<sup>1</sup> Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, mixed corn, rye, beans, peas.

<sup>2</sup> Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape, vetches or tares.

<sup>3</sup> In Scotland all orchard land is also included against the crop, grass or fallow beneath the trees. In England and Wales orchard land is only duplicated where small fruit is grown beneath the trees. The figures for small fruit in all cases, therefore, include small fruit in orchards.

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	June, 1926	June, 1927	1926	1927
<i>Live Stock :</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . . .	1,128,796	1,077,221	178,605	172,102
Cattle . . .	6,253,085	6,275,240	1,197,828	1,210,450
Sheep . . .	16,858,085	17,072,275	7,208,184	7,535,477
Pigs . . .	2,200,012	2,691,514	145,410	196,613

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for England and Wales, and Scotland :—

ACREAGE:—THOUSAND ACRES.

	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans <sup>1</sup>	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
<i>England and Wales :</i>									
1923	1,740	1,327	1,973	235	95	467	858	401	6,172
1924	1,545	1,314	2,038	242	108	452	831	390	6,253
1925	1,500	1,318	1,868	191	181	493	806	359	6,034
1926	1,502	1,148	1,864	214	119	499	767	339	5,936
1927	1,630	1,049	1,751	202	110	514	716	306	5,904
<i>Scotland :</i>									
1923	59	157	968	4	0·4	137	410	1·6	567
1924	49	159	955	4	0·5	139	406	1·3	570
1925	49	152	826	3	0·4	142	396	1·1	559
1926	54	122	940	3	0·4	142	301	1·1	580
1927	67	117	897	4	0·4	147	377	1·1	567

TOTAL PRODUCE.

	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
<i>England and Wales :</i>									
1923	6,859	5,006	9,534	820	301	2,758	10,879	6,944	7,707
1924	6,211	5,367	10,526	821	358	2,696	11,538	7,843	7,999
1925	6,127	5,208	9,522	680	286	3,214	9,198	7,130	7,100
1926	5,898	4,715	10,317	687	285	2,763	10,983	7,120	7,123
1927	6,512	4,480	9,606	716	227	3,055	8,630	6,448	6,265
<i>Scotland :</i>									
1923	290	695	4,613	14	0·7	821	6,561	25	890
1924	231	633	4,353	16	—	845	6,752	23	974
1925	246	730	4,312	13	—	995	6,815	21	892
1926	256	567	4,990	13	—	899	6,893	23	998
1927	305	509	4,366	14	—	799	5,937	20	914
<i>Gt. Britain :</i>									
1923	7,149	5,701	14,147	834	302	3,579	17,440	6,969	8,597
1924	6,442	6,050	15,757	839	362	3,542	18,337	7,866	8,972
1925	6,373	5,938	14,334	702	236	4,209	16,013	7,151	7,992
1926	6,149	5,282	15,313	700	235	3,662	17,876	7,143	8,121
1927	6,817	4,989	13,972	730	227	3,854	14,567	5,468	7,179

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Scotland relate only to beans harvested as corn.

The production of meat in Great Britain in 1923–24 was estimated at 1,023,000 tons; of milk, 1,350 million gallons. The value of produce sold off the farms in 1923 (excluding produce consumed in farmers' households, is estimated at 258,750,000£, namely: farm crops, 54,000,000£; live stock, 5,000,000£; dairy produce, 79,000,000£; wool, 4,250,000£; poultry and eggs, 13,500,000£; miscellaneous crops, 13,000,000£.

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows:—

Size of Holdings, 1923	England and Wales (1927)	Scotland (1926)	Great Britain (1926)
1— 5 acres . . .	74,881	16,969	91,154
5— 50 „ . . .	186,497	88,480	221,121
50—300 „ . . .	128,884	23,118	151,850
Over 300 acres . . .	12,522	2,450	15,080
Total . . .	401,784	76,017	478,655

In *England and Wales*, the Ministry of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country.

Under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, there are eight 'Development Commissioners,' appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and analogous resources of the United Kingdom. The total sum guaranteed to the Fund was 2,900,000*l.*; interest on investments, and other receipts, up to March 31, 1920, made the total available funds, 3,541,000*l.* In 1921–22 a further 850,000*l.*, constituting the 'Special' Fund, was paid to the Fund under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture in England and Wales. Under the same Act 150,000*l.* was paid to the Agriculture (Scotland) Fund for similar purposes in Scotland. In 1927–28 a further 250,000*l.* was voted to the Fund by Parliament. During 1926–27 the payment of grants from the Ordinary Fund amounted to 239,476*l.* and loans to 12,656*l.*; grants from the Special Fund amounted to 262,171*l.* The balance in the Ordinary Fund at March 31, 1927, was 103,160*l.* and the balance in the Special Fund was 125,347*l.*

## II. FISHERIES.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in Great Britain (excluding salmon, except that figures for England and Wales include sea-caught salmon and sea-trout):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales . . . . .	575,707	684,400	676,874	625,207	654,800
Scotland . . . . .	270,882	349,819	285,684	323,041	345,908
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) . . . . .	846,589	1,034,219	962,558	948,248	1,000,208
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales . . . . .	13,871,992	15,150,221	14,324,682	12,700,657	12,769,516
Scotland . . . . .	8,408,642	4,647,658	4,454,168	4,849,205	4,868,821
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) . . . . .	17,280,634	19,798,079	18,678,850	17,049,862	17,187,887
Value of shell-fish . . . . .	527,734	551,572	585,628	599,817	522,705

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1926 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 :—

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1926 <sup>1</sup>			Total Net Ton- nage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number					Regular fishermen	Others
	Sailing	Steam & Motor	Total				
England and Wales . . . . .	3,484	4,465	7,949	184,347	7,310	30,790	4,218
Scotland . . . . .	3,445	2,996	6,441	89,626	6,005	21,823	3,959
N. Ireland . . . . .	818	267	1,085	4,841	588	860 <sup>1</sup>	621 <sup>1</sup>
Isle of Man . . . . .	67	90	157	1,035	126	298	79
Channel Islands	146	95	241	685	230	265	155
Total, 1926 . . . . .	7,900	7,913	15,873	280,484	14,259	54,036	9,032

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Londonderry.

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured, canned) . .	150,000	188,000	210,000	222,000	240,000	243,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted, canned)	218,000	266,000	407,000	338,000	364,000	384,000
Ditto (cured or canned herrings only)	167,000	217,000	325,000	236,000	257,000	274,000
Re-exports (cured or canned fish of foreign and colonial origin) . .	13,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	19,000

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

### III. MINING AND METALS.

General summary of the mineral production of Great Britain and the Isle of Man in 1924 and 1925 :—

Description of Mineral	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Alum clay and shale . . . .	11,255	†	8,260	†
Arsenic (white) and arsenic soot . . . . .	2,545	41,447	1,666	12,541
Barytes and Witherite . . . .	48,681	94,682	42,775	85,408
Bog ore . . . . .	4,791	†	8,583	†
Calcspar . . . . .	12,807	†	14,806	†
Chalk . . . . .	5,035,350	410,994	4,815,876	364,287
Chert, flint, &c. . . . .	184,688	43,065	119,162	34,879

† Included in total value.

Description of Mineral	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Chromite of iron . . . . .	448	1,220	—	—
China clay . . . . .	850,160	1,259,941	825,954	1,206,544
China stone . . . . .	57,379	82,334	47,769	73,706
Clay and shale . . . . .	13,073,940	1,369,001	12,918,792	1,333,646
Coal . . . . .	243,176,231	198,978,154	126,278,521	123,333,578
Copper precipitate . . . . .	148	4,721	128	4,026
Fireclay . . . . .	2,229,274	853,071	1,491,648	580,691
Potters' clay . . . . .	206,326	189,239	184,526	169,394
Fluorspar . . . . .	39,079	41,498	35,883	39,689
Gravel and sand . . . . .	3,741,061	627,424	4,484,251	775,305
Gypsum . . . . .	414,302	215,045	465,102	261,689
Igneous rocks . . . . .	8,221,953	3,449,587	8,245,729	3,240,643
Iron ore and Ironstone . . . . .	10,142,878	2,918,963	4,004,886	1,246,624
Iron pyrites . . . . .	5,288	3,609	4,239	3,012
Lead ore (dressed) . . . . .	15,578	348,388	19,076	368,037
Limestone (other than chalk) . . . . .	13,060,758	3,212,671	11,018,779	5,859,070
Manganese ore . . . . .	829	†	128	388
Mica Clay . . . . .	20,834	10,303	25,863	12,194
Moulding and Pig-bed sand . . . . .	679,559	134,660	521,031	111,896
Ochre, umber, &c. . . . .	11,224	†	10,208	†
Oil shale . . . . .	2,464,829	741,253	1,959,795	680,497
Petroleum . . . . .	383	†	279	†
Salt (brine and rock) . . . . .	1,918,531	1,395,241	1,716,467	1,374,710
Ganister and silica rock . . . . .	494,293	203,357	537,815	181,363
Sandstone . . . . .	2,888,741	1,803,244	2,984,184	1,790,182
Slate . . . . .	305,768	2,270,670	300,124	2,338,223
Sulphate of strontium . . . . .	1,072	†	880	†
Tin ore (dressed) . . . . .	4,032	532,061	3,578	571,469
Tungsten ore (dressed) . . . . .	1	70	19	801
Uranium ore (dressed) . . . . .	114	†	—	—
Zinc ore (dressed) . . . . .	1,603	11,826	1,944	11,868
Copper ore (dressed) . . . . .	—	—	155	1,160
Totals . . . . .	—	221,385,931	—	143,207,869

† Included in total return.

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1926 were:—Copper, 108 tons, value 6,865*l.*; iron, 1,269,260 tons, 5,198,677*l.*; lead, 14,493 tons, 449,136*l.*; silver, 41,350 oz., 4,943*l.*; tin, 2,327 tons, 677,535*l.*; zinc, 652 tons, 22,182*l.*; total value, 6,859,338*l.*

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at all mines in Great Britain under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1926 was 1,143,769 in March and 970,616 in December. The number of mines at work was 3,173. On December 1926, 762,074 persons (males) worked underground, and 204,236 males and 4,306 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 81,833, of whom 52,391 (including 28 females) worked inside the quarries, and 29,442 outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,403.

Professor H. S. Jevons estimated the resources of British coal in 1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface, at 197,000 million tons.

Coal raised in Great Britain, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported :—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc., exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade <sup>1</sup>
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	
1918	287,430,000	145,536,000	76,688,000	53,660,000	21,082,000
1923 <sup>2</sup>	276,001,000	259,734,000	84,497,000	109,947,000	18,158,000
1924	267,118,000	251,665,000	65,582,000	78,811,000	17,680,000
1925	243,176,231	198,978,154	54,089,000	54,813,000	16,440,000
1926	126,278,521	123,388,578	21,868,000	20,500,000	7,706,000

<sup>1</sup> Not included in exports. Bunkers for ships in foreign and coastwise trade, and Admiralty shipments totalled 88½ million tons in 1917 and 84½ million tons in 1918.

<sup>2</sup> Trade of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State is included from 1st April, 1923, and the direct foreign trade of that State is excluded.

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom :—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported and retained	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1922 <sup>1</sup>	6,837,000	2,387,000	3,473,000	4,284,000
1923 <sup>1</sup>	10,875,000	3,535,000	5,861,000	6,850,000
1924 <sup>1</sup>	11,051,000	3,413,000	5,927,000	6,569,000
1925 <sup>1</sup>	10,143,000	2,919,000	4,382,000	4,774,000
1926 <sup>1</sup>	4,094,000	1,247,000	2,088,000	2,147,000

<sup>1</sup> Excluding production in Ireland after 1922, and imports into the Irish Free State after 1st April, 1923.

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1926, 968,000 tons, valued at 916,000£, came from Spain. Including 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1926 was 6,350,000 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Coke used	Pig iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1921	95	5,604,000	2,616,000	651,000	3,076,000	103,000
1922	132	10,231,000	4,902,000	948,000	5,819,000	651,000
1923	203	16,369,000	7,441,000	1,702,000	8,646,000	725,000
1924	182	16,880,000	7,807,000	1,375,000	8,609,000	485,000
1925	151	14,811,000	6,262,000	886,000	7,466,000	468,000
1926	68 <sup>1</sup>	5,716,000	2,458,000	282,000	2,956,000	277,000

<sup>1</sup> December.

The total output of steel in 1926 was 3,596,100 tons (7,385,400 tons in 1925); the total number of works in operation was 83 (90

in 1925), with an average number of 170 open hearth furnaces (295 in 1925).

#### IV. WATER POWER.

The available water-power resources of Great Britain are estimated to be 900,000 B.H.P., of which 200,000 B.H.P. are developed (1922).

### Commerce.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom for five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1923 <sup>1</sup>	1,096,226,214	767,257,771	118,543,805	885,801,576
1924	1,277,439,144	800,966,837	139,970,143	940,936,980
1925	1,320,715,190	773,380,702	154,036,799	927,417,501
1926	1,241,361,277	653,046,909	125,494,968	778,541,877
1927 <sup>2</sup>	1,219,387,424	709,105,402	123,062,727	832,168,129

<sup>1</sup> From April 1, 1923, the figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and include the trade between that area and the Irish Free State.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

The value of goods imported is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned for sale, the market value in this country is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Customs Department, with the help of current price-lists and market reports. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped. Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters.

Trade according to countries for the years 1926 and 1927 :—

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>Foreign Countries :</i>						
<i>Europe and Colonies—</i>						
Russia . . . . .	24,130	21,357	5,858	4,513	8,548	6,782
Finland . . . . .	13,287	15,902	2,771	3,234	768	54
Estonia . . . . .	2,233	2,250	552	672	85	18

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Latvia . . . . .	5,600	6,001	1,148	1,151	120	134
Lithuania . . . . .	687	390	151	235	9	17
Sweden . . . . .	21,426	25,264	8,052	9,054	1,289	1,029
Norway . . . . .	12,163	12,920	6,916	7,456	567	504
Iceland . . . . .	280	335	448	502	76	110
Denmark and Faroe Islands . . . . .	47,954	49,977	8,714	9,780	884	788
Poland . . . . .	8,526	8,100	2,471	5,816	912	849
Germany . . . . .	72,609	59,825	26,342	41,825	20,922	27,590
Netherlands . . . . .	50,299	44,453	17,934	21,220	4,628	4,825
Java . . . . .	9,951	10,114	5,728	6,059	85	95
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas . . . . .	3,814	3,911	2,713	2,680	35	44
Dutch West India Islands . . . . .	2,420	3,331	283	553	3	4
Dutch Guiana . . . . .	137	102	88	171	4	9
Belgium . . . . .	44,853	46,489	14,266	16,408	8,100	8,790
Belgian Congo . . . . .	350	471	749	483	31	28
Luxemburg . . . . .	1,114	624	8	5	1	1
France . . . . .	59,177	63,477	20,384	23,696	20,224	18,457
Algeria . . . . .	1,321	2,421	666	1,639	7	26
Tunis . . . . .	821	1,025	151	294	22	39
French West Africa . . . . .	2,088	1,231	2,267	1,952	142	121
French Somaliland . . . . .	237	253	96	161	1	1
Madagascar . . . . .	440	454	56	82	—	1
Syria . . . . .	304	340	1,200	1,621	11	20
French Indo-China . . . . .	326	682	324	371	7	4
French Pacific Poss. . . . .	37	25	19	22	1	2
St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	—	—	83	325	13	35
French W. India Islands . . . . .	—	8	5	32	—	—
French Guiana . . . . .	12	11	2	1	—	1
Switzerland . . . . .	13,693	14,412	6,194	7,645	1,637	1,872
Portugal . . . . .	4,499	4,719	3,364	3,890	589	431
Azores . . . . .	98	89	55	60	3	4
Madeira . . . . .	101	150	336	333	47	36
Portuguese West Africa . . . . .	87	147	543	1,241	25	27
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	428	471	2,566	3,143	56	60
Portuguese Poss. in India . . . . .	158	33	126	247	1	2
Spain . . . . .	17,047	18,879	7,220	10,217	539	631
Canary Islands . . . . .	3,653	3,182	1,213	1,605	62	108
Spanish North Africa . . . . .	22	130	484	515	22	22
Spanish West Africa . . . . .	—	1	—	44	—	6
Italy . . . . .	15,784	16,772	10,500	13,486	1,966	2,240
Tripoli . . . . .	32	43	71	103	6	8
Italian East Africa . . . . .	4	43	31	30	1	—
Austria . . . . .	2,391	2,434	1,806	1,806	377	406
Hungary . . . . .	273	410	655	907	40	68
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	10,916	9,361	1,330	1,836	178	204
Serb-Croat-Slovene State . . . . .	405	485	867	1,273	83	42
Greece . . . . .	2,431	2,978	3,377	4,786	127	162
Crete . . . . .	157	119	21	23	—	—
Bulgaria . . . . .	120	69	884	924	14	10
Roumania . . . . .	2,673	2,376	2,612	2,682	86	107
Turkey, European . . . . .	951	1,232	2,419	2,403	91	81
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	2,053	1,772	684	778	17	23
<i>Africa—</i>						
Morocco . . . . .	437	564	1,517	1,723	36	42
Liberia . . . . .	84	61	174	186	21	21
Egypt . . . . .	25,101	23,685	11,030	12,568	228	195

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.



Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Asia—</i>	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Abyssinia . . . . .	105	222	16	16	—	1
Arabia . . . . .	11	16	64	162	1	2
Iraq . . . . .	852	1,708	2,880	3,680	—	142
Persia . . . . .	7,856	9,449	2,001	2,247	88	170
Afghanistan . . . . .	—	2	10	14	—	1
Siam . . . . .	255	323	1,942	2,037	20	22
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão and Wei- hai-Wei) . . . . .	11,530	12,223	16,409	9,601	242	120
Japan (including Formosa. Korea . . . . .	7,204 1	8,166 1	13,904 101	15,161 96	276 —	232 1
<i>America—</i>						
United States of America	228,890	200,353	40,116	45,482	25,885	21,458
Philippine Is. and Guam	1,861	2,867	970	1,200	24	18
Porto Rico . . . . .	13	36	115	116	1	5
Hawaii . . . . .	59	82	10	25	1	1
Cuba . . . . .	4,480	6,007	2,078	2,099	109	76
Haiti . . . . .	201	162	228	182	1	1
St. Domingo . . . . .	1,338	2,008	248	292	11	3
Mexico . . . . .	6,044	5,523	2,772	2,201	54	34
Guatemala . . . . .	60	71	508	424	10	8
Honduras (not British)	568	1,293	168	553	1	2
San Salvador . . . . .	40	47	615	376	28	4
Nicaragua . . . . .	59	197	233	256	4	2
Costa Rica . . . . .	2,508	2,732	306	404	9	10
Colombia . . . . .	1,832	2,363	3,768	3,458	32	39
Panama . . . . .	119	67	371	403	18	22
Venezuela . . . . .	300	410	2,391	2,171	35	25
Ecuador . . . . .	212	246	525	427	8	8
Peru . . . . .	7,214	8,213	2,340	2,088	81	75
Chile . . . . .	7,769	7,457	5,666	5,133	279	228
Brazil . . . . .	4,251	4,466	12,610	14,391	280	277
Uruguay . . . . .	4,545	4,567	2,377	2,866	62	56
Bolivia . . . . .	6,624	6,738	541	412	18	16
Argentine Republic . . . . .	67,505	76,584	23,074	26,993	575	610
Paraguay . . . . .	164	103	135	112	2	2
Deep Sea Fisheries . . . . .	1,371	1,311	1	2	—	—
Total (including those not specified above) . . . . .	865,205	852,380	836,105	882,455	101,812	101,015
<i>British Possessions :</i>						
<i>In Europe :</i>						
Irish Free State . . . . .	40,866	43,272	34,758	36,144	10,417	9,866
Channel Islands . . . . .	3,365	3,426	3,090	3,424	1,080	1,027
Gibraltar . . . . .	19	16	642	796	79	70
Malta and Gozo . . . . .	33	54	1,113	1,192	202	177
Cyprus . . . . .	170	337	355	375	10	7
<i>In Africa :</i>						
West Africa :						
Gambia . . . . .	348	57	230	317	13	13
Sierra Leone . . . . .	808	660	603	856	87	90
Gold Coast & Togoland . . . . .	2,171	3,255	3,584	5,137	591	652
Nigeria & Cameroons . . . . .	9,223	7,555	7,176	8,381	679	695
St. Helena and Ascension . . . . .	44	42	55	61	15	15

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column.			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<b>South Africa :</b>						
Protect. of S W. Africa .	91	91	166	180	4	2
Cape of Good Hope <sup>2</sup> .	12,386	15,082	14,662	14,240	875	814
Natal . . . . .	6,202	5,992	8,527	7,165	348	304
Orange Free State . .	—	—	690	615	86	43
Transvaal . . . . .	229	253	8,119	8,306	377	371
Basutoland . . . . .	—	—	32	27	—	1
Rhodesia (N. and S.) .	855	2,042	1,467	1,858	58	69
Bechuanaland Prot. .	4	—	13	11	—	—
Swaziland . . . . .	—	—	2	3	—	—
<b>East Africa :</b>						
Tanganyika Territory .	1,143	1,024	837	1,145	20	21
Zanzibar and Pemba .	150	176	276	266	13	5
Kenya Colony . . . .	2,986	3,084	2,642	2,725	105	86
Uganda Protectorate .	704	403	460	250	13	5
Nyasaland Protectorate .	923	1,250	237	248	8	8
Somaliland Protectorate .	5	4	32	17	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan <sup>3</sup> .	4,296	4,909	1,328	1,939	48	37
Mauritius & Dependencies	3,481	3,804	700	832	16	19
Seychelles . . . . .	46	31	35	32	3	2
<b>Asia :</b>						
Aden and Dependencies .	270	306	550	606	17	10
Palestine . . . . .	1,848	1,593	647	759	27	21
British India . . . . .	57,688	65,913	81,755	85,058	1,402	1,292
Straits Settlements . .	19,867	16,501	11,516	11,406	328	334
Federated Malay States .	6,363	5,026	2,528	3,275	122	88
Ceylon and Dependencies .	17,930	16,670	5,692	5,876	211	234
British North Borneo .	277	885	58	73	8	4
Sarawak . . . . .	55	24	116	131	2	5
Hong Kong . . . . .	663	477	3,182	4,910	67	91
<b>In Australasia :</b>						
Australia . . . . .	61,030	52,809	61,331	61,190	2,430	2,506
Territory of Papua . .	128	74	65	53	3	3
New Zealand . . . . .	46,813	46,518	20,583	19,607	784	792
Nauru and British Samoa .	125	94	35	47	1	3
Fiji Islands . . . . .	286	164	417	302	14	10
Other Pacific Isl'nds (British)	50	8	69	32	2	1
<b>In America :</b>						
Canada . . . . .	64,048	55,137	26,374	29,259	2,367	2,111
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,550	2,243	1,024	790	139	147
Bermudas . . . . .	3	2	301	394	44	33
Bahamas . . . . .	51	16	489	486	56	27
British West India Islands	4,771	4,498	3,533	4,092	246	246
British Honduras . . .	97	113	174	174	20	21
British Guiana . . . .	792	824	1,148	1,110	96	94
Falkland Islands . . .	616	738	298	331	34	36
<b>Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above) . . .</b>	<b>373,156</b>	<b>367,057</b>	<b>316,851</b>	<b>326,051</b>	<b>23,683</b>	<b>22,047</b>
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,241,361</b>	<b>1,219,387</b>	<b>653,047</b>	<b>709,105</b>	<b>125,495</b>	<b>123,063</b>

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope.

## Gold and silver bullion and specie :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1922	34,542,167	44,838,292	10,099,890	13,235,269
1923	43,986,655	57,434,355	9,611,055	11,687,714
1924	35,791,664	49,419,607	13,931,746	12,422,661
1925	41,460,892	49,674,766	10,612,558	12,161,255
1926	38,547,498	27,128,223	11,198,113	10,957,801
1927 <sup>1</sup>	32,447,287	28,153,357	7,180,539	7,175,353

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures

Imports and exports for 1926 and 1927 (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (latter year provisional) :—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
<b>I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Grain and Flour . . . . .	99,113	110,971	5,792	5,598	1,563	1,381
Feeding-Stuffs for Animals . . . . .	6,804	8,418	2,890	2,955	185	182
Meat . . . . .	114,267	103,557	1,641	1,670	3,850	3,960
Animals Living for Food . . . . .	16,982	15,510	147	142	—	—
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable . . . . .	166,402	165,020	32,427	35,511	7,755	8,108
"    "    "    Dutiable . . . . .	108,505	116,660	—	—	12,108	12,065
Tobacco . . . . .	17,714	18,208	8,061	8,405	905	851
<b>Total, Class I.</b>	<b>530,498</b>	<b>539,339</b>	<b>50,457</b>	<b>52,280</b>	<b>26,307</b>	<b>26,523</b>
<b>II. Raw Materials, etc.—</b>						
Mining, &c., Products: Coal . . . . .	42,884	6,611	19,137	45,531	40	2
"    "    "    : Other . . . . .	5,566	6,258	1,917	1,896	499	517
Iron Ore and Scrap . . . . .	2,777	5,709	285	873	3	8
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap . . . . .	15,229	15,734	1,578	1,950	423	213
Wood and Timber . . . . .	39,259	49,671	640	540	682	741
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste . . . . .	84,448	67,734	1,041	1,218	3,539	6,779
Wool, and Woollen Rags . . . . .	65,444	65,841	8,453	10,471	27,680	27,373
Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils . . . . .	2,022	1,332	24	72	51	40
Other Textile Materials . . . . .	13,543	16,164	292	234	1,379	1,335
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums, &c. . . . .	45,478	45,181	6,231	5,451	2,599	2,452
Hides and Skins, Undressed . . . . .	19,506	23,005	2,306	2,586	12,615	14,521
Paper-making Materials . . . . .	11,943	12,793	1,525	1,367	46	58
Rubber . . . . .	33,495	25,481	307	298	16,289	15,147
Miscellaneous . . . . .	10,588	11,998	3,345	3,875	2,066	2,066
<b>Total, Class II.</b>	<b>392,685</b>	<b>351,962</b>	<b>47,162</b>	<b>76,356</b>	<b>73,718</b>	<b>71,246</b>
<b>III. Manufactured Articles—</b>						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel . . . . .	2,516	136	1,363	3,660	8	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c. . . . .	11,510	11,863	11,914	13,019	212	181
Iron and Steel Manufactures . . . . .	29,512	34,038	55,061	69,429	231	231
Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures . . . . .	37,097	32,607	19,469	19,879	3,651	2,529
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c. . . . .	6,588	7,307	8,801	8,829	1,290	1,189
Electrical Goods and Apparatus . . . . .	3,787	4,256	13,366	11,881	181	150
Machinery . . . . .	12,783	15,901	45,687	49,944	1,355	1,456
Manufactures of Wood and Timber . . . . .	6,790	7,314	2,123	2,317	543	561
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures . . . . .	3,652	9,912	154,341	143,780	772	868
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf. . . . .	14,977	16,098	51,313	56,751	1,339	2,406

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
Silk and Silk Manufactures . . .	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Manuf. : Other Textile Materials . .	16,884	16,190	1,954	2,428	1,657	1,739
Apparel . . . . .	14,060	15,783	26,744	27,062	2,232	1,848
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours .	17,183	18,669	27,314	25,813	1,179	1,252
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures . .	15,449	15,469	21,600	23,438	984	1,012
Leather and Manufactures . . . . .	43,575	38,624	9,447	9,096	2,137	1,994
Paper and Cardboard . . . . .	14,073	16,761	6,677	8,345	1,426	2,092
Vehicles (inc. Ships & Aircraft) . .	15,718	16,431	9,789	9,134	243	321
Rubber Manufactures . . . . .	12,260	12,137	35,107	35,422	1,162	1,021
Miscellaneous Articles . . . . .	2,770	2,593	3,422	3,298	113	137
	27,348	30,319	33,789	35,440	3,417	4,066
Total, Class III. . . . .	314,682	322,407	539,341	503,965	25,181	25,135
IV. <i>Animals not for Food</i> . . . .	2,155	2,674	1,717	1,897	134	150
V. <i>Parcel Post</i> . . . . .	2,552	3,005	14,370	14,608	—	—
Total . . . . .	1,241,361	1,219,387	653,047	709,105	125,495	123,063

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup> for the years 1924–1927 are as follows :—

Articles		1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>2</sup>
Wheat . . . . .	Thous. Cwts.	116,708	95,590	96,689	109,962
Wheat meal and flour . . . . .	" "	10,623	8,521	10,552	10,851
Maize . . . . .	" "	36,381	25,792	30,290	40,515
Barley . . . . .	" "	21,608	15,408	11,513	16,460
Oats . . . . .	" "	10,316	8,366	7,639	5,909
Rice . . . . .	" "	2,300	2,564	2,117	2,319
Butter . . . . .	" "	5,096	5,503	5,592	5,689
Margarine . . . . .	" "	1,315	1,337	1,333	1,185
Cheese . . . . .	" "	2,840	2,962	2,975	2,910
Eggs (in shell) . . . . .	Thous. gt. hunds.	20,279	21,365	22,125	24,348
Coffee and chicory . . . . .	Thous. cwts.	883	507	295	488
Cocoa, raw . . . . .	" "	1,037	1,083	1,003	1,200
Preparations of cocoa, &c. . . . .	" "	150	200	203	221
Tea . . . . .	Lbs.	396,512	402,156	410,987	453,756
Beef (fresh & refrigerated) . . . .	Cwts.	13,029	13,250	14,117	139,098
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	" "	5,052	5,441	5,353	5,507
Bacon and hams . . . . .	" "	8,924	8,495	8,205	8,958
Potatoes . . . . .	" "	9,010	9,839	6,776	5,381
Apples . . . . .	" "	6,751	5,637	7,850	5,791
Oranges . . . . .	" "	7,239	7,513	7,772	7,650
Bananas . . . . .	" bunches	11,064	11,701	13,230	12,321
Currants, dried . . . . .	" cwts.	1,150	1,102	1,124	1,173
Raisins . . . . .	" "	1,109	1,067	1,106	1,567
Sugar (raw and refined) . . . . .	" "	31,263	33,256	32,567	30,822
Wine . . . . .	" Galls.	15,889	16,119	16,828	16,949
Spirits <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	Thous. Prf.	2,281	2,163	1,844	1,765
Beer . . . . .	" Std. Brs.	1,563	1,622	1,479	1,447
Tobacco . . . . .	Thous. lbs.	128,873	133,555	135,517	133,160

<sup>1</sup> See note (1) to table on page 53.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

<sup>3</sup> For consumption as beverage.

In 1926 the United Kingdom imported about 47,777,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 49,162,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States . . . . .	31,561,000 cwt.	Australia . . . . .	9,186,000 cwt.
Canada . . . . .	35,896,000 „	British East Indies . . . . .	2,695,000 „
Argentina . . . . .	11,900,000 „		

Wheat flour imported 1926, 10,660,000 cwt., of which 2,733,000 came from the United States, 5,385,000 from Canada, and 1,290,000 from Australia.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was : 1920, 18,002,866*l.*; 1921, 10,796,309*l.*; 1922, 13,521,202*l.*; 1923, 20,071,568*l.*; 1924, 24,588,870*l.*; 1925, 28,845,085*l.* (These amounts are *not* included above in the accounts of imports and exports.)

### Shipping and Navigation

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup> (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year :—

At end of year	Sailing Vessels		Steam and Motor Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1922	6,184	574,189	12,787	11,223,086	18,971	11,797,225
1923 <sup>1</sup>	5,962	550,723	12,437	11,160,343	18,399	11,711,066
1924 <sup>1</sup>	5,842	521,987	12,513	11,194,448	18,355	11,716,435
1925 <sup>1</sup>	5,785	519,821	12,491	11,463,257	18,276	11,983,078
1926	5,678	516,999	12,432	11,389,529	18,110	11,906,528

<sup>1</sup> As from April 1, 1923, the figures do not include those for the Irish Free State.

Fishing vessels registered and number of fishermen employed :—

At end of year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total		Fishermen employed*
	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	
1923	9,539	47,052	7,948	250,235	17,482	306,287	67,791
1924	9,005	43,946	7,869	251,563	16,864	295,509	65,585
1925	8,490	40,135	7,886	247,033	16,335	287,168	65,013
1926	7,060	36,445	7,913	244,039	15,873	280,484	63,068

\* Excluding Londonderry.

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1924 was 36,095 vessels of 14,351,681 tons net (sailing, 15,640 vessels, tonnage, 1,379,905; steam, 20,455 vessels, tonnage, 12,971,776), in 1925, 36,117 vessels of 14,667,085 tons (sailing, 15,510 vessels of 1,414,268 tons; steam, 15,072 of 12,664,477 tons; and motor, 5,535 of 588,340 tons); and in 1926, 36,122 vessels of 14,621,561 tons net (sailing, 15,312 vessels of 1,408,365 tons; steam, 14,800 vessels of 12,458,270 tons; motor, 6,010 vessels of 754,906 tons).

Vessels (excluding war vessels) built in the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup> (including vessels built for foreigners):—

Year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1921	215	24,517	545	929,389	760	953,556
1922	155	16,478	330	614,685	485	631,363
1923 <sup>1</sup>	273	26,569	332	382,135	605	408,704
1924 <sup>1</sup>	240	24,305	620	852,439	860	876,744
1925 <sup>1</sup>	329	36,758	481	642,708	810	679,461
1926 <sup>1</sup>	203	21,155	304	375,143	507	396,298

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 above.

The output of merchant shipbuilding in gross tons was: in 1923, 646,000; 1924, 1,440,000; 1925, 1,079,000; 1926, 638,000; 1927, 1,250,384. The total world output for 1926 was 1,633,000 tons (gross), and for 1927 was 2,238,000 tons (gross).

The total productive capacity of the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about 3,000,000 tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom \* engaged in the home and foreign trade (excluding fishing):—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam and Motor Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1924	786	74,552	2,294	5,556	10,880,560	232,028	10,955,112
1925	656	63,654	2,034	5,470	11,136,691	235,198	11,200,345
1926 <sup>1</sup>	99	32,202	515	4,617	11,050,300	229,173	11,082,502

<sup>1</sup> Excluding vessels of under 100 tons (not ascertained).

Of the 237,232 men employed in 1925, 170,364 were British, 11,899 foreigners, and 54,969 were Lascars, and in 1926,<sup>1</sup> of 229,688 men employed, 154,869 were British, 18,375 were foreigners, and 56,444 were Lascars.

Total net tonnage of sailing, steam and motor vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom \*:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1922	44,188	32,058	76,246	45,388	32,113	77,496	89,571	64,171	153,742
1923	51,393	38,970	90,363	51,904	38,682	90,586	108,297	77,602	180,899
1924*	52,271	34,785	87,057	53,394	35,886	88,780	105,665	70,171	175,836
1925*	52,021	31,997	84,018	52,839	32,451	85,290	104,860	64,448	169,308
1926*	53,270	29,008	82,278	53,427	29,181	82,608	106,697	58,189	164,886

\* See footnote 1 on p. 50.

*With cargoes only.*

Year	Entered			● Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.	1,000tons.
1922	28,474	14,021	42,495	36,817	22,865	59,682	65,291	37,786	103,077
1923 <sup>1</sup>	33,979	18,013	51,992	42,189	28,552	70,741	75,218	46,565	121,783
1924*	36,856	18,514	55,370	41,732	23,567	65,299	78,588	42,081	120,669
1925*	37,974	17,588	55,562	41,407	20,905	62,312	79,381	38,442	117,823
1926	48,523	20,658	69,181	38,868	13,094	51,962	77,391	33,752	111,143

<sup>1</sup> The entrances with cargoes from the Irish Free State in the last nine months of 1923 amounted to 2,157,682 tons, and the clearances thereto were 2,771,213 tons. These figures are included in the table.

\* See footnote 1 on p. 59.

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1927 was 55,511,485; total clearances were 62,312,337 net tons.

Of the foreign tonnage (17,538,000 tons) entered with cargoes at British ports in 1927.

U.S. America had	2,541,000	France . . . had	1,565,000	Greece . . . had	286,000
Norway . . .	2,608,000	Denmark . . .	1,465,000	Italy . . .	391,000
Holland . . .	2,317,000	Belgium . . .	1,013,000	Finland . . .	242,000
Germany . . .	1,797,000	Spain . . .	842,000	Portugal . . .	36,000
Sweden . . .	1,588,000	Japan . . .	535,000		

Total arrivals, with cargo and in ballast, 1927: foreign trade, 114,751,000 tons; coastwise, 50,667,000 tons. Total departures: foreign trade, 115,098,000 tons; coastwise, 50,315,000 tons.

## Internal Communications.

### I. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Under the Railways Act, 1921, the railways of Great Britain are grouped, as from January 1, 1923, into four systems, namely: London, Midland and Scottish (7,464 miles); London and North-Eastern (6,464 miles); Great Western (3,765 miles); Southern (2,129 miles); total, 19,822 miles of route.

The following table gives the latest railway statistics available for Great Britain:—

Year	Length of road open at end of year	Nominal Capital (including nominal additions)	Number of Passengers originating (excluding season-ticket holders) <sup>1</sup>	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Railway & Ancillary Businesses	
					Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Million £	Million £
1924 . . .	20,320	1,159·0	1,236·2	335·5	221·9*	182·9
1925 . . .	20,392	1,174·0	1,232·6	316·0	217·7	181·0
1926 . . .	20,396	1,172·1	1,069·0	215·6	188·3	169·1
1927 . . .	20,400	—	1,173·8	325·4	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1918 was 584,100, in 1924 was 851,074, in 1925 was 851,229, in 1926 was 788,159, and in 1927 was 793,870.

<sup>2</sup> The gross receipts from railway working only in 1926 were 171,852,000L., and net receipts 17,872,098L.; in 1927, 200,800,000L. gross, 39,800,000L. net.

*Tramways.*—In 1923-24 there were in Great Britain 2,624 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic. The paid-up capital amounted to 91,293,791*l.*, gross receipts 29,433,347*l.*, working expenses 22,882,028*l.*, and net receipts 6,551,619*l.* The total number of passengers carried in 1923-24 was 4,448,326,581.

## II.—CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom in 1905 was 4,673 miles, of which 3,641 miles were in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

The total tonnages originating on the principal canals<sup>1</sup> in Great Britain in 1926 were: Railway-owned canals, 1,712,716 tons; other than railway-owned, 11,249,524 tons, including Birmingham, 3,709,456 tons, Grand Junction, 1,420,655 tons, Leeds and Liverpool, 1,385,472 tons, and Bridgewater, 1,090,352 tons. Tonnage carried on the River Thames (above Teddington) was 342,691.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Manchester Ship Canal.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 80 ft. in depth to Stanlow Oil Dock, thence to Manchester it is 28 ft. deep. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft. except for ¾ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft., with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. The canal is in direct communication with all the principal railway systems and barge canals of the Kingdom. The total paid-up capital of the Company at December 31, 1927, was 19,487,950*l.* The gross revenue of the canal in 1927, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 2,193,039*l.*, and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 947,057*l.* The traffic receipts in 1927 amounted to 1,576,237*l.* The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1927 amounted to 6,359,420 tons.

## III.—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Number of Post Offices (March 1928) 21,750, besides about 50,000 road and pillar letter boxes; staff employed January 1928, 227,784 persons (175,195 males, 52,589 females).

Letters, &c., delivered:—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters, Postcards, Printed Papers and News-papers . . . . .	5,840	6,000	5,800
Parcels . . . . .	137	144	140
Telegrams (forwarded) . . . . .	67	65	62

The number and value of money orders (including Cash on Delivery Trade Charge Orders) issued in 1926-27 were: Inland Orders, 11,989,000, amount 71,240,000*l.*; Imperial and Foreign (including those issued abroad for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 2,881,000, amount 9,465,000*l.*; total, 14,870,000, amount 80,705,000*l.* These figures include telegraph orders as follows: inland 785,000, amount 4,038,000*l.*; Imperial and Foreign (including those issued abroad for payment in this country), 50,000, amount 648,000*l.*



Postal orders issued :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1922 <sup>1</sup>	97,726,000	35,861,000	1925	116,098,000	40,035,000
1923	100,805,000	35,747,000	1926	123,340,000	41,685,000
1924	109,399,000	37,920,000	1927	135,255,000	41,723,000

<sup>1</sup> Including Irish Free State.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 3, 1870. On March 31, 1927, the mileage of Post Office wires used for telegraph purposes was 288,641. The total mileage of Post Office wires, Telegraph, Telephone, and spare wires, was 6,902,113 miles. Of this total, 1,175,444 miles were aerial, 5,704,807 underground, and 21,862 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1927 (including railway stations, etc., which transact public telegraph business), was 12,887. On February 1, 1928, there were 19 Post Office wireless stations in operation, and several 'stand by' stations for emergency purposes. The Marconi Company work certain stations under licence.

All telephone exchanges deal with trunk telephone business, but on March 31, 1927, there were 20 exchanges which dealt with trunk work only. On that date there were 14,008 trunk circuits containing 830,528 miles of wire; the number of calls during the year was 95,700,000. The London local exchange system had 112 exchanges, 4,724 Call Offices (including 465 kiosks), 1,989,574 miles of working wire, and 532,066 telephones. The Provincial local exchange system had 4,045 exchanges, 17,210 Call Offices (including 2,586 kiosks), 2,851,571 miles of working wire, and 976,720 telephones. The approximate number of effective originated calls in 1926-27 was 1,101 millions (436 millions in London). For private wires, the rentals in 1926-27 amounted to 456,000£.

The income and expenditure of the Post Office as shown in the Commercial Accounts was as follows :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£
Total postal income . . . . .	38,457,226	40,587,593 <sup>1</sup>	40,056,109 <sup>1</sup>
Expenditure . . . . .	31,845,118	33,171,327 <sup>1</sup>	33,202,774 <sup>1</sup>
Net postal surplus . . . . .	6,612,118	7,416,266	6,853,335
Total telegraph income . . . . .	5,135,713	5,162,075	5,053,771
Expenditure . . . . .	6,781,238	6,461,289	6,402,883
Net telegraph deficit . . . . .	1,645,525	1,299,214	1,349,112
Total telephone income . . . . .	15,006,512	16,168,206	17,488,221
Expenditure . . . . .	14,543,506	15,612,376	17,204,846
Net telephone surplus . . . . .	463,006	555,830	283,375
Net surplus . . . . .	5,429,594	6,667,882	5,787,598

<sup>1</sup> Including the cost of Savings Bank work in Post Office under Expenditure and amount recovered from National Debt Commissioners in respect thereof under Income.

## Money and Credit.

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin:—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	27,638,789	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860
1922	nil	4,344,611 <sup>1</sup>	85,320	5,106	3,724,771	1,675,249	178,560
1923	nil	3,276,200 <sup>1</sup>	35,285	4,752	7,205,602	652,637	9,770
1924	nil	2,269,264 <sup>1</sup>	39,115	243,009	6,503,505	222,089	17,900
1925	3,518,000	2,894,864 <sup>1</sup>	34,355	8,326,848	10,281,672	341,122	96,700
1926	nil	2,225,114 <sup>1</sup>	72,825	6,581,514	4,705,612	385,543	69,520
1927	2	2	2	3,035,876	5,572,046	416,457	29,213

<sup>1</sup> Excluding coins placed in Currency Note Redemption Account.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England and the Bank of Scotland have royal charters, and the former lends money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December for five years:—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold Coin and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1923	145,983	19,750	126,233	17,876	163,638	161,228	18,462	1,825
1924	146,486	19,750	126,736	17,896	174,297	121,790	13,190	1,824
1925	162,514	19,750	142,764	17,898	169,046	167,368	17,783	1,792
1926	169,606	19,750	149,856	17,933	142,977	130,826	23,821	1,262
1927	171,218	19,750	151,468	17,935	138,539	123,027	32,507	940

Bank clearings, 1926, 39,825,054,000l.; 1927, 41,550,541,000l.

*Post Office Savings Bank.*—Statistics for 1925 and 1926:—

	1926				1925 Total
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total	
Accounts open at Dec. 31—					
Active	9,646,916	468,869	811,761	10,427,546	10,672,801
Dormant <sup>1</sup>	6,498,249	384,584	376,368	7,259,151	6,914,198
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	70,629,513	2,100,123	1,141,580	73,877,216	82,985,872
Interest Credited	6,822,772	239,561	245,395	6,807,728	6,778,123
Paid	77,768,182	2,635,062	2,114,071	82,517,915	84,641,040
Due to Depositors at Dec. 31	263,833,269	9,907,022	9,917,526	283,658,417	285,491,388

<sup>1</sup> Accounts with balances of less than 1l., which have been dormant for five years or more.

The amount due to depositors on January 1, 1928, was approximately 284,600,000*l*.

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors, but the amount shown as due to depositors is exclusive of such stock held by depositors. The latter amounted to 183,682,844*l*. at the end of 1925, and 184,562,661*l*. at the end of 1926.

*Trustee Savings Bank.*—The number of depositors in these banks in 1924 was 2,295,535, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Government Departments, 82,285,044*l*. Cash, and 30,895,527*l*. (face value) Stock; in the Special Investment Departments, *i.e.*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 24,703,347*l*. Cash, and 33,420*l*. (face value) Stock; total Cash, 106,988,391*l*.; total face value of Stock, 30,928,947*l*. In 1913, the number of depositors was 1,912,820; the total Cash due to depositors, 68,548,000*l*., and the face value of Stock, 2,795,000*l*.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was ·925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, thus containing 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 1920, the fineness was reduced to ·500 (one half). Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d*., but farthings only up to 6*d*. Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 98). The 1*l*. and 10*s*. Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender. Under the Gold Standard Act, 1925, the issue of gold coin is suspended but bullion may be purchased at the price of 3*l*. 17*s*. 10½*d*. per ounce troy of gold of the fineness prescribed for gold coin by the Coinage Act, 1870. The note circulation at February 29, 1928, was: currency notes and certificates, 287,480,131*l*.; Bank of England notes, 135,349,460*l*.; total, 422,829,591*l*. The net circulation of Bank Notes (exclusive of Notes set aside on account of Currency Note redemption, included in previous total) was 79,099,460*l*. The total of Currency Notes and certificates excluding Notes called in but not cancelled was 286,220,800*l*. The amount of currency in June, 1914, was estimated at 128,000,000*l*. in circulation, and 75,000,000*l*. in banks; total, 203,000,000*l*. In December, 1919, the amount was estimated at 393,000,000*l*. in circulation, and 191,000,000*l*. in banks; total, 584,000,000*l*. The silver circulation at the end of 1920 was estimated at about 60,000,000*l*.

Standard units are: of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

## NORTHERN IRELAND.

## Constitution.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922 (13 Geo. V. Ch. 2, Session 2), a separate parliament and executive government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* and 24 elected persons and a House of Commons of 52 elected members. An allowance for expenses is made in the case of those members of both Houses who are not in receipt of salaries as members of the Government or as officers of Parliament, amounting to (a) two guineas a day to members of the Senate for attendance at meetings of the Senate or committees, and to (b) 200*l.* a year to members of the House of Commons. The Parliament has power to legislate for its own area except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern (the Crown, making of peace or war, military, naval, and air forces, treaties, titles of honour, treason, naturalisation, domicile, external trade, submarine cables, wireless telegraphy, aerial navigation, lighthouses, etc., coinage, etc., trade marks, etc.), and (2) certain matters 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament (postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, land purchase). The executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King: he holds office for six years and is advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. Senators hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The qualifications for membership of the Parliament are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons, but power is given to the Northern Ireland Parliament to alter such qualifications after June 1924. Northern Ireland continues to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses they are to have a joint sitting and decide the question at issue by an absolute majority.

The legislative and administrative powers relating to Railways, Fisheries, and the Contagious Diseases of Animals were, under the Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925, transferred to, and became, as from April 1, 1926, powers of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

The Northern Irish Parliament met for the first time in June, 1921. At the election in April, 1925, there were returned 32 Unionists, 10 Nationalists, 4 Independent Unionists, 8 Labour, 2 Republicans and 1 Farmer.

*Governor.*—The Duke of Abercorn, appointed December 11, 1922. Salary, 8,000*l.* per year, payable from Imperial Revenues (2,000*l.* being recoverable from Northern Ireland Revenues).

The Ministry is composed as follows:—

*Prime Minister.*—Rt. Hon. Viscount Craigavon, Bart. (salary, 3,200*l.*).

*Finance.*—Rt. Hon. H. M. Pollock (salary, 2,000*l.*).

*Home Affairs.*—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson Bates (salary, 2,000*l.*).

*Labour.*—Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews (salary, 2,000*l.*).

*Education.*—Rt. Hon. Viscount Charlemont (salary, 2,000*l.*).

*Agriculture.*—Rt. Hon. E. M. Archdale (salary, 2,000*l.*).

*Commerce.*—Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour.

The usual channel of communication between the Government of Northern Ireland and the Imperial Government is the Home Office.

### Local Government.

In the two chief cities, Belfast and Londonderry, local administration is vested in Corporations, who are responsible for roads, public health, rating, housing, lighting, etc.

In each of the six counties there is a County Council responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, collection of rates, supervision of the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis and special diseases; also of lunatic asylums, county infirmaries and county fever hospitals.

The counties are divided into thirty-two rural districts, in each of which is a Rural District Council, which is the sanitary authority for the district, and is also responsible for such matters as provision of labourers' cottages, burial grounds, etc. These Councils have also certain powers in regard to the formulation of proposals for construction and maintenance of roads. Urban District Councils to the number of thirty-two have been established in the majority of the towns in Northern Ireland. These Councils are road and sanitary authorities, and are responsible, amongst other things, for the cleaning and lighting of their towns.

The administration of poor relief and dispensary medical relief is vested in Boards of Guardians, which, in the majority of cases, are the Rural District Councils, but in a few cases their area extends over two Rural Districts. Their functions are confined to the administration of the poor law, vaccinations, registration of births, marriages and deaths, dispensary medical relief, and boarding-out of children.

### Area and Population.

A census of Northern Ireland was taken on April 18, 1926. The area and population of the country at that date were as follows (the figures are provisional):—

Counties and County Boroughs.	Area in statute acres (exclusive of water).	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim . . . . .	702,850	92,600	99,018	191,618
Armagh . . . . .	312,772	53,635	56,448	110,083
Belfast C. B. . . . .	14,797	195,568	219,419	415,007
Down . . . . .	608,859	101,238	107,941	209,179
Fermanagh . . . . .	417,912	30,094	27,891	57,985
Londonderry Co. . . . .	512,495	47,127	47,384	94,511
Londonderry C. B. . . . .	2,198	20,783	24,361	45,164
Tyrone . . . . .	779,563	67,140	65,635	132,775
Northern Ireland . . . . .	3,351,440	608,205	648,117	1,256,322

The provisional estimated population of Northern Ireland at June 30, 1927, was 1,253,000.

The following statement shows the numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in Northern Ireland in each of the four years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1923	7,974	30,097	18,796	1925	7,652	27,680	19,754
1924	7,514	28,496	20,209	1926	7,223	28,162	18,827

### Religion.

The principal religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1911, were: Roman Catholics, 430,161; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076; Presbyterians, 395,039; Methodists, 45,942; Other professions, 52,313; Total, 1,250,531.

### Instruction.

Under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, there has been set up a system of local control for all forms of education throughout Northern Ireland, which establishes the councils of counties and county boroughs as local education authorities.

The following are the latest available statistics for the Academic year 1926-27:—

*University*: The Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1849 as a College of the Queen's University of Ireland, and reconstituted as an independent University in 1909), 111 Professors and Lecturers, and 1,236 students in 1927. *Secondary Education*: 70 schools with 9,012 pupils. *Technical Instruction*: 55 technical schools and 88 other centres with over 23,000 students. *Elementary Education*: 1,970 public elementary schools with 202,437 pupils on rolls.

### Justice.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland has been established, consisting of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland and the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland. An appeal lies direct, in certain conditions, from the former to the House of Lords.

The Police Force consists of (a) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a statutory maximum strength of 3,000; and (b) the Special Constabulary, a temporary force.

### Finance.

The bulk of the taxation of Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, who make certain deductions and remit the balance to the Northern Irish Exchequer. The exact share of the latter in the proceeds of such taxation is determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, a special body consisting of one representative of the Imperial Treasury, one of the Northern Irish Treasury, and a chairman appointed by the King. The deductions made by the Treasury represent a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure, and the net cost to the Imperial Exchequer of Northern Irish services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament. The cost of these 'reserved' services, together with the Imperial contribution, represents about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure of Northern Ireland while the remaining 60 per cent. represents the cost of administration in the Province, including education, old age and blind persons' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, police, prisons, public works, agricultural development, commercial services, finance, etc. The Northern Irish Parliament has independent powers of taxation, except as regards customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, any tax on profits or a general tax on capital, or any tax substantially the same in character as any of these duties or taxes. It has no power to impose, charge or collect income tax, including super tax, but it can grant relief from these taxes to individuals resident and domiciled in

Northern Ireland. The Northern Government also raises money, as required, by means of Ulster Savings Certificates and Treasury Bills, for the purpose of meeting temporary deficiencies of revenue and for advances to the Unemployment Fund. In October, 1925, a Government Loans Fund was established from which loans are made to local authorities and others for public utility services. This has been financed by issues amounting to 3,100,000*l.* Ulster Loans 4½% Stock, 1945-1975.

The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1926-27 amounted to 11,173,000*l.*, and the expenditure amounted to 11,137,000*l.* For the year 1927-28 the revenue is estimated to amount to 11,203,000*l.*, and the expenditure to an approximately equal sum.

### Production.

*Agriculture.*—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1925 and 1926 was as follows:—

Crops.	1925	1926	Crops.	1925	1926
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat . . . . .	3,639	6,105	Potatoes . . . . .	154,384	153,071
Oats . . . . .	332,063	320,173	Turnips . . . . .	46,380	45,842
Barley and Bere . . . . .	2,317	1,659	Manxels and Beet		
Rye . . . . .	678	762	Roots . . . . .	982	1,221
Beans and Peas . . . . .	750	985	Cabbage . . . . .	2,665	2,975
			Other Green Crops . . . . .	2185	2,244
Total Corn Crops . . . . .	329,447	329,684			
			Total Green Crops . . . . .	206,596	205,353
			Flax . . . . .	37,786	30,524
			Fruit . . . . .	9,346	9,065
			Hay . . . . .	478,149	484,090
			Total under Crops . . . . .	1,061,324	1,058,710

The yield in 1926 was (in tons): oats, 292,735; potatoes, 1,063,801; turnips, 876,015; flax, 6,026; hay, 1,095,975.

The livestock in 1927 was: cattle, 697,345; sheep, 484,067; pigs, 236,285; goats, 52,769; horses used in agriculture, 88,758; unbroken horses, 5,150; mules and jennets, 257; asses, 8,544.

There were 104,410 agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in area in 1925, in the hands of 102,550 separate occupiers.

*Mining.*—The mineral output in 1925 and 1926 for Northern Ireland was:—

	1925	1926		1925	1926
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Bauxite, Iron Ore and			Gypsum . . . . .	227	89
Lignite . . . . .	8,483	11,989	Granite . . . . .	140,192	116,778
Chalk . . . . .	190,245	141,186	Igneous Rock . . . . .	367,502	329,337
Clay . . . . .	156,276	125,068	Limestone . . . . .	64,907	57,765
Fireclay . . . . .	5,011	5,000	Moulding Sand . . . . .	—	—
Flint . . . . .	897	845	Rock Salt . . . . .	3,893	6,093
Gravel and Sand . . . . .	37,789	25,383	Sandstone . . . . .	151,972	189,976

The number of persons employed in 1924 was 2,412, in 1925 was 2,776, and in 1926 was 2,628 inclusive of those employed at coal mines.

### Religion.

The principal religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1911, were : Roman Catholics, 430,161 ; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076 ; Presbyterians, 395,039 ; Methodists, 45,942 ; Other professions, 52,313 ; Total, 1,250,531.

### Instruction.

Under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, there has been set up a system of local control for all forms of education throughout Northern Ireland, which establishes the councils of counties and county boroughs as local education authorities.

The following are the latest available statistics for the Academic year 1926-27 :—

*University*: The Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1849 as a College of the Queen's University of Ireland, and reconstituted as an independent University in 1909), 111 Professors and Lecturers, and 1,236 students in 1927. *Secondary Education*: 70 schools with 9,012 pupils. *Technical Instruction*: 55 technical schools and 88 other centres with over 23,000 students. *Elementary Education*: 1,970 public elementary schools with 202,437 pupils on rolls.

### Justice.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland has been established, consisting of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland and the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland. An appeal lies direct, in certain conditions, from the former to the House of Lords.

The Police Force consists of (a) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a statutory maximum strength of 3,000 ; and (b) the Special Constabulary, a temporary force.

### Finance.

The bulk of the taxation of Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, who make certain deductions and remit the balance to the Northern Irish Exchequer. The exact share of the latter in the proceeds of such taxation is determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, a special body consisting of one representative of the Imperial Treasury, one of the Northern Irish Treasury, and a chairman appointed by the King. The deductions made by the Treasury represent a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure, and the net cost to the Imperial Exchequer of Northern Irish services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament. The cost of these 'reserved' services, together with the Imperial contribution, represents about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure of Northern Ireland while the remaining 60 per cent. represents the cost of administration in the Province, including education, old age and blind persons' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, police, prisons, public works, agricultural development, commercial services, finance, etc. The Northern Irish Parliament has independent powers of taxation, except as regards customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, any tax on profits or a general tax on capital, or any tax substantially the same in character as any of these duties or taxes. It has no power to impose, charge or collect income tax, including super tax, but it can grant relief from these taxes to individuals resident and domiciled in



Northern Ireland. The Northern Government also raises money, as required, by means of Ulster Savings Certificates and Treasury Bills, for the purpose of meeting temporary deficiencies of revenue and for advances to the Unemployment Fund. In October, 1925, a Government Loans Fund was established from which loans are made to local authorities and others for public utility services. This has been financed by issues amounting to 3,100,000*l.* Ulster Loans 4½% Stock, 1945-1975.

The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1926-27 amounted to 11,173,000*l.*, and the expenditure amounted to 11,137,000*l.* For the year 1927-28 the revenue is estimated to amount to 11,203,000*l.*, and the expenditure to an approximately equal sum.

### Production.

*Agriculture.*—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1925 and 1926 was as follows:—

Crops.	1925	1926	Crops.	1925	1926
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat . . . . .	3,639	6,105	Potatoes . . . . .	154,884	153,071
Oats . . . . .	382,068	320,173	Turnips . . . . .	46,380	45,842
Barley and Bere . . . . .	2,317	1,659	Manuels and Beet		
Rye . . . . .	678	762	Root . . . . .	982	1,221
Beans and Peas . . . . .	750	985	Cabbage . . . . .	2,865	2,975
			Other Green Crops . . . . .	2 1.5	2,244
Total Corn Crops . . . . .	329,447	329,684	Total Green Crops . . . . .	206,596	205,353
			Flax . . . . .	37,786	30,524
			Fruit . . . . .	9,346	9,065
			Hay . . . . .	478,149	484,090
			Total under Crops . . . . .	1,061,324	1,038,716

The yield in 1926 was (in tons): oats, 292,735; potatoes, 1,068,801; turnips, 876,015; flax, 6,026; hay, 1,095,975.

The livestock in 1927 was: cattle, 697,345; sheep, 484,067; pigs, 236,285; goats, 52,769; horses used in agriculture, 88,758; unbroken horses, 5,150; mules and jennets, 257; asses, 8,544.

There were 104,410 agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in area in 1925, in the hands of 102,550 separate occupiers.

*Mining.*—The mineral output in 1925 and 1926 for Northern Ireland was:—

	1925	1926		1925	1926
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Bauxite, Iron Ore and Lignite . . . . .	8,483	11,989	Gypsum . . . . .	227	89
Chalk . . . . .	180,245	141,186	Granite . . . . .	140,192	116,778
Clay . . . . .	156,276	125,063	Igneous Rock . . . . .	367,502	329,337
Fireclay . . . . .	5,011	5,000	Limestone . . . . .	64,907	57,765
Flint . . . . .	897	845	Moulding Sand . . . . .	—	—
Gravel and Sand . . . . .	37,789	25,383	Ro. k Salt . . . . .	3,893	6,098
			Sandstone . . . . .	151,972	189,976

The number of persons employed in 1924 was 2,412, in 1925 was 2,776, and in 1926 was 2,628 inclusive of those employed at coal mines.

*Manufactures.*—The two principal manufactures are linen and ship-building, both centred in Belfast. The former provides employment for approximately 110,000 persons, excluding those engaged in growing the fibre; 1,000,000 spindles, and 40,000 looms. The value of linens exported from the United Kingdom during 1926 was 10,018,528*l.*, practically the whole of which came from Northern Ireland. The Belfast shipyards employ approximately 20,000 persons, and possess an output capacity exceeding 250,000 tons a year. Other important manufactures are ropes and twines, tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, biscuits, spirits, hosiery and underwear.

#### *National Insurance. Pensions.*

Schemes of compulsory insurance on similar lines to those in force in Great Britain are in operation in Northern Ireland, and make provision for benefits during sickness and unemployment, and for pensions to persons over 65 years of age and to widows and orphans.

A general outline of the provisions of these schemes is set out in the paragraph dealing with 'National Insurance' in Great Britain. Arrangements are in force under which insured persons may move between Great Britain and Northern Ireland without loss of benefit. The number of persons in Northern Ireland insured under the various schemes is approximately: Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions, 330,000; Unemployment Insurance, 263,500.

*Non-contributory Pensions.*—Old Age Pensions (non-contributory) and Blind Persons' Pensions are granted to individuals who are not eligible for Contributory Pensions provided they have reached the age of 70 (50 in case of Blind Persons), and comply with certain conditions as regards British nationality and residence in the U.K.

The number of persons in Northern Ireland in receipt of non-contributory Pensions is approximately 41,900.

#### **Communications.**

The total railway mileage of Northern Ireland amounts to 765 miles. The area is also well served by inland waterways, and possesses 180 miles of canals. Total length of roads is 12,971 miles; road budget for year ending March 31, 1926, was 1,285,126*l.*

### **ISLE OF MAN.<sup>1</sup>**

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys, total 11 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on adult suffrage with six months residence for 5 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1926-27, 37,748. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

*Lieut.-Governor.*—Sir Claude H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1924, 20,326), Ramsey (4,150), Peel (2,463), Castletown (1,880). Births (1925), 761; deaths, 787.

<sup>1</sup> Area and population, see p. 11.

In 1925-26 there were 43 elementary schools, 40 being provided schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 5,800, and the average attendance 5,065. The gross expenditure of the Education Authority on elementary education for the year 1925-26, amounted to 66,434*l*. There are 2 secondary schools (835 registered pupils), and 9 evening classes (300 registered pupils). The gross expenditure on higher education for 1925-26 was 23,018*l*. In 1925 the police force numbered 65; in the year 1924 there were 998 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1925-26 the revenue amounted to 298,484*l*.; and expenditure to 273,261*l*., of which 10,000*l*. was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Public debt (1926) 65,667*l*.

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,936 acres; the total area of arable land in 1926 was 62,420 acres and of permanent grass, 18,621 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1926 was 18,158 acres, including 17,449 under oats, 176 under wheat, and 451 under barley or bere. There were also 6,060 acres under turnips and swedes, 1,899 under potatoes, and 34,802 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1926 was 1,411. The live stock in 1926 consisted of 3,819 horses; 18,734 cattle; 89,717 sheep; and 2,642 pigs. Total value of minerals raised in 1923, 47,496*l*. Persons employed in mining numbered 414. In 1924 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 70 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 560 net tons.

The registered shipping (1925) comprised 13 sailing vessels (586 net tons) and 34 steamers (3,450 net tons) and 24 motor vessels (440 net tons); total tonnage 9,476 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1925 was 965,348 net tons (878,967 tons coastwise), and departed 932,921 net tons (874,873 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railway.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.<sup>1</sup>

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence; it is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Lieutenant-Governor has a veto on certain forms of legislation. He and the Crown officers may address the States but not vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l*. real or 120*l*. personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of 12 Jurats, 12 rectors, 12 constables (who are the mayors of the parishes), 17 deputies, and 2 Crown officers. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. On May 10, 1905, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Births: Jersey (1926), 867. Deaths: Jersey (1926), 709.

<sup>1</sup> Area and population, see p. 11.

*Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.*—Major-General the Hon. Sir Francis Bingham, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. Appointed May 25, 1924.

*Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c.*—Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Appointed July, 1925.

*Finance.*—Jersey (financial year ended 31st January, 1926): revenue, 236,586*l.*; expenditure, 247,256*l.*; public debt, 506,375*l.*; 1927: revenue, 242,306*l.*; expenditure, 252,445*l.* Guernsey, &c. (1925): revenue, 228,864*l.*; expenditure, 266,744*l.* Public debt (1925), 561,744*l.*

Agricultural holdings above 1 acre in size numbered 1,837 in Jersey, and 1,504 in Guernsey, &c. in 1922.

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock were:—

	Jersey <sup>a</sup>	Guernsey, &c. <sup>a</sup>	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat . . . . .	426	808	625
Oats . . . . .	1,226	—	1,965
Other corn crops . . . . .	164	—	297
Potatoes . . . . .	8,923	842	9,753
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation . . . . .	3,605	512	4,263
Total arable land . . . . .	15,941	5,660	20,655
Total permanent grass . . . . .	3,471	6,230	9,894
	number	number	number
Horses . . . . .	2,177	1,381	3,651
Cattle . . . . .	10,070	6,545	16,244
Sheep . . . . .	47	60	179
Pigs . . . . .	3,049	2,689	5,960

<sup>1</sup> The area of Jersey includes water, that of Guernsey, &c., excludes water.

<sup>a</sup> 1922 (latest available figures).

<sup>a</sup> 1925.

The imports from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom in 1925 amounted to 3,445,998*l.*, of which potatoes accounted for 905,934*l.*; tomatoes, 1,477,783*l.*; grapes, 148,805*l.*; fresh flowers, 122,124*l.*; granite, 338,007*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1925 were valued at 4,324,139*l.*

The registered shipping of Jersey in 1923 was 28 vessels of 1,425 tons, and 163 fishing boats of 334 tons. Vessels arrived (1926), 464,114 net tonnage. Guernsey registered shipping (1925), 36 vessels of 8,599 tons, and 106 fishing boats of 380 tons.

## Books of Reference concerning Great Britain and Ireland.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The annual and other publications of the various Public Departments, and the Reports, &c., of Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees. [These may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.]

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Register. A Review of Public Events. London. (First issue 1759.)  
*Aberconway* (Lord), The Basic Industries of Great Britain. London, 1927  
*Anson* (Sir W. R.), Law and Custom of the Constitution. Vol. I., 4th ed., vol. II, 3rd. ed. London, 1907-9.  
*Baeleker* (K.), Great Britain; Handbook for Travellers. Leipzig, 1927.  
*Bagehot* (W.), The English Constitution. London, 1913.  
*Brassey's* Naval and Shipping Annual.  
*Buchan* (J.), Editor Great Britain (Nations of To-day Series). London, 1923.  
*Cahen* (L.), L'Angleterre au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle son évolution politique. Paris, 1924.  
*Cassell's* History of the British People. 7 vols. London, 1925.  
*Cecil* (Lord R.) and *Clayton* (H. J.), Our National Church. London, 1913.

- Clapham* (J. H.), *An Economic History of Modern Britain (1820-50)*. Cambridge, 1926.
- Clarke* (J. J.), *The Local Government of the United Kingdom*. London, 1921.
- Courtney* (L.), *The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom*. London, 1901.
- Cunningham* (W.), *The Growth of English History and Commerce* 4th Ed. London, 1904.
- Demangeon* (A.), *Géographie Universelle. Tome I. Les Îles Britanniques*. Paris, 1927.
- Dicey* (A. V.), *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*. 8th ed. London, 1915.—*Lectures on Law and Public Opinion in England*. London, 1914.
- Dowell* (Stephen), *A History of Taxation, and Taxes in England*. 4 vols. London, 1888.
- Egerton* (H. E.), *A Short History of British Colonial Policy*. London, 1897.—*Federation and Unions within the British Empire*. Oxford, 1911.—*British Foreign Policy in Europe*. London, 1917.
- English and Empire Digest (Laws of the Empire)*. Vol. I. London, 1919.
- Fisk* (H. E.), *English Public Finance from the Revolution of 1688*. New York, 1920.
- Fortescue* (Hon. J. W.), *History of the British Army*. 10 vols. London, 1910-20.
- Green* (J. R.), *History of the English People*. 4 vols. London, 1877-80.—*The Making of England*. New ed. London, 1897.
- Gretton* (R. H.), *A Modern History of the English People*. London, 1912.—*The King's Government*. London, 1913.—*The English Middle Class*. London, 1918.
- Grieffith* (E. S.), *The Modern Development of City Government in the United Kingdom and the United States*. London, 1927.
- Halévy* (E.), *A History of the English People in 1615*. London, 1924.
- Heriot* (Sir E.), *Treaties of Commerce and Navigation, &c., between Great Britain and Foreign Countries*. London.
- Higgs* (H.), *The Financial System of the United Kingdom*. London, 1914.
- Libert* (Sir C. P.), *Legislative Methods and Forums*. Oxford, 1901.—*Parliament, its History, Constitution, and Practice*. London, 1911.
- Inge* (W. R.), *England (The Modern World Series)*. London, 1926.
- Innes* (A. D.), *A History of England and the British Empire*. 4 vols. London, 1914.
- Jackman* (W. T.), *The Development of Transportation in Modern England*. Cambridge, 1916.
- Jane* (F. T.), *Fighting Ships*. Naval Annual. London.
- Low* (Sidney), *The Governance of England*. New Edition. London, 1914.
- Lowell* (A. L.), *The Government of England*. 2 vols. London and New York. New Edition, 1912.
- Lucas* (C. P.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies* [a series of volumes, with Introduction on the Origin and Growth of the English Colonies and of their System of Government, by H. E. Egerton]. London.
- Marriott* (Sir J. A. R.), *Mechanism of the Modern State*. Oxford, 1927.
- Masterman* (C. F. G.), *How England is governed*. London, 1921.
- May* (Thomas Erskine), *Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament*. New Edition. 3 vols., London, 1912.
- Meech* (T. C.), *A History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1900 to 1926*. London, 1927.
- Mothersole* (J.), *The Isles of Scilly*. 2nd edition. 1914.
- Mutrhead* (F.), *The Blue Guides: (1) England, (2) London*. London.
- Official Year-Book of the Church of England*. Annual. London.
- Oxford Survey of the British Empire*. Vol. I. *The British Isles and Mediterranean Territories*. London, 1914.
- Page* (W.), *Editor, Victoria History of the Counties of England*. London.—*Commerce and Industry (1815 to 1914)*. London, 1919.
- Perris* (G. H.), *The Industrial History of Modern England*. London, 1914.
- Porter* (G. R.), *Progress of the Nation*. [New Edition by F. W. Hirst.] London, 1912.
- Rogers* (J. E. Thorold), *Industrial and Commercial History of England*. London, 1892.
- Six Centuries of Work and Wages*. London, 1890.—*History of Agriculture and Prices*. Oxford, 1902.
- Ross's Parliamentary Record*. Annual. London.
- Seeley* (Sir J. R.), *The Expansion of England*. London, 1883.—*The Growth of British Policy*. 2 vols. London, 1895.
- Siegfried* (A.), *L'Angleterre d'aujourd'hui: son évolution économique et politique*. Paris, 1921. Also English translation by H. H. Hamming. London, 1926.
- Smart* (W.), *Economic Annals of the Nineteenth Century*. Vol. I., 1801-20; Vol. II., 1821-30. London.
- Tratill* (H. D.), *Social England*. 6 vols. London, 1893-1896.
- Trevelyan* (G. M.), *History of England*. London, 1926.
- Webb* (S. and B.), *History of Trade Unionism*. [Contains Bibliography.] New edition. London, 1920.—*English Local Government from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporations Act*. London, 1908.
- White* (A. B.), *The Making of the English Constitution, 449-1485*. 2nd ed. London, 1926.
- Williamson* (J. A.), *A Short History of British Expansion*. London, 1922.

*Willoughby* (W. F. & W. W.), and *Lindsay* (S. Mc. C.), *The Systems of Financial Administration of Great Britain*. New York, 1918.  
*Wright* (R. S.) and *Hobhouse* (H.), *Outline of Local Government and Local Taxation in England and Wales*. 4th ed. London, 1914.

## SCOTLAND.

*Blue Guides*. Scotland. London, 1927.  
*Brown* (P. Hume). *History of Scotland to the Present Time*. New Edition. Cambridge University Press, 1911.—*Surveys of Scottish History*. Glasgow, 1920.  
*Craik* (Sir H.), *A Century of Scottish History*. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1901.  
*Hill* (N.), *The Story of the Scottish Church from the Earliest Times*. Glasgow, 1910.  
*Kernack* (W. R.), *Historical Geography of Scotland*. London, 1918.  
*Mackay* (Eneas), (Editor), *County Histories of Scotland*. Edinburgh.  
*Mackinnon* (J.), *Social and Industrial History of Scotland (to the Union)*. London, 1920.  
 —*The Constitutional History of Scotland to the Reformation*. London, 1924.  
*Murray's Handbooks for Travellers*. Scotland. 8th ed. London.

## NORTHERN IRELAND.

*Ulster Year Book*. Belfast, 1926.  
*Barker* (E.), *Ireland in the last Fifty Years (1866-1918)*. 2nd ed. London, 1919.  
*Brown* (S. J.), *A Guide to Books on Ireland*. Dublin, 1920.  
*Carter* (H. R.), *Belfast and the Province of Ulster Year book*. Belfast.  
*Chart* (D. A.), *Economic History of Ireland*. Dublin, 1920.  
*Dunlop* (R.), *Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*. 1922.  
*Good* (J. W.), *Ulster and Ireland*. Dublin, 1919.  
*Handbook of the Ulster Question*. Dublin. Stationery Office, 1923.  
*Hayden* (M.), and *Mooney* (G. A.), *A Short History of the Irish People*. London, 1921.  
*Hull* (E.), *History of Ireland and Her People to the Close of the Tudor Period*. London, 1927.  
*Lecky* (W. E. H.), *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*. London, 1892.  
*MacNeill* (J. G. Swift), *The Constitutional and Parliamentary History of Ireland till the Union*. Dublin, 1918.  
*Morris* (W. O'C.), *Ireland, 1494-1905*. Revised ed. Cambridge, 1910.  
*Murray's Handbooks for Travellers*. Ireland. 8th ed. London, 1912.  
*Murray* (Alice E.), *History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland*. London, 1907.  
*O'Brien* (G.), *The Economic History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*. Dublin, 1918.—*The Economic History of Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*. Dublin, 1919.—*The Economic History of Ireland from the Union to the Famine*. London, 1921.  
*O'Connor* (Sir J.), *History of Ireland 1789-1924*. London, 1925.  
*Stordani* (E. J.), *Modern Irish Trade and Industry*. London, 1921.  
*Russell* (T. W.), *Ireland and the Empire, 1800-1900*. London, 1901.

## WALES.

*Bibliotheca Celtica: 1914-18*. Aberystwith, 1924.  
*Borrow* (G.), *Wild Wales: its People, Language, and Scenery*. New ed. London, 1901.  
*Edwards* (O. M.), *Wales*. [In *Story of the Nations Series*.] London, 1901.—*A Short History of Wales*. London, 1920.  
*John* (E. T.), *Wales: its Politics and Economics*. Cardiff, 1919.  
*Jones* (E. J.), *Some Contributions to the Economic History of Wales*. London, 1927.  
*Murray's Handbooks for Travellers*. North Wales, 5th ed.—*South Wales* 4th ed. London.  
*Rhys* (J.) and *Jones* (D. Brynmor), *The Welsh People*. London, 1923.  
*Stone* (G.), *Wales. Her Origins, Struggles, and Later History, Institutions and Manners*. London, 1915.  
*Wales (Blue Guides)*. London, 1922.  
*Williams* (W. L.), *The Making of Modern Wales*. London, 1919.

## ISLE OF MAN AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

*Isle of Man Annual Financial Statement*. Douglas.  
*Statistical Abstract for the Isle of Man*. Annual. Douglas.  
*Black's Guide to the Isle of Man*.—*Guide to the Channel Islands*.  
*Brown's Guide to the Isle of Man*. Douglas.  
*Elliot* (B. B.), *Jersey—An Isle of Romance*. London, 1923.  
*Forde* (E.), *The Channel Islands*. London, 1924.  
*Herbert* (A.), *The Isle of Man*. London, 1926.  
*Moore* (A. W.), *History of the Isle of Man*. 2 vols. London.  
*Nadcliffe* (W.), *The Isle of Man*. (The Little Guides.) London, 1925.  
 Report of the Departmental Committee on the Constitution, &c., of the Isle of Man. (Cd. 5950.) London, 1911.  
*Wimbush* (H. B.) and *Carey* (Edith F.), *The Channel Islands (painted and described)*. London, 1904.

## INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self governing Dominion.' The Dominions are Australia, Canada, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as 'autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.' The Conference further laid down that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor-General of a Dominion 'is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain,' and that 'it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs.' The Conference also recognised certain treaty-making rights as appertaining to the Dominions.

The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature, but does not include Protectorates or Protected States. The term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation.

Under the recent Peace Treaties certain ex-German and ex-Turkish territories are administered by parts of the British Empire under mandates approved by the League of Nations. These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Iraq, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa.

Up to July, 1925, all sections of the British Empire outside of Great Britain and Ireland were dealt with by the Colonial Office. In that month a new Secretaryship of State, for Dominion Affairs, was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), including business relating to the Imperial Conference.

The Colonial Office now deals with the administrative work of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories other than those for which the Dominions Office is responsible. It contains seven Departments—the West Indian, Far Eastern, Ceylon and Mauritius, East African, Tanganyika and Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Mediterranean—dealing with the affairs of various groups of Dependencies; a Middle Eastern Division, which was established in March, 1921, to conduct business relating to Iraq, Palestine, Aden, and Arab areas under British influence; and a General Department, which is concerned with correspondence of a general and miscellaneous character including questions of promotion, postal, telegraph, and copyright matters, international conventions and commercial treaties, Letters Patent and Commissions, etc.

## EUROPE.

---

### THE IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN).

AN Act was passed in 1920 under which separate Parliaments were set up for "Southern Ireland" (26 counties) and "Northern Ireland" (6 counties). The Ulster Unionists accepted this scheme, and the Northern Parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921, and opened by the King in person in the following June. The rest of Ireland, however, having proclaimed a Republic in January 1919 refused to work the Act. In December 1921 a treaty was signed with the British Government which was embodied in the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922. The Treaty contains the following provisions among others:—

Ireland to have the same constitutional status 'in the community of nations known as the British Empire' as the Self-Governing Dominions, and to be called the Irish Free State.

Its position in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government to be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the representative of the crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

The Irish Free State to undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland being undertaken by the Imperial forces: these provisions to be reviewed at the expiration of five years. The Free State to afford, in time of 'war or strained relations' with other powers, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require. The establishment of the Irish defence force not to exceed such proportion to the British military establishment as the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

The ports of Great Britain and of Ireland to be freely open to the ships of 'the other country' on payment of the customary dues.

By the Treaty 'Northern Ireland' was given the option of continuing its separate existence under the Act of 1920, subject to the award of a 'Boundary Commission.' On December 8, 1925, the British Government and the two Irish Governments signed an agreement by the terms of which the partition of 1920 continues in force as determined in that Act, the Boundary Commissions being discharged from the duty of delivering an Award.

By the same agreement the provisions of the Treaty relating to a Council of Ireland and that stipulating the liability of the Irish Free State for a share of the National Debt of the United Kingdom were cancelled.

### Constitution.

Under the Treaty a Provisional Government was constituted on January 16, 1922, to carry on for a period of twelve months. In September 1922 the Provisional Parliament met as a Constituent Assembly to adopt a Constitution for the Irish Free State. This was passed on October 25, and duly enacted by the Imperial Parliament on December 4 (see the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922 [Session 2], 13 Geo. V. ch. 1). On December 6, 1922, the Constitution came into effect by Royal Proclamation.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth, and that 'all powers of Government, and all authority, legislative, executive, and judicial, in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland.' Every person



domiciled within the area of the Free State on December 6, 1922, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who had been ordinarily resident within the area of the Free State for at least seven years, automatically became a citizen of the new State unless he or she elected not to accept such citizenship. The Irish language is declared to be the national language, but English is equally recognized as an official language. Liberty of person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. There is to be no endowment of any religion. Freedom of religious opinion and the right of association are guaranteed. Elementary education is free.

The Legislature, known as the Oireachtas, consists of the King, a Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Eireann), and a Senate (Seanad Eireann). There must be at least one Session each year. Provision is to be made for payment of members, and there may be free travelling facilities. Legislative authority in respect of money bills is reserved to the Chamber alone, but the Senate may make recommendations. Other bills must be passed (or 'accepted') by both Houses, but if the Senate does not pass a bill within 270 days or other longer agreed period, after it has first been sent to the Senate by the Chamber, the bill shall be deemed to have passed both Houses in the form in which it was last passed by the Chamber. There may be a joint sitting of the two Houses, if required by the Senate, to debate, but not vote upon, a non-money bill. The Crown's Representative may refuse the King's Assent to any bill or reserve the bill for consideration, provided that the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing such cases in the Dominion of Canada are followed.

Provision is made for a Referendum of the people, on demand by a certain proportion of members of either House, in respect of any bill other than a money bill, or bills necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. Provision may also be made by the Legislature for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments.

Amendments of the Constitution made after eight years from the date of its first operation can only become law after submission to a Referendum of the people.

Save in the case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State is not to be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Oireachtas.

All members of the Oireachtas must take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and of fidelity to the King. Citizens aged 21 and over, without distinction of sex, who comply with the prevailing electoral laws, can vote for members of Dáil Eireann, and take part in the Referendum and Initiative, and citizens aged 30 and over, who comply with such laws, can vote for members of Seanad Eireann. Each voter has only one vote for either House, and voting is by secret ballot.

Every citizen aged 21 and over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to the Dáil. Election is upon principles of Proportional Representation. The number of Deputies is fixed on a population basis, and is at present 153. Each University existing in 1922 is entitled to elect three Deputies. The General Election is to be held on the same day throughout the country, and the Dáil continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved.

The Senate consists of 60 members. To be eligible for membership, citizens must be at least 35 years of age and eligible for election to the Dáil. The members must be citizens who 'have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service,' or who represent important aspects of the nation's life. The term of Office is normally to be 12 years. One-fourth of the members are to be chosen by the electors every three years from a panel chosen by the two Houses, all the elections to be on principles of Proportional Representation.

The first Senate consists of 30 members elected by Dáil Éireann and 30 nominated by the President of the Executive Council. Of the latter, 15 hold office for twelve years and 15 for six years. In 1924 an election was held, on the principles of Proportional Representation, to elect 19 members in accordance with Articles 32 and 34 of the Constitution.

A person may not be a member of both Houses.

The executive consists of a Council of not more than twelve nor less than five ministers. They must be members of the Dáil and responsible to it, and must include the President and Vice-President of the Council, and the Minister for Finance. The President is nominated by the Dáil. He nominates the Vice-President and other members of the Council, but the latter must be approved by the Dáil. Other ministers may be nominated by the Dáil, and are responsible to the Dáil alone; but the total number of ministers, including those in the Executive Council, must not exceed twelve. Every minister may speak in the Senate.

The Chairman of the Dáil receives a salary of 1,700*l.* a year; the Deputy-Chairman 1,000*l.*; members, except ministers and officials, 30*l.* a month, and free first-class railway facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The representative of the King is the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann).

The Free State Parliament met for the first time, as such, on December 6, 1922. General Elections took place subsequently in August 1923, June 1927, and September 1927. The state of the parties in October 1927 was: Cumann na nGaedhael (Government), 61; Feanna Fáil, 57; Labour, 13; Farmers, 6; Independent, 13; National League, 2; Total, 152. The Ceann Comhairle (Speaker) is not required by law to vacate his seat at a General Election.

*Governor-General.*—James MacNeill, appointed December 6, 1927. Salary, 10,000*l.*

The Executive Council is as follows (October 1927):—

*President.*—Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave).

*Vice-President, Minister for Finance and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.*—Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe).

*Minister for Defence.*—Deasmhumhan MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald).

*Minister for Industry and Commerce and Minister for External Affairs.*—Pádraig MacGiollagáin (Patrick McGilligan).

*Minister for Education.*—Sean O'Suilleabhain (J. Marcus O'Sullivan).

*Minister for Lands and Agriculture.*—Pádraig O hOgain (Patrick Hogan).

*Minister for Local Government and Public Health.*—Risteard Ua Maolchatha (Richard Mulcahy).

*Minister for Fisheries.*—Fionán O Loinsigh (Finian Lynch).

The President receives a salary of 2,500*l.* per year; and other ministers 1,700*l.*

The usual channel of communication with the British Government is the Dominions Office and the Department of External Affairs.

### Local Government.

The Irish Free State is divided into 27 administrative Counties and 4 County Boroughs, and for each of these areas a Council is elected triennially by the Local Government electors. Each County Borough is an administrative County of itself. The area of the counties and the number of members vary considerably, *e.g.* Carlow County 221,465 statute acres and 26 members, and Cork County 1,841,035 statute acres and 68 members. The smaller area of the Rural District in the County ceased to be an administrative unit after the passing of the Local Government Act, 1925.

By this Act also a new classification of roads is introduced, and they will be distinguished in future as 'main,' 'county,' and 'urban' roads. Main roads will be declared by the Central Authority, and will be under the direct control of the County Councils, charges for construction, repair, and maintenance being spread equally over the whole county. County roads are roads in rural portions which are not main roads, and urban roads are roads in urban areas not main roads. This classification of roads, together with the power to prescribe the standard and quality of materials to be used in road construction, and to fix the plans for and types of road signs, is to be the basis for a system of uniformly good roads throughout the Free State.

County Boards of Health have been elected consisting of 10 persons, all members of the respective County Councils. The method of election provides for the representation of each area and particular interest. These provisions do not, however, apply to Dublin County, in which Rural Councils continue to function as heretofore. The question of the future government of Dublin County and City is at present (1926) the subject of investigation by a Commission.

Towns under Municipal Government include 4 County Boroughs, 5 Boroughs and 62 Urban Districts. The cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford are County Boroughs. Borough Councils and Urban District Councils are the local authorities for the purposes of the Public Health, Local Government and Housing Acts, and assess and levy rates. In a few small towns the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, who have powers to discharge certain functions and levy a limited rate to defray the cost of administration.

The relief of the poor and destitute has until recently been administered by Boards of Guardians. It was commonly known as the Workhouse System and dated back to the year 1838. Workhouses have now been abolished, and a county system of administration is being established with the control vested in the County Councils and Committees thereof. Instead of a Workhouse in each Poor Law Union there will be provided in each County a Home for the aged and infirm poor, and, where necessary, hospitals properly equipped and in charge of a capable surgeon.

Elections to public bodies are held according to the principle of proportional representation. The franchise extends practically to all persons of either sex who are of full age and have during a qualifying period occupied as owners or tenants any land or premises in the area, except premises let as furnished lodgings. Any married woman of 30 years or over residing with her husband in premises in respect of which the husband is entitled to be registered as a local government elector is also qualified for the franchise. Women are eligible for election as members of all local government bodies in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

## Area and Population.

A census of population in the Irish Free State was taken in April, 1926. The following are the preliminary figures issued and are subject to revision.—

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres <sup>1</sup>	Population 1926		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>				
Carlow . . . . .	221,485	17,802	16,702	34,504
Dublin County . . . . .	218,873	87,378	101,870	189,248
Dublin C.B. . . . .	7,911	151,739	164,732	316,471
Kildare . . . . .	418,645	31,982	26,053	58,035
Kilkenny . . . . .	509,457	37,033	33,932	70,965
Leix (Queen's) . . . . .	424,888	27,205	24,344	51,549
Longford . . . . .	257,770	20,304	19,027	39,331
Louth . . . . .	202,181	31,663	31,019	62,682
Meath . . . . .	577,735	33,005	29,904	62,909
Offaly (King's) . . . . .	498,263	27,499	25,022	52,521
Westmeath . . . . .	434,665	30,114	26,682	56,796
Wexford . . . . .	580,950	48,561	47,251	95,812
Wicklow . . . . .	499,958	28,903	28,680	57,583
Total of Leinster . . . . .	4,847,731	573,693	575,218	1,148,911
<i>Province of Munster.</i>				
Clare . . . . .	788,337	50,064	44,964	95,028
Cork County . . . . .	1,841,035	145,553	141,401	287,254
Cork C.B. . . . .	2,381	37,806	41,162	78,468
Kerry . . . . .	1,161,752	77,589	73,276	150,865
Limerick County . . . . .	661,573	51,658	48,588	100,244
Limerick C.B. . . . .	2,386	19,329	20,361	39,690
Tipperary . . . . .	1,051,304	72,807	68,079	140,946
Waterford County . . . . .	453,051	20,755	25,137	51,892
Waterford C.B. . . . .	1,483	12,645	14,001	26,646
Total of Munster . . . . .	5,963,557	494,004	476,969	971,033
<i>Province of Ulster (part of).</i>				
Cavan . . . . .	467,025	43,485	38,962	82,447
Donegal . . . . .	1,193,641	78,060	74,451	152,511
Monaghan . . . . .	318,990	33,240	31,903	65,143
Total of Ulster (part of) . . . . .	1,979,656	154,785	145,316	300,101
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>				
Galway . . . . .	1,467,850	88,482	80,849	169,311
Leitrim . . . . .	376,510	29,232	26,656	55,888
Mayo . . . . .	1,333,356	66,749	65,912	132,661
Roscommon . . . . .	608,290	43,288	40,221	83,504
Sligo . . . . .	442,005	36,648	34,745	71,393
Total of Connaught . . . . .	4,228,211	234,374	208,383	442,757
Total of Free State . . . . .	17,119,155	1,506,916	1,465,886	2,972,802

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways.

The population of the Dublin registration area (county borough of Dublin, and the urban districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Penbrooke, Blackrock and Dún Laoghaire) was 419,156, according to the census of 1926.

The following are the births, deaths and marriages registered in the Irish Free State for 3 years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1924	68,402	45,180	14,822
1925	62,069	43,650	13,820
1926	61,176	41,740	13,570

Immigrants, 1926, 10,638; 1925, 10,113. Emigrants, 1926, 29,412; 1925, 30,895.

**Religion.**—The principal religious professions in what is now the Irish Free State, as recorded at the census of 1911, were as follows:—

—	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (3 counties)	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics . . .	990,045	978,805	260,655	588,004	2,812,509
Protestant Episcopalians	140,182	50,646	39,697	19,010	249,535
Presbyterians . . .	12,866	4,180	20,371	2,069	45,486
Methodists . . .	8,068	4,175	2,874	1,323	16,440
Other Professions . . .	10,883	2,689	1,563	578	15,718
Total . . .	1,162,044	1,085,495	331,165	610,984	3,189,688

**Instruction.**—*Elementary Education.*—Elementary Education is free and is given in the National Schools, which are under local managers, but are subject to the control of the Department of Education.

Since the establishment of the Saorstát the Irish language has been included as an essential part of the curriculum for all National Schools, and special courses in Irish have been held each year. Approximately 6,200 teachers have already qualified to teach the language. The use of Irish as a medium of instruction in the schools has also largely increased.

The latest statistics available show that the number of schools in operation is 5,636, affording accommodation for 550,000 pupils. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools is 493,382; the percentage average daily attendance is 73·5; the number of teachers of all classes is approximately 13,000.

There are five State-aided Training Colleges. The number of qualified teachers issuing from the Colleges each year is approximately 320.

The estimated State expenditure on Elementary Education for the year 1927-28 is 3,605,852*l.*, excluding the cost of administration.

*Secondary Education.*—The Secondary or Intermediate Schools are under private control and are conducted in many cases by Religious Orders; all schools receiving grants from the State are open to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. The number of recognised Secondary Schools during the school year 1925-26 was 284, and the number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 years in attendance was 25,510. A new scheme of Secondary Education was introduced at the beginning of the school year 1924-25, under which the schools are allowed considerable freedom in drawing up their programmes, and the grants paid to the schools are reckoned on a capitation basis. Estimated total expenditure for 1927-28, 272,600*l.*, excluding the cost of administration.

*Technical Education.*—Technical Schools are established in all the cities and in the principal towns. These schools are controlled by the local authorities, and are maintained partly by the rates and partly by State Grants.

Estimated total expenditure for Technical Education for 1927-28 is 197,800*l.* (taxes) and 60,000*l.* (rates).

*University Education* is given at the University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1591, and at the National University of Ireland, founded in Dublin in 1909. The latter has three constituent colleges, namely, the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The numbers of professors, &c., and students, in 1926-7, were as follows:—

Universities.	Professors and Lecturers.	Students.
Trinity College, Dublin . . . . .	99	1,147
University College, Cork . . . . .	45	471
"    Galway . . . . .	32	250
"    Dublin . . . . .	93	1,220
Total . . . . .	269	3,088

### Justice.

Justice is administered by Courts set up by the Courts of Justice Act, 1924, pursuant to the Constitution. They consist of a Supreme Court, a High Court, a Court of Criminal Appeal, a Central Criminal Court, a Circuit Court and a District Court.

The Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice (who is *ex-officio* an additional Judge of the High Court) and two other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The High Court, which consists of a President (who is *ex-officio* an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal) and five ordinary Judges, has full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. In all cases in which questions arise touching the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, the High Court alone exercises original jurisdiction. The Court of Criminal Appeal consists of the Chief Justice or some other Judge of the Supreme Court and two ordinary Judges of the High Court. It deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment where the appellant obtains a certificate from the trial Judge that the case is a fit one for appeal, or, in case such certificate is refused, where the Court itself, on appeal from such refusal, grants leave. Where leave to appeal is granted, the appeal is heard and determined by the Court of Criminal Appeal on the report of the official stenographer present at the trial, with power to the Court to hear further evidence or to refer any matter back for report by the trial Judge. The decisions of the Court of Criminal Appeal are final, unless that Court or the Attorney-General certifies that the decision involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal. The Central Criminal Court consists of a Judge of the High Court, to whom is assigned, for the time being, the duty of acting as such Court. It is held at such times and in such places as the President of the High Court may direct, and at it are tried criminal cases which are outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court or which may be sent forward to it for trial from the Circuit Court.

The Saorstát is divided into eight Circuits, each of which is presided over by a Judge of the Circuit Court. The jurisdiction of this Court in civil proceedings is limited as to amount, save by consent of the parties, in which event the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters, it has

jurisdiction in all cases save murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy to murder, high treason, treason felony, treasonable conspiracy or piracy.

The District Court consists of thirty-three Justices of the District Court. Three of such Justices are assigned to the Dublin Metropolitan area; the remainder of the country is divided into thirty districts, to each of which a Justice of the District Court is assigned. The District Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction with a small civil jurisdiction—in contract cases up to 25*l.*, and in cases of tort, with certain exceptions, up to 10*l.*

All Judges and Justices of the District Court are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council.

### Finance.

#### ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS.

	1926-27 Actual Figures	1927-28 Estimates
	£	£
Tax revenue . . . . .	21,077,000	20,215,000
Non-tax revenue . . . . .	3,982,000	3,775,000
Additional amount to be found by borrowing or otherwise . . . . .	3,172,000	8,258,000
Total receipts . . . . .	£ 28,232,000	£ 32,248,000

#### ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.<sup>1</sup>

	1926-27 Actual Figures	1927-28 Estimates
	£	£
Central Fund Services . . . . .	3,183,000	3,921,000
Supply Services . . . . .	23,892,000	23,503,000
Capital Issues . . . . .	887,000	2,074,000
Repayment of temporary borrowings . . . . .	270,000	2,710,000
Total expenditure . . . . .	£ 28,232,000	£ 32,248,000

The estimated tax revenue in 1927-28 includes: Customs, 6,779,000*l.*; excise, 6,611,000*l.*; estate, etc., duties, 1,100,000*l.*; stamp duties, 475,000*l.*; income tax, 3,750,000*l.*; super tax, 550,000*l.*; corporation profits tax, 300,000*l.*; motor vehicle duties, 650,000*l.* Particulars of the estimated Non-Tax Revenue are: Postal service, 1,198,000*l.*; telegraph service, 231,000*l.*; telephone service, 320,000*l.*; special rate under the Damage to Property (Compensation) Act, 1923, 350,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 1,676,000*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1927-28 includes: Debt charges, 1,170,000*l.*; old age pensions, 2,627,000*l.*; property losses compensation, 979,000*l.*; education, 4,533,000*l.*; army, 2,401,000*l.*

<sup>1</sup> In regard to the two years under discussion a substantial proportion of the expenditure is of a capital and productive character, while a number of items representing heavy charges are abnormal and non-recurrent, these latter items being in the main due to conditions arising from the period of strife immediately preceding and following the establishment of the Free State. Some of the items of the estimated expenditure for the current year which fall within these categories are:—

224,000*l.* issued to meet Capital Expenditure under the Telegraph Acts;  
1,850,000*l.* for Shannon Electricity Development;  
1,000,000*l.* for Road Fund;  
530,450*l.* for repayment of Dáil Éireann Loan (Internal) of 1919-20;  
979,180*l.* Property Losses Compensation. The aggregate amount of the items falling within the categories mentioned is approximately 9,500,000*l.*

## Defence.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State and the Oireachtas possesses control of every such force. The Executive Council is authorised by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1923 to 1927, to raise, train, equip, arm, pay and maintain an armed force consisting of such number of officers and men as may from time to time be provided by the Oireachtas.

The command in chief of, and all executive and administrative powers in relation to, the forces is by the Acts mentioned vested in the Executive Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister for Defence. A Council of Defence is constituted by the 'Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1924' to assist the Minister for Defence in the administration of the business of his Department. It consists of the Minister (Chairman), a Civil Member (a member of Dáil Éireann), and three military members, being the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General.

The Irish Free State is divided into seven military districts: the Curragh, Athlone, Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny, Dublin North and Dublin South Districts. The Curragh Camp is the principal training centre for all ranks. The total strength provided for is 928 commissioned officers and 11,922 non-commissioned officers and men. Infantry is organised in sixteen battalions. The remaining services are Air, Artillery, Armoured Car, Engineer, Signal, Military Police, Medical and Transport Corps, a School of Music, and a Military College.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a Reserve which will consist of officers of the Forces who have retired therefrom and non-commissioned officers and men who, having served in the Forces, have been transferred to the Reserve.

*Coastal Defence.*—In accordance with the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland is undertaken by Imperial Forces. The question of Ireland undertaking a share of her own coastal defence is to be the subject of a Conference.

The estimated total expenditure for the financial year ending March, 1928, is 2,183,767*l*.

## Production.

*Agriculture.*—General distribution of surface (in acres): crops and pasture, 12,181,242; grazed mountain, 2,124,590; woods and plantations, 248,878; other land, 2,464,445; total, 17,019,155.

The area under crops in recent years was as follows:—

Crops	1913	1924	1925	1926
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . . . . .	906,832	884,717	847,705	825,088
Green crops . . . . .	771,146	727,202	704,899	712,042
Flax . . . . .	12,044	10,859	10,688	6,402
Fruit . . . . .	7,684	7,981	7,909	7,615
Hay . . . . .	2,028,498	2,288,097	2,265,178	2,187,849
Total extent under crops . .	3,726,204	3,920,356	3,886,374	3,833,296



The following tables show the area under the principal crops, with the estimated yield :—

Crops	Extent in Statute Acres			
	1913	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . . . . .	28,314	32,612	22,352	29,356
Oats . . . . .	702,714	688,670	671,370	647,407
Barley and Bere . . . . .	169,031	156,239	145,626	141,009
Rye . . . . .	6,242	5,134	7,616	6,045
Potatoes . . . . .	414,324	392,650	380,140	374,771
Turnips . . . . .	217,162	201,571	199,024	194,600
Mangels . . . . .	76,348	84,037	78,538	80,389
Cabbage . . . . .	33,210	30,994	30,162	34,428
Flax . . . . .	12,044	10,359	10,685	6,502
Hay . . . . .	2,028,498	2,288,097	2,265,173	2,287,449

Crops	Average yield per Statute Acre			
	1913	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . . . . .	Cwt. 20·9	Cwt. 17·0	Cwt. 13·1	Cwt. 21·0
Oats . . . . .	18·6	14·0	17·4	19·7
Barley and Bere . . . . .	19·9	15·8	13·2	20·3
Rye . . . . .	16·7	—	—	15·7
Potatoes . . . . .	Tons 6·0	Tons 3·8	Tons 5·6	Tons 5·2
Turnips . . . . .	18·8	13·3	16·6	19·1
Mangels . . . . .	20·7	11·9	16·8	20·8
Cabbage . . . . .	13·0	—	—	9·7
Flax . . . . .	Stones 34·6	Stones 20·8	Stones 22·8	Stones 26·9
Hay . . . . .	Tons 2·2	Tons 2·0	Tons 1·9	Tons 2·3

Crops	Total Produce			
	1913	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . . . . .	Tons 28,518	Tons 27,720	Tons 20,110	Tons 30,926
Oats . . . . .	654,956	482,069	585,563	638,729
Barley and Bere . . . . .	167,931	123,429	132,255	143,400
Rye . . . . .	5,197	—	—	5,205
Potatoes . . . . .	2,471,128	1,492,070	2,138,374	1,981,820
Turnips . . . . .	4,092,488	2,671,580	3,299,373	3,735,492
Mangels . . . . .	1,580,941	1,000,040	1,818,878	1,684,764
Cabbage . . . . .	432,804	—	—	334,243
Flax . . . . .	2,604	1,847	1,526	1,146
Hay . . . . .	4,506,637	4,576,194	4,279,828	5,233,608

The number of live-stock in 1927 was: cattle, 4,048,430; sheep, 3,120,637; pigs, 1,177,637; goats and kids, 185,810; horses, 428,614; mules and j-nnets, 19,066; asses, 196,425.

*Fisheries.*—The fishing industry represents a considerable factor in the national economy. Up to the present, however, most of the fishing has not been done on modern commercial principles; all classes of craft, from the steam trawler to the primitive curragh, being utilised.

The numbers of vessels, men, and boys engaged in fishing in the year 1926 were: 11 steam, 303 motor, 1,423 sail, and 2,571 row boats; total 4,308 vessels; men and boys, 14,020.

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1926 were: demersal fish, 95,132 cwts., value 151,585*l.*; pelagic fish, 458,648 cwts., value 204,579*l.*; shell fish, 100,088 cwts., value 75,708*l.*

The inland fisheries are a very important national asset, providing some of the finest salmon and trout fishing in the world. There are also lakes of a total area of some 400 square miles containing considerable quantities of coarse fish available for capture. Precise figures as to the quantity and value of salmon captured are not available, but they may be stated as being not less than 2,000 tons and 600,000*l.* respectively.

### Commerce.

Less than a quarter of the value of the goods imported into the Irish Free State are dutiable goods. These include sugar and articles containing sugar, tobacco, beer, wine and spirits, motor cars and motor cycles and parts, musical instruments and parts, boots and shoes, matches, soap, candles, empty glass bottles and jars, apparel, blankets, furniture of wood, domestic woodware and bedsteads. In addition to these articles, protective duties were placed in 1926 on oatmeal and wireless sets and parts.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and goods transhipped under bond) of the Irish Free State during the year ended December, 1926.

Classes	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports
	£	£	£
Live animals . . . . .	1,526,421	17,503,245	1,152
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .			
(a) Raw or simply prepared . . . . .	9,549,709	4,813,277	61,080
(b) Manufactured or prepared . . . . .	15,124,676	14,480,209	138,847
Other raw materials and manufactured goods . . . . .			
(a) Raw or simply prepared . . . . .	6,461,864	1,716,783	69,604
(b) Manufactured or prepared . . . . .	26,569,242	1,756,890	500,650
Parcel Post (non-dutiable) . . . . .	2,054,909	959,475	—
Total . . . . .	61,285,941	41,185,879	771,338

The following Table shows the value of the trade by principal countries:

Consigned from	1926	Irish produce and manufactures consigned to	1926
	£		£
Great Britain . . . . .	89,880,161	Great Britain . . . . .	34,866,892
Northern Ireland . . . . .	6,466,657	Northern Ireland . . . . .	5,445,968
United States of America . . . . .	4,956,589	United States of America . . . . .	306,895
Germany . . . . .	2,300,153	Germany . . . . .	223,785
Argentina . . . . .	1,632,647	Belgium . . . . .	141,700
Canada . . . . .	1,221,885	Straits Settlements . . . . .	84,719
Belgium . . . . .	1,039,328	British India . . . . .	80,784
Holland . . . . .	902,982	France . . . . .	72,949
France . . . . .	520,615		
Sweden . . . . .	441,500		
Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	306,002		
Poland (incl. Danzig) . . . . .	191,110		
Roumania . . . . .	178,981		
Portugal . . . . .	158,238		
Australia . . . . .	156,517		

## Principal Imports and Exports during 1926 :—

Imports	Value £	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value £
Horses . . . . .	1,281,252	Cattle . . . . .	12,133,251
Bacon and hams . . . . .	2,224,692	Sheep and lambs . . . . .	1,281,559
Butter . . . . .	501,839	Pigs . . . . .	1,068,450
Wheat . . . . .	3,585,681	Horses . . . . .	2,170,054
Maize . . . . .	2,462,229	Poultry . . . . .	859,426
Wheaten flour . . . . .	3,103,064	Bacon . . . . .	2,709,321
Maizemeal . . . . .	435,761	Fresh pork . . . . .	935,755
Oil-seed, cake and meal . . . . .	507,467	Fish fresh (including shell-fish) . . . . .	418,819
Fruit . . . . .	1,233,726	Fish, cured or salted, not canned . . . . .	281,828
Cocoa preparations . . . . .	373,760	Milk . . . . .	498,724
Confectionery (except chocolate) . . . . .	396,314	Butter . . . . .	3,329,030
Tea . . . . .	2,508,533	Margarine . . . . .	15,458
Hoys . . . . .	475,404	Eggs . . . . .	2,849,853
Sugar, refined . . . . .	1,594,811	Barley . . . . .	168,065
Wines . . . . .	331,440	Oats . . . . .	211,117
Tobacco unmanufactured . . . . .	513,032	Biscuits . . . . .	557,343
Coal . . . . .	3,422,283	Porter, beer and ale . . . . .	4,956,336
Cement for building . . . . .	339,481	Potable spirits . . . . .	176,466
Iron and steel manufactures (ex- cluding cutlery and machinery) . . . . .	2,083,486	Motor car parts . . . . .	359,113
Non-ferrous metals and manu- factures . . . . .	480,459	Flax . . . . .	74,175
Machinery . . . . .	1,665,276	Raw wool . . . . .	660,963
Electrical goods . . . . .	450,240	Linen yarns and manufactures . . . . .	158,134
Motor cars . . . . .	73,496	Woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures . . . . .	250,123
Parts for motor cars . . . . .	495,968	Apparel . . . . .	209,083
Wood and timber . . . . .	908,487	Hides and skins . . . . .	427,194
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	1,187,958	Feathers . . . . .	92,351
Woollen tissues . . . . .	854,386		
Apparel, outer garments . . . . .	1,457,098		
Apparel, under garments (not hosiery) . . . . .	393,768		
Boots and shoes . . . . .	1,792,394		
Hats, bonnets, etc. . . . .	400,511		
Hosiery . . . . .	324,876		
Other apparel . . . . .	1,275,424		
Leather and manufactures . . . . .	551,267		
Rubber and manufactures . . . . .	583,973		
Paper and cardboard . . . . .	1,037,234		
Petroleum lamp oil . . . . .	360,990		
Petroleum motor spirit . . . . .	762,433		
Fertilisers . . . . .	608,485		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colours and perfumery . . . . .	1,128,970		

## Shipping.

The following Table shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at Irish Free State ports during the Calendar year 1926, showing the principal nationalities.

Nationality of vessels	With Cargoes		Total with Cargoes and in Ballast	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered				
Irish Free State . . . . .	3,224	2,091,218	3,381	2,154,182
British . . . . .	5,383	2,946,128	6,049	4,794,655
American (U.S.) . . . . .	48	236,470	75	471,719
Norwegian . . . . .	58	47,797	67	57,415
Dutch . . . . .	75	47,036	91	53,447
German . . . . .	143	296,609	191	599,044
Other nationalities . . . . .	189	184,238	226	217,234
Total entered . . . . .	9,070	5,839,406	10,080	8,348,096

Nationality of vessels	With Cargoes		Total with Cargoes and in Ballast	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Cleared				
Irish Free State . . . . .	2,878	2,049,666	3,407	2,165,482
British . . . . .	3,564	1,905,583	5,977	4,778,664
American (U.S.) . . . . .	38	209,334	74	469,369
Norwegian . . . . .	14	8,403	66	57,432
Dutch . . . . .	50	17,993	90	49,959
German . . . . .	54	151,125	193	603,183
Other nationalities . . . . .	59	27,110	214	208,432
Total cleared . . . . .	5,657	4,369,614	10,021	8,332,521

The number and net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the Irish Free State during the year 1926 was:—

Port in the Irish Free State	Arrived		Departed	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Cobh <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	469	3,669,705	470	3,668,277
Dublin . . . . .	4,263	2,051,612	4,261	2,021,424
Dun Laoghaire <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	740	931,758	734	930,788
Cork . . . . .	1,056	577,913	1,073	575,711
Waterford . . . . .	788	322,636	786	315,601
Greenore . . . . .	262	184,609	261	133,803
Limerick . . . . .	314	177,651	339	183,660
Rosslare . . . . .	377	289,956	366	288,556

<sup>1</sup> These figures include Atlantic Liners that carried passengers and mails only.

<sup>2</sup> Practically all were vessels carrying passengers and mails only.

### Internal Communications.

*Waterways.*—There are 650 miles of inland navigation, including the Grand Canal, 208 miles; the Royal Canal, 96 miles, and the Shannon Navigation, 157 miles. The traffic carried during 1926 was (in tons): Grand Canal, 191,963; Royal Canal, 10,896; Shannon navigation, 80,387.

*Railways.*—The total route mileage of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1926, including the mileage of railways situated partly within and partly without the Free State, was 3,029. The length of road, first track, actually situated in the Free State is 2,674 miles.

per cent., is constructed to standard gauge.

Statistics for 1925 and 1926 are as follows:—

	1925	1926
Number of passengers . . . . .	25,027,880	24,173,702
Goods and livestock conveyed—		
Tons . . . . .	4,247,153	3,967,066
Ton-miles . . . . .	239,572,423	231,649,228
Number of livestock . . . . .	2,748,260	2,847,842
Gross receipts . . . . .	£8,489,678	£6,210,420
Expenditure . . . . .	£5,900,909	£5,597,954
Net receipts . . . . .	£2,588,769	£612,466
Other receipts (including proportion of amount received under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921. . . . .	£656,963	£597,244
Total net income . . . . .	£1,245,732	£1,209,710

The authorised capital in 1926 amounted to 42,555,604*l.* The capital receipts were 43,735,618*l.*, and the capital expenditure 45,188,624*l.*

The Irish Free State joined the International Postal Union in 1925.

## Diplomatic Representation.

*High Commissioner in London.*—Vacant (March 1928).

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.*—Professor T. A. Smiddy.

*United States Minister to the Irish Free State.*—The Hon. F. A. Sterling. (July 25, 1927.)

The Minister at Washington will deal with matters exclusively affecting the Irish Free State. In other matters he will consult with the British Ambassador.

## Books of Reference.

- Official Report of Dáil Éireann Debates. (Stationery Office, Dublin.)  
 Mercantile Shipping List and Directory, 1925. (Stationery Office, Dublin.)  
 Commission of Inquiry into the Resources and Industries of Ireland. Report and Minutes of Evidence. Dublin, 1920.  
 The Dublin Civic Survey. London, 1925.  
 Baddeley (J. B.), *The Rough Guide Series: Ireland*. London.  
 Barker (E.), *Ireland in the last Fifty Years (1866-1918)*. 2nd ed. London, 1919.  
 Best (R. L.), *Bibliography of Irish Philology and Literature*. Dublin, 1913.  
 Boyd (E. A.), *Ireland's Literary Renaissance*. New York, 1922.  
 Boyle (J. F.), *The Irish Rebellion of 1916*. London, 1917.  
 Brown (S. J.), *A Guide to Books on Ireland*. Dublin, 1920.  
 Chart (D. A.), *Economic History of Ireland*. Dublin, 1920.  
 Childers (E.), *The Framework of Home Rule*. London, 1912.  
 Connolly (J.), *Labour in Ireland*. Dublin, 1917.  
 Curtis (E.), *A History of Medieval Ireland, from 1110 to 1513*. London, 1923.  
 Dubois (F.), *Contemporary Ireland*. London, 1900.  
 Dunlop (R.), *Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*. London, 1922.  
 Figgis (Darrell), *The Irish Constitution Explained*. Dublin, 1922.  
 Fletcher (G.), (Editor), *The Provinces of Ireland*. 5 vols. Cambridge, 1921-22.  
 Good (J. W.), *Ulster and Ireland*. Dublin, 1919.—*Irish Unionism*. Dublin, 1920.  
 Green (Alice S.), *The Making of Ireland and its Undoing*. Dublin, 1908.—*Irish Nationality*. London, 1911.  
 Gwynn (S.), *The History of Ireland*. London, 1923.—*Ireland (Modern World Series)*. London, 1925. *Ireland: Its Places of Beauty, Entertainment and Historic Association*. London, 1927.  
 Hayden (M.) and Mooney (G. A.), *A Short History of the Irish People*. London, 1921.  
 Henry (R. M.), *The Evolution of Sinn Féin*. Dublin, 1920.  
 Hull (Eleanor), *A History of Ireland and her People*. London, 1927.  
 Joyce (P. W.), *Social History of Ancient Ireland*. London, 1926.  
 MacDonagh (M.), *The Home Rule Movement*. Dublin, 1920.  
 MacNeill (Eoin), *Phases of Irish History*. Dublin, 1919.  
 MacNeill (J. G. Swift), *Studies in the Constitution of the Irish Free State*. Dublin, 1925.  
 Maxwell (Constantia), *A Short Bibliography of Irish History (Historical Association)*. London, 1921. *A Short History of Ireland*. Dublin, 1925.  
 Murray (Alice E.), *History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland*. London, 1907.  
 Murray (R. H.) and Law (Hugh), *Ireland (The Nations of To-day)*. London, 1925.  
 O'Brien (G.), *The Economic History of Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*. Dublin, 1919.—*The Economic History of Ireland from the Union to the Present*. London, 1921.  
 O'Brien (R. B.), *The Life of Charles Stewart Parnell, 1846-1891*. 2 vols. London, 1898.  
 O'Brien (W.), *The Irish Revolution and How it Came About*. Dublin, 1923.  
 O'Connor (Sir J.), *History of Ireland, 1789-1924*. London, 1925.  
 Riordan (E. J.), *Modern Irish Trade and Industry*. London, 1921.  
 Ryan (W. F.), *The Irish Labour Movement*. London, 1919.  
 Wakeman (W. F.), *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*. Dublin, 1908.  
 Wells (W. B.), and Markoe (N.), *A History of the Irish Rebellion of 1916*. Dublin, 1916.—*The Irish Convention and Sinn Féin*. Dublin, 1918.

## GIBRALTAR.

*Governor.*—General Sir Charles C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. Salary, 5,500*l.* with 1,000*l.* allowances. Appointed September, 1923.

*Colonial Secretary.*—Major The Hon. Hubert W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Rock of Gibraltar was under the dominion of the Moors till the 15th century, when it was joined to the Kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded 1713. It is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 7' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, is assisted by an Executive Council, established by Letters Patent in September 1922. It is composed of the combatant military officer next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and three unofficial members, selected by the Governor. Area, 1½ square miles. Population, including port and harbour (census 1921), civil, 17,160 (8,471 males, and 8,689 females); military, 2,932 (2,270 males, and 662 females); naval, 546 (males 477, and females 69); total, 20,638 (11,218 males, and 9,420 females). Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1927, 16,150 (7,740 males, and 8,410 females). In addition there were at that date about 1,153 aliens. The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Civil population births (1926), 427; marriages, 169; deaths, 323. Birth-rate per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 23·03; death-rate, 17·48. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Education is compulsory between ages 5 and 14 years. Several private English schools; Government aided elementary schools, 18 (11 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,630 in 1926-27; average attendance, 2,222. There are 5 secondary schools. Government grant, 9,480*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1926 there were 1,007 summary convictions, and one conviction of serious crime.

	1918 (pre-war)	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	104,634	201,592 <sup>1</sup>	150,283 <sup>2</sup>	166,115 <sup>3</sup>	162,250	158,636
Expenditure . .	82,077	276,738	167,088	160,362	167,267 <sup>4</sup>	147,942

<sup>1</sup> Includes 98,604*l.* for appreciation on funds invested.

<sup>2</sup> " 4,668*l.*

<sup>3</sup> " 7,650*l.*

<sup>4</sup> " 11,189*l.* depreciation on funds invested.

Chief sources of revenue, 1926:—Customs, 44,253*l.*; post office, 28,823*l.*; rents of Crown property, 15,932*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 16,815*l.*; port, harbour, and wharf dues, 21,640*l.*; interest on investments, 24,780*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 5,968*l.*; miscellaneous receipts, 474*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1926.—Establishments, 117,196*l.* (including personal emoluments 82,651*l.*, other charges 34,545*l.*); public works, 9,848*l.*; pensions, 10,758*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 9,140*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, *nil.* Total net assets, 157,752*l.* Industries unimportant. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supply of coal to ships. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, tobacco, motor spirits, and perfumery.

Government savings-bank, with 3,113 depositors, had 116,882*l.* deposits at the end of 1926.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability. There is a deep Admiralty harbour of 440 acres. Vessels entered, 1926, 4,327; tonnage, 6,121,288; cleared, 2,269; tonnage, 5,318,496. A telephone system exists in the town, and the Eastern Telegraph Company has a station. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards in 1926, 2,991,706; newspapers, book packets, etc., 472,212. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *via* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

A regular motor-omnibus and carriage service connects Gibraltar with the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain; but Spanish money continues to circulate freely. Since the outbreak of the great war in 1914 there are also currency notes issued by the local Government. The amount in circulation at end of 1925 was 160,000*l*. There are four private banks.

### Books of Reference.

- Colonial Report. Annual. London.  
 Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book. Gibraltar.  
*Lucas* (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. 2nd ed. Vol. I. Oxford, 1906.  
*Macmillan* (A.), (Editor), Malta and Gibraltar: Historical and Descriptive, &c. London, 1915.  
 Oxford Survey of British Empire. Vol. I. London, 1914.

## MALTA.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—General Sir John Du Cane, K.C.B.; appointed March 16, 1927.

*Lieut.-Governor.*—Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Malta was held in turn by Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, and was conquered by Arabs in 870. From 1090 it was joined to Sicily until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who ruled until dispersed by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose in rebellion against the French and the Island was subsequently blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and with the free will of the Maltese was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. It is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

**Constitution**—Under the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921, there is an elected Legislature to control local affairs, consisting of a Senate (partly nominated) of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 elected members. Elections are on a proportional representation basis. There is a responsible ministry, as follows:

*Head of the Ministry and Minister for Police and Posts, unpaid.*—Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., M.P., LL.B., M.L.A., Count della Catena.

*Minister for Public Health.*—Prof. Robert V. Galea, L.S.A., M.L.A.

*Minister for Public Instruction.*—Prof. A. Bartolo, LL.D., B.Lit., F.R.Hist.S.

*Minister for Justice.*—Prof. Alfred Parnis, O.B.E., LL.D., M.L.A.

*Minister for Industry and Commerce.*—Walter Salomone, M.L.A.

*Minister for Public Works.*—Edwin P. Vassallo, L.S.A., M.L.A.

*Minister for the Treasury.*—Col. A. Samut, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.G.S.

Certain 'reserved' matters, including control of naval, military and air forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, immigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are dealt with by the Governor, who is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such ministers as he selects, and a 'Nominated Council,' consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, a Legal Adviser, and three officers of the navy, army, and air force.

The English language, as the official language of the British Empire, and the Italian language, as the established language of record of the Courts of Law, are the official languages of Malta. The English language is the official language of administration, and all official records and public documents and all notices of general public importance or interest issued by the Malta Government are in that language, without prejudice, however, to the use of Italian as a second official language of administration accompanying the British text in such records, documents and notices in so far as may be found desirable and convenient. Both languages are recognised as equal languages of culture in the University, in Secondary Schools and in the higher classes of Elementary Schools, as subjects of study.

**Area and Population.**—Malta is 17·4 miles long; area, 95 square miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles; total area (with Comino), 122 square miles. Population, Census April 24, 1921, 224,680; civil population on December 31, 1926, 227,440. Births, 1926, 7,408; deaths, 4,781; number of marriages, 1,510. Chief town and port, Valletta.

**Instruction.**—117 public schools, with 23,608 pupils at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1926-27; a university with 6 faculties and 87 students; a Government lyceum for boys with 375 students; 2 Government secondary schools, one for boys with 47 pupils, and one for girls with 152 pupils; and 25 technical manual schools. Expenditure on elementary education, 1926-27, 80,178*l.*; secondary, 8,968*l.*; university, 9,522*l.* There are about 60 unaided private schools, of which 10 are State aided, with about 5,000 pupils.

**Justice.**—In 1926-27, 1,376 persons were committed to prison; 108 persons were convicted of serious crime and 22,107 summarily. Police numbered 581 officers and men and 52 reserve constables on March 31, 1927.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were :—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	728,287	763,298	773,015	862,246	912,977
Expenditure . .	664,380	737,589	757,966	828,725	825,106

Chief sources of revenue (1926-27): Customs, 448,403*l.*; succession and donation duties, 25,962*l.*; stamp duties, 18,639*l.*; fees of office and reimbursements, 48,652*l.*; rents, 48,269*l.*; Post Office, 81,888*l.*; water service, 29,993*l.*; electric lighting, 67,465*l.*; interest, 31,855*l.*; Lotto receipts, 39,148*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1926-27: Justice, 113,099*l.*; public instruction, 106,267*l.*; public health and charitable institutions, 155,429*l.*; industry and commerce, 70,855*l.*; public works, water, electricity and railways departments, 100,482*l.*; public works annually recurrent, 81,727*l.*; public works and water and electricity works extraordinary, 187,878*l.*; pensions, 48,869*l.* Savings bank, March 31, 1927 had 10,533 depositors, and deposits, 1,034,868*l.*



**Production.**—Chief products: wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beans, cumin, vegetables tomatoes, forages, grapes and other fruits, cotton. Total value of agricultural produce 1926–27, 898,414*l*. Area cultivated (1926–27), 42,966 acres in about 11,100 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (1,109 acres in 1926–27; production, 202,835 lbs.). Manufactures: lace, cotton, filigree, and cigarettes. Chief industry, farming; on 31st December, 1926, horses, mules and asses numbered 10,807; horned cattle, 4,087; sheep, 18,196; goats, 26,575. The fishing industry occupied 618 boats and about 3,500 persons in 1926–27. The catch was about 12,940 cwt., valued at 58,880*l*.

**Commerce.**—Imports and exports for five years:—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports <sup>1</sup> .	3,678,356	8,841,793	4,416,423	4,405,966	4,539,057
Exports <sup>1</sup> .	853,584	1,156,744	1,451,766	1,186,183	1,357,348

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie.

Transshipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1926: wheat, 375,258*l*.; petrol spirit, 588,028*l*.; coal, 320,425*l*.; flour and semola, 206,663*l*.; sugar, 108,134*l*.; textiles, 390,934*l*.; metals and manufactures thereof, 153,741*l*.; cattle foods, 363,438*l*.; wines, 113,981*l*.; petroleum, 117,675*l*. Principal exports (local): potatoes, 10,593*l*.; cigarettes, 15,202*l*.; onions, 20,990*l*.; hides and skins, 23,027*l*.; cumin seed, 19,431*l*.; old metals, 17,604*l*.

Of the total imports in 1926, 1,043,370*l*. came from the U.K., 303,183*l*. from British possessions, and 3,142,504*l*. from foreign countries. Of the total exports, 31,59*l*. went to U.K. and 2,515*l*. to the Colonies.

Vessels entered, 1926. 2,787 of 3,513,891 tons, including 882 British of 1,576,374 tons. Belonging to the port of Valletta on January 1, 1926, were 3 sailing vessels of a gross tonnage of 484, and 11 steamers of 5,153 tons gross.

**Communications, &c.**—Railway, 7½ miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government); telephones, 785 miles of wire. The Post-office traffic in 1926–27 was: Inland letters and postcards, 1,231,900; newspapers, &c., 779,000; foreign correspondence received, letters, 1,185,200; postcards, 110,600; newspapers, &c., 721,100; dispatched, letters, 2,356,300; postcards, 125,900; newspapers, &c., 160,600; parcels, received 74,197; dispatched 12,787.

**Money.**—British coins and British Treasury currency notes are the legal tender. The amount of British Treasury currency notes in circulation on March 31, 1927, was roughly estimated at 800,000*l*. There is a small issue of notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta; but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known. There are 6 banks.

### Books of Reference.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Finances, Economic Position and the Judicial Procedure of Malta, 1912. [Cd 6090.]

Blue Book. Annual Government Printing Office. Malta

Green Book—*L'Assemblea Nazionale di Malta*, published by order of the Maltese Parliament in 1922 Malta.

Papers Relating to the New Constitution of Malta. [Cd. 1821.] London, 1921.

Bartolo (A.), The Sovereignty of Malta and the Nature of its Title. Malta, 1909.

Bong J. Cultivation and Diseases of Fruit Trees in the Maltese Islands. Malta, 1922.

Bong (J.), Descriptive Flora of the Maltese Islands. Malta, 1927.

- Lucas* (Ch.), *The Empire at War*. Vol. V. London, 1926.  
*Macmillan* (A.), (Editor), *Malta and Gibraltar: Historical and Descriptive, &c.* London, 1915.  
*Mifvud* (A.), *Knights Hospitallers of the Ven. Tongue of England in Malta*. Malta, 1914.  
*Porter* (W.), *A History of the Knights of Malta*. London, 1888.  
*Seicluna* (H. P.), *Documents relating to the French Occupation of Malta*, 1923.  
*Seicluna* (H. P.), *The Archives of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and of Malta*, Malta 1912.  
*Shepherd* (J. Dawson), *Report on Agriculture in Malta*. Malta, 1920.  
*Zammit* (Th.), *Malta. The Islands and their History*. Malta, 1926.

## ASIA.

### ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland, with the villages of Imad and Hiswa.

In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north-east to the great Desert. By the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1914, the boundary was prolonged through the desert to a point on the coast opposite Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The territories of the Imam of San'ā now march with the border-line demarcated by a Mixed Commission (Anglo-Turkish) in 1902-4. The Settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident (who is also General Officer Commanding the troops) with four assistants. The departments of the Aden Settlement (Municipal) and the Port Trust are supervised by an officer of the P. W. Department, Bombay. The India Office exercises internal administrative control (through the Government of India); the Colonial Office (Middle East Department) is responsible for political questions, and the War Office in London for military questions.

*Political Resident and General Officer Commanding*.—Major-General J. H. K. Stewart, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Area 75 square miles; including the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden and Perim in 1921, 54,923 (36,878 males and 18,045 females), against 46,165 in 1911.

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines; local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust. The gross revenue of the settlement in 1926-27 was Rs. 7,01,390. Imports (1926-27), by sea, Rs. 7,41,64,487; by land, Rs. 27,82,835; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 111,13,581; total imports, Rs. 8,80,60,903 (total, 1925-26, Rs. 8,98,19,456). Chief imports: Cotton piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and other provisions. Exports, by sea, Rs. 6,62,18,261; by land, Rs. 28,52,791; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 1,04,69,066; total exports, Rs. 6,95,40,118 (total, 1925-26, Rs. 7,52,67,613). Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions and sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1926-27, 1,496 merchant vessels of 5,291,617 tons

(net) entered the port of Aden, of which 761 were British; in the same year 883 country (local) craft of 29,734 tons entered. At Perim 624 vessels entered, of which 38 were Government vessels. Aden itself produces little, its chief industries being the manufacture of salt and cigarettes. The trade is largely a transshipment one, and is divided into foreign, Indian, and inland. There is a branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, and there is also one firm of private bankers.

A railway was constructed in the Great War for military purposes from Aden to Lahej, 26 miles, and has since been extended to Habil, 8 miles beyond Lahej. The gauge is one metre.

The island of *Sokotra* (Hadibu *alias* Taharida) off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the *Kuria Muria* islands, off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at one time Christian, Mohammedan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and various gums; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful; butter is exported. The *Kuria Muria* Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable.

### References.

- Return: India (Aden), Part I., containing Report on Aden Harbour by Aden Commission appointed in 1901, and Figures of recent Trade in Aden (163). London, 1905.  
*Bent* (J. Th. and Mrs.), *Southern Arabia*. London, 1900.  
*Bury* (G. W.), *The Land of Uz.—Arabia Infelix*.  
*Forbes* (H. O.), *The Natural History of Sokotra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool, 1903.  
*Jacob* (H. F.), *Perfumes of Arsby*. London, 1915.—*Kings of Arabia*. London, 1923.  
*Kossmat* (F.), *Geologie der Inseln Sokotra, Semha, &c.* Vienna, 1902.  
*Lucas* (C. F.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. 2nd. ed. Vol. I. London, 1906.

### BAHRAIN ISLANDS.

The Bahrain islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles off al Hasa on the Arabian coast. Bahrain, the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. About a twentieth part of its area is cultivated. Other islands are Maharaq, to the north-east of Bahrain, 4 miles long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide; Sitra, to the east, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide; Nebi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, and several uninhabited islets. The islands are low lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 400 feet high.

The Ruling Family, the Al Khalifa, came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The present chief, Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifa, K.C.I.E., O.S.I., became the Ruling Shaikh in 1869. In 1923, owing to his advanced age, he handed over the active conduct of affairs to his eldest son and heir-apparent, Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifa. The Ruler is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who are represented by a Political Agent.

The total population is estimated at about 100,000, of which three-quarters are the original inhabitants of the islands, of the Shia sect, the remainder, including the Ruling Family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manama and Maharaq. There is a wealthy Persian community in Manama and a number of Indian merchants.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles along

the shore. There are stone wharves and a pier, but at low tide the pier can only be reached in a light skiff. Manama contains two hospitals, schools, a branch of the Eastern Bank, Post Office, wireless station, and the official residence of the Ruler. Wide roads connect the various quarters of the town. There is a municipal council in Manama and also in the town of Maharaq, on the adjacent island. The two islands are connected by a service of motor launches, which also ply to the mainland. The population of Manama is about 25,000 and that of Maharaq is about the same. There is a community of some 20 Europeans in Manama, including members of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission. Water in the two towns is supplied by artesian wells and nearly 200 fresh-water springs on the various islands are used for irrigation. Motor traffic is in use and roads exist between the towns and villages, which number about 100.

In the centre of Bahrain island there are many thousands of ancient tumuli whose origin is still uncertain.

Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf. Over 500 boats and 15,000 divers from Bahrain are engaged in fishing during four months of the summer. During the season Bahrain is visited by numerous Arab and continental pearl buyers from Europe. Other industries are: boat-building, manufacture of sailcloth and reed mats, date cultivation and breeding of particularly fine white donkeys.

The greater part of the trade of Nejd and Hassa passes through Bahrain. The revenue of the State is obtained from the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* Customs Duty.

In 1926, the total imports amounted to 963,822*l.*; and exports to 688,262*l.* The chief imports were: rice, 349,913*l.*; wheat, 20,049*l.*; wheat flour, 31,934*l.*; sugar, 51,237*l.*; loaf sugar, 48,214*l.*; coffee, 105,128*l.*; tea, 51,681*l.*; ghee, 46,639*l.*; piecegoods, 259,027*l.* The chief exports were: rice, 200,298*l.*; wheat, 10,753*l.*; wheat flour, 7,688*l.*; sugar, 43,168*l.*; loaf sugar, 35,629*l.*; coffee, 35,478*l.*; tea, 20,459*l.*; piecegoods, 167,597*l.*; pearls, 167,192*l.*

There is a weekly mail service from India and a bi-weekly service to India. Import of arms and ammunition is subject to special permission.

The principal coins in use are Indian rupees, but Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars (worth 1*s.* 11*d.*) and Turkish liras (worth about 1*s.*) are current. The measures employed are: dhara (= 19 inches). The weights are: roba (4 lbs.); maund (56 lbs.) and ruffa (560 lbs.).

*Political Resident, Persian Gulf.*—Lieut.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Political Agent at Bahrain.*—Major C. K. Daly, I.A.

*Assistant Political Agent at Bahrain.*—Captain D. R. Smith, I.A.

## References.

- Foreign Office Reports. Annual series. London.  
*Bent* (J. Th.), The Bahrain Islands in the Persian Gulf. Proc. R. G. Soc. (N.S. xii. 1). London, 1890.  
*Zwemer* (S. M.), Arabia: The Cradle of Islam. Edinburgh and London, 1900.

## BORNEO (BRITISH).

*British North Borneo.*—Governor.—J. L. Humphreys, C.B.E.

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,455 feet high.

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles.

Population (1921 census) 257,804, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland. The Europeans numbered 533; Eurasians, 213; Chinese, 37,856; Malays, 20,263. The number of natives was 197,058. The most numerous are the Dusuns, 112,287; the Muruts, 37,447; and the Bajaus, 33,070. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 11,936), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881). It is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo, and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been occupied. For administrative purposes the whole country is divided into five Residencies, which are sub-divided into Districts. In December 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal, and Civil Procedure Codes, and local Ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

—	1913 (pre-war)	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	210,197	361,044	357,404	371,066	399,950	434,336
Expenditure	259,494	241,784	344,779	305,333	270,693	273,119
Imports <sup>1</sup>	684,533	800,933	770,987	827,662	854,399	970,319
Exports <sup>1</sup>	863,115	957,333	1,213,485	1,801,715	2,033,300	1,937,233

<sup>1</sup> Including treasure.

Sources of revenue: Opium, birds' nests, court fees, stamp duties, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, coconuts, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco: 1926, 136,013% ; 1925, 145,154% ; of Estate rubber, 1926, 1,261,981% ; 1925, 1,397,561% ; of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1926, 160,815% ; 1925, 162,536% . Total value in 1917 of exports to the United Kingdom, 384,506% ; imports, 73,328% . Merchant Shipping (Men-of-War and Government vessels excluded): 1925, entered 331,954 tons, 1926, entered 429,126 tons ; and cleared 433,995 tons.

A railway, 127 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the interior, with a branch from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. There is communication by telegraphy, telephone, and wireless telegraphy.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hong Kong and

Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Bank of Taiwan. A State Bank has been established, with Head Office in Sandakan and a branch at Jesselton.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); nickel coinage of 1 and 5 cents; also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

**Brunei.**—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The present Sultan Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wad-din is a minor, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in September 1924. The Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha were appointed Joint Regents during his minority. The Sultan receives an allowance of 1,400*l.* a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700*l.* a year each. Area about 2,500 square miles, and population, 1921 Census, 25,444 (Europeans, 35; Malays and Bornean races, 23,938; Chinese, 1,434; Indians, 37). The chief town is Brunei (pop. 12,000). The old town is built over the water on the Brunei river, and a new town has developed on the mainland since 1910. There were five vernacular schools in 1926, with 190 pupils. Police force, 1925, 1 Chief Inspector, and 60 non-commissioned officers and men. The climate is hot and moist, with cool nights. Average annual rainfall is a little over 100 inches. The native industries in Brunei town include boat building, cloth weaving, brass foundries, and manufacture of silver ware. The principal products are cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago. Most of the interior is under jungle, comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. There is abundant evidence of oil, but it has not yet been found in payable quantities. There are vernacular schools at Brunei, and in some out-districts.

Revenue 1926, 42,857*l.* (Customs, 20,705*l.*, monopolies, 8,571*l.*, licences, 1,905*l.*; lands and forests, 8,820*l.*, cession moneys, 1,770*l.*); expenditure, 34,754*l.* Public debt, Dec. 31, 1926, 49,525*l.*

Imports, 1926, mainly rice, 31,926*l.*, tobacco, 13,935*l.*, piecegoods, 18,840*l.*, machinery, 31,042*l.* Exports, cutch, 1,892 tons (value 22,073*l.*), rubber, 651 tons (120,406*l.*), jelutong, value 34,531*l.*, dried prawns, 6,156*l.*, live stock, 2,152*l.*

The post office dealt with 53,683 articles in 1926.

There is a central Wireless Station at Brunei, and a subsidiary station at Labuan, which enable telegraphic communication to be maintained with Labuan and thence by cable with Singapore and Europe. There is also a Wireless Station in the Temburong District and another in the Belait District.

The distance from Labuan is about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches from Brunei is regularly maintained. The passage between Singapore and Labuan takes about 4 days.

Straits Settlements Currency, 1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*

*British Resident.*—E. E. F. Pretty.

**Sarawak.**—Area about 42,000 square miles, coast line 400 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1905. Under an agreement of 1888 Sarawak is recognised as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. The present Rajah, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, succeeded May 17, 1917.

Population estimated at about 600,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, Sibü, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers, and Miri, the headquarters of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs, the Govt. opium monopoly, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, royalty on oil land revenue, timber royalty, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. The revenue in 1925 was 594,868*l.*; expenditure, 455,012*l.* Public debt, *nil*. Coal exists in large quantities. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri and Bakong in the Baram district. Foreign trade, 1925: imports, 21,072,884 dollars; exports, 56,011,036 dollars. The chief exports (1925) included (in dollars) sago flour, 1,908,077; pepper, 1,172,374; gold, 24,808; plantation rubber, 23,162,872; gutta jelutong, 1,502,794; gutta percha, 110,501; cutch, 392,296; benzine, 14,025,511; kerosene, 6,150,155; liquid oil fuel, 3,460,022; crude oil, 2,017,202; fish, 254,555; damar, 160,885. The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1925, 1,204,699 tons. There are military and police forces, consisting of about 700 men, principally Dyaks and Malays, under British army officers. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads, besides bridle paths. There are 32 post offices. The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and there is communication by wireless with Singapore, &c. There are also wireless stations at Kuching, Kuching (6th mile), Miri, Sibü, Sadong, Lundu, Mukah, Simanggang, Bintulu, Binatang, Kapit, Selalang, Limbang, Baram, Saratok, Matu, Belangian, Tatau, Lawas. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, not less than 30 days, generally more. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore.

Sarawak and Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*

*Government Agency and Advisory Council in England.*—H. H. The Tuan Muda of Sarawak, C. H. W. Johnson, Dr Chas. Hose, A. B. Ward, and G. C. Gillan. Millbank House, Westminster, London.

### Books of Reference concerning Sarawak, &c.

- Baring-Gould* (S.) and *Bampfylde* (C. A.), *History of Sarawak (1839-1908)*. London, 1909.  
*Cator* (D.), *Everyday Life among the Head-Hunters*. London, 1905.  
*Hose* (C.), In the Heart of Borneo, 'Geographical Journal', vol. xvi., p. 39.—The Pagan Tribes of Borneo. London, 1912. Fifty years of Romance and Research, London, 1927.  
*Natural Man: A Record from Borneo*. London, 1927.  
*Krohn* (W. O.), In Borneo Jungles, London, 1927.  
*Roth* (H. Ling), The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo. 2 vols. London, 1896.  
*Rutter* (Owen), British North Borneo. London, 1926.  
*St. John* (Sir S.), Life of Sir Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. London, 1879.—Rajah Brooke. London, 1899.

## CEYLON.

### Constitution and Government, &c.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane (Tamraparni, the island of "dusky leaves"), is an island in the Indian Ocean, by the south of India, lying

between 5° 55' and 9° 50' N. lat., and 79° 42' and 81° 53' E. long. Its area is 25,332 square miles.

The authentic history of Ceylon begins in the sixth century B.C., when an invasion of Hindus from Northern India established the *Sinhalese* dynasty. As a result of many generations of warfare the northern districts were occupied by Tamils from South India, and the population of these districts is almost wholly Tamil, and mainly Hindu in religion.

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1796 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras; in 1802 Ceylon was separated from India and formed into a Crown colony.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1833, modified on various occasions, and now embodied in the Order in Council dated 19 December, 1923, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members—viz. the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Controller of Revenue, the Colonial Treasurer, one official and four unofficial members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 49 members (12 official and 37 unofficial) exclusive of the Governor. Of the unofficial members, 23 are elected to represent territorial divisions, 2 to represent the Europeans, 2 the Burgher Community, 1 the Chamber of Commerce, 1 the Western Province Tamils, 3 the Muslims, 2 the Indians. The remaining 3 are nominated by the Governor to represent Special Interests.

*Governor.*—Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G. (1927). Salary 7,000*l.* (including entertainment allowance of 1,500*l.*).

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate head men. There are three municipalities, with eight Urban District Councils and fourteen local boards, mainly for sanitary purposes.

### Area and Population.

The population of Ceylon (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the Census held on March 18, 1921, showed an increase of 9·6 per cent. since 1911. The distribution by Provinces, and the average number of persons per square mile in each Province, are shown in the following table:—

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921		Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	1,246,847	871	Uva . . . .	3,272	233,864	71
Central	2,288	717,789	314	Sabaragamuwa	1,898	471,814	249
Southern	2,146	671,234	313	Total . .	25,332	4,497,854	178
Northern	3,429	374,829	109	Military . .	—	951	—
Eastern	3,848	192,821	50	Shipping . .	—	4,993	—
North				Miscellaneous	—	751	—
Western	3,016	492,181	163	Grand Total.	—	4,504,549	
North							
Central	4,009	96,525	24				

The estimated population on December 31, 1925, was 5,009,503.



The race distribution of the population at the census of 1921 and the increase per cent. since 1911 were as follows :—

Races	Population, 1921, exclusive of mili- tary shipping and miscellaneous	Increase per cent. since 1911	Military, shipping, and miscellaneous Population
Europeans . . . . .	8,099	6·7	838
Burghers and Eurasians . . . . .	29,408	10·3	129
Low-country Sinhalese . . . . .	1,926,892	12·2	623
Kandyan Sinhalese . . . . .	1,089,078	9·1	66
Ceylon Tamils . . . . .	517,189	1·3	684
Indian Tamils . . . . .	602,510	9·0	635
Ceylon Moors . . . . .	251,925	7·7	152
Indian Moors . . . . .	32,023	·6	875
Malays . . . . .	18,395	3·1	66
Veddas . . . . .	4,510	—15·4	—
Others . . . . .	21,980	72·4	2,626
	4,497,854	9·6	6,695

Of the population (exclusive of the military and the shipping) enumerated at the census of 1921, the occupation of 2,803,056 or 62·3 per cent. (of whom 1,347,415 were earners and 1,455,641 dependants) was returned as agriculture; 583,400 or 11·9 per cent. (288,697 earners, 244,703 dependants) industrial occupation; 345,824 or 7·7 per cent. (162,376 earners, 183,448 dependants) trade.

The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1921, 568,850, and formed 12·6 per cent. of the total population. The Indian Tamils on Estates numbered 493,944.

Marriages registered, 1926, 28,756<sup>1</sup>; births registered, 206,888 (105,209 males and 101,679 females); deaths registered, 124,884 (62,899 males and 61,985 females).

The urban population is 12·9 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1921, are :—Colombo, 244,163; Galle, 39,073; Jaffna, 42,436; Kandy, 32,562.

### Religion and Instruction.

At the census of 1921 the numbers of adherents to the principal religions were :—Buddhists, 2,769,805; Hindus, 982,073; Muslims, 302,532; Christians, 443,400, exclusive of the military and the shipping.

Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B.C., and is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the island. It is (unlike Buddhism in Tibet, China, and Japan) materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department. It is free in vernacular schools, but fees are charged in English schools.

The number of vernacular schools in 1926 was: Government schools, 1,101 (attendance, 118,137 boys and 54,778 girls); Aided schools, 1,821<sup>2</sup> (attendance, 129,990 boys and 88,302 girls); Unaided schools, 1,085 (attendance, 16,485 boys and 7,024 girls). There were also 384 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 57,225 boys and 16,698 girls.

<sup>1</sup> This is exclusive of Muslim marriages, which are seldom registered.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding 2 night schools (with an attendance of 111 boys).

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education in 1925-26 was 3,286,452 rupees.

The Royal College and the Government Training College with the English school attached to it are Government institutions. The other English schools are grant-in-aid schools; the total grants to which in 1925-26 amounted to 1,385,466 rupees. The Government also awards six scholarships of 300*l.* each a year, two tenable for three years and four for two years, with outfit allowances of 50*l.* each and free passages, to enable the best six students of each year to complete their course of education in England. There are several other scholarships given locally. A University College was opened in January, 1921. The total number of students on the roll on December 31, 1926, was 290. Technical education is given in the 'Technical Schools' (489 students in 1926). There are 88 industrial schools.

### Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. Kandyan Law is to a certain extent in force in the Kandyan Provinces, and special systems of personal law are recognised for the Muslim community, and for the Tamils of the Jaffna District. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1926 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 108,250. Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year 1926 numbered 16,377; of these, the number disposed of by the courts as true cases was 11,716, and the convictions 5,106; 8,171 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, December 31, 1926, 3,096 of all ranks.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 12.50 each per mensem.

### Finance.

15 rupees = £1.

Financial Years <sup>1</sup>	Revenue	Expenditure	Financial Years <sup>1</sup>	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1920-21	4 707,937	6,117,846	1923-24	6,824,208	6,713,048 <sup>a</sup>
1921-22	5,284,674	5,157,271	1924-25	7,702,645	7 000,200 <sup>a</sup>
1922-23	6,248,011	5 705,544	1925-26	8,301,077	7,338,089 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 12 months ended September 30.

<sup>a</sup> " Exclusive of Expenditure chargeable to Revenue pending raising of Loan Funds."

The principal sources of revenue in 1925-26: Customs, 3,181,643*l.*; port and harbour dues, 377,341*l.*; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 728,052*l.*; stamp duties, 650,413*l.*; Government railway receipts, 1,795,760*l.*; and land sales, 169,858*l.*

The principal items of expenditure in 1925-26: Military expenditure, 127,256*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 321,636*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 857,908*l.*; post and telegraph, 375,629*l.*; railway department, 1,235,672*l.*; medical department, 567,997*l.*; education, 481,892*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 579,202*l.*; railway department (extraordinary works), 272,964*l.*

The net public debt on September 30, 1926, incurred entirely for public works, was 12,666,893*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* sterling and 3,000,000 rupees. There were accumulated sinking funds for their redemption amounting to 3,629,031*l.* and Rs. 1,681,546.54 respectively.

### Defence.

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected.

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison. At present the defence of the Colony is almost entirely in the hands of local troops.

### Production and Industry.

The area of the colony is 16,212,400 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 456,000 acres pasture land. The approximate areas under the principal products in 1925 were: paddy, 834,000 acres; other grain, 104,000 acres; cacao, 35,000 acres; cinnamon, 25,000 acres; tea, 442,000 acres; coconuts, 883,000 acres; rubber, 475,000 acres. In 1926, the exports of tea were 217 million lbs., of which 142 million lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom. The exports of desiccated coconuts were 754,000 cwts., copra, 2,400,000 cwts., and coconut-oil, 570,000 cwts. In the same year, 131,840,500 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 40,806,600 lbs. went to the United Kingdom and 81,625,400 lbs. to the United States of America. In 1926, 18,560 acres of crown land were sold and settled. The live stock in 1926 was reported to amount to 1,500 horses, 1,537,000 horned cattle, 62,000 sheep, 48,000 swine, and 183,000 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over 300 head of cattle. There were 65 plumbago mines working at end of 1926. The exports of plumbago in 1926 were 232,000 cwts. Other minerals, such as gold, thorium, and monazite, exist, but, except the last-named, so far have not been found in quantities of commercial importance. There are some hundreds of small-gem quarries, from which sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catseyes, and other gems are obtained. Native manufactures, which are at present of very minor importance, are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, &c., earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c. Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture, such as the production of coconut oil. In 1926 there were about 1,300 tea, rubber and cacao factories, 1,500 cinnamon, citronella, coconut, fibre, oil, &c., factories, 20 saw mills, and 50 aerated water, ice, &c., factories.

### Commerce.

The values of the imports and exports for six years are given in the following table (Rate of Conversion: 1*l.* = Rs. 15):—

Years	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Exports <sup>1</sup>	Years	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Exports <sup>1</sup>
	£	£		£	£
1913	18,309,386	15,657,570	1924	20,821,898	25,701,161
1922	18,782,713	19,852,214	1925	24,025,854	32,841,095
1923	19,477,319	23,413,250	1926	27,191,141	33,576,599

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie.

Principal exports in 1926: Cacao, 130,246*l.*; cinnamon, 280,651*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 282,678*l.*; copra, 2,656,565*l.*; coconut oil, 1,032,621*l.*; tea, 14,204,253*l.*; plumbago, 174,466*l.*; coconuts, fresh, 92,912*l.*; coconuts, desiccated, 1,151,732*l.*; areca-nuts, 283,188*l.*; rubber, 12,294,881*l.*; citronella oil, 118,288*l.*

Principal imports in 1926: Cotton manufactures, 1,896,508*l.*; rice and paddy (in the husk and not in the husk), 6,757,816*l.*; coal and coke, 1,091,376*l.*; spirits, 231,500*l.*; sugar (raw and refined, and palm and jagger), 1,006,747*l.*; manures, 1,066,263*l.*; bullion and specie, 873,939*l.*

In 1926 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 11,923,475*l.* (quantity, 140,407,537 lbs.). Other imports in 1926 were: rubber, 4,492,107*l.* (44,359,900 lbs.); coconut oil (unrefined) 272,405*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 478,740*l.* The principal exports of United Kingdom to Ceylon in 1926 were: cotton piece goods, 1,046,652*l.*; iron and steel goods, 694,455*l.*; machinery, 416,253*l.*; tobacco, 250,477*l.*; coal, 52,660*l.* Total imports into United Kingdom, 1927, 16,670,307*l.*; 1926, 17,930,580*l.*; total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 1927, 5,875,511*l.*; 1926, 5,692,443*l.*

### Shipping and Communications.

Shipping<sup>1</sup> entered and cleared, 1926, 20,403,000 tons (British 12,381,000 tons). 1925, 19,419,000 tons (British, 12,026,000 tons). In 1924, the total tonnage was 18,508,000, and British, 11,553,000. On December 31, 1926, 133 sailing vessels of 11,206 tons, and 9 steamers of 780 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

851 miles of railway were open at the end of December 1926, and several extensions are under construction.

On December 31, 1926 there were 708 offices of various classes open for postal business; money order offices, 307; telegraph offices, 212; letters, postcards, and printed matter, samples, etc., passed through the post office, 89,400,000 (exclusive of parcels, 1,197,000). 9,098 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams dealt with, 1,886,000.

### Money and Credit.

Eleven banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., the Imperial Bank of India, the National Bank of India, Ltd., the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Eastern Bank, Ltd., the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd., the Bank of Uva, Ltd., the Jaffna Commercial Corporation, Ltd., and the Hatton Bank and Agency Co. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1926, had 48,008 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 6,544,482; and the Post Office Savings Banks 221,012 depositors, and deposits Rs. 11,368,099.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of:—Copper: Ceylon 1-cent and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent pieces,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents being equivalent to 1*l.* English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver: Indian rupee (= 100 cents), equivalent to 1*s.* 4*d.*; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1. On December 31, 1926, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 62,744,615.

### Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Málé, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fadiyaru or Kázi (Chief Judge), and 6 Kilegefanus or

<sup>1</sup> Excluding vessels calling to coal and oil, warships and transports.

Councillors, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Máldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atols), richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population over 70,000 Muslims at the 1921 census. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ceylon.

- Administration Reports of Ceylon. Annual.
- Blue Book of Ceylon. Annual.
- Annual General Report.
- Census Publications from 1871. Decennial.
- Ceylon Sessional Papers. Annual.
- Correspondence relating to the Revision of the Constitution of Ceylon. Cmd. 1906 of 1928. and Cmd. 2062 of 1924. London.
- The Handbook of Commercial and General Information for Ceylon. Compiled by L. J. B. Turner, M.A., C.C.S. Colombo, 1926.
- The Official Handbook. Compiled by the British Empire Exhibition Handbook Subcommittee, 1924.
- Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
- Statistics of Ceylon; in 'Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom.' Annual. London.
- 'Times of Ceylon' Green Book. Annual.
- 'Morning Leader' Year Book. Annual.
- Burrows (S. M.), The Buried Cities of Ceylon: a Guide-book to Anuradhapura, &c. London.
- Cave (Henry W.), The Book of Ceylon. London, 1908 and 1912.
- Ferguson's Ceylon Directory. Annual.
- Gardiner (J. S.), The Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagoes. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1901-1905.
- Mutton (G. E.), The Lost Cities of Ceylon. London, 1916.
- Platt's Ceylon, 1924.
- Spittel (R. L.), Wild Ceylon. London, 1925.
- Toulba (Ali Foad), Ceylon, the Land of Eternal Charm. London, 1926.
- Trautz (Friedrich M.), Ceylon. Berlin, 1926.

### Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

## CYPRUS.

*Governor.*—Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E. Salary, 3,600*l.*, of which amount 600*l.* is payable to the officer from time to time administering the Government.

*Colonial Secretary.*—R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. Salary, 1,400*l.*

**Constitution and Government.**—Cyprus is 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria. At a very early date important Greek and Phœnician colonies were established in Cyprus, and later it formed part of the Persian and Roman Empires. Its government frequently changed hands until 1571, when the Turks conquered the island from the Venetians, and retained possession of it until its cession to England for administrative purposes under a convention concluded with the Sultan at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed. On May 1, 1925, the Island was given the status of a colony by Letters Patent, and the High Commissioner became Governor. There is an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, with three locally resident additional members. The Legislature consists of twenty-four members, nine being office holders, including the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and fifteen elected (for five years),

three by Mohammedan and twelve by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, according to population.

**Area and Population.**—Area 3,584 square miles. Population at 1921 Census: 310,709, including 61,422 Mohammedans. Population, Census 1911:—Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks), 56,428; Christians (Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), 214,480; others, 3,200; total, 274,108. Inhabitants per square mile, 76·48. Births registered 1925, 7,803; deaths, 4,769.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 18,461; Larnaca, 10,652; Limasol, 11,843; Famagusta and Varoshia, 6,127; Paphos and Ktema, 3,946; Kyrenia, 1,986. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

**Instruction.**—The system of elementary education is designed so that each race has its own schools. Besides elementary schools there were in 1925 4 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 8 Greek high schools for boys and 4 high schools for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem high schools, one for boys and one for girls. Total number of elementary schools in 1926, 889 (613 Greek-Christian, 262 Moslem, 3 Armenian, 5 Maronite, 5 Roman Catholic, and 1 Jewish); teachers, 1,270 in elementary schools, of whom 862 were Greek-Christian, 339 Moslem, and 69 of other denominations. Total enrolment in elementary schools, 48,501, comprising 8,787 Moslem, 38,477 Greek-Christian, 625 Armenian, 142 Maronites, 393 Latins, and 20 Jews. The Government contributed (1925) 54,000*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 120,484*l.* There are 5 weekly newspapers in Turkish and 17 in Greek.

Languages spoken are a local dialect of Modern Greek; Osmanli Turkish by Moslems; French by educated classes. English is becoming more and more widely spoken.

**Justice.**—The law courts are (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. There are also 4 *Sheri* Courts, for Mohammedans only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or ecclesiastical law. In the year 1926 the number of offences was 20,275, and the number of persons committed to prison was 6,834. Strength of police force, December 31, 1926, 26 officers and 821 men; total, 847.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure for five years, exclusive of Grant-in-Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were :—

—	1922 <sup>1</sup>	1923 <sup>2</sup>	1924 <sup>2</sup>	1925 <sup>2</sup>	1926 <sup>2</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	475,303	567,389	593,818	668,131	629,266
Expenditure .	405,469	582,699	535,870	619,621	655,227

<sup>1</sup> Nine months April–December 1922.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar year.

Chief sources of revenue, 1926: Tithes,<sup>1</sup> 57,235*l.*; excise, 146,422*l.*; customs, 194,552*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 11,817*l.*; verghis, 28,910*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 46,645*l.*; port dues, &c., 22,253*l.*; railway, 25,689*l.*. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 50,000*l.* per year. Cyprus' share of the Turkish debt charge (excluded from above table), 92,800*l.* per year. Railway expenditure, 1926, 25,365*l.*

Public debt, 1926, for harbours, railways, and irrigation, 186,732*l.*

**Production.**—Chief agricultural products in 1926: wheat, 1,624,000 kiles; barley, 1,902,000 kiles; vetches, 189,000 kiles; oats, 256,000 kiles; olives, 2,515,135 okes; cotton, 2,047,367 okes; grapes, 41,867,588 okes; raisins, 3,280,210 okes; carobs, 229,047 cantars; potatoes, 10,944,140 okes; linseed, 443,580 okes; silk, 9,497 okes; cocoons, 180,780 okes; cheese, 1,572,941 okes; butter, 9,915 okes; flax, 105,880 okes; hemp, 74,780 okes; wine, 5,444,273 gallons; olive-oil, 556,441 okes. In 1927 there were 259,448 sheep, and 225,328 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation. There are irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain-water. The Forest Department has done much for the preservation and development of the forests existing at the time of the British occupation, and for the re-afforestation of denuded districts. The area of delimited forest is 649 square miles. Sponge fisheries are carried on, the take in 1925 being about 4,200 lbs. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; cupriferous iron pyrites are being mined on a large scale and 173,255 tons of ore were exported in 1925. Asbestos is mined, 64,089 cwts. being exported in 1925.

**Commerce.**—The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Merchandise:—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,072,485	1,243,356	1,583,198	1,570,086	1,585,939
Exports . . .	893,733	1,271,339	1,198,615	1,103,571	1,542,870
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . . .	4,910	2,214	4,085	2,596	—
Exports . . .	2,322	1,393	5,000	—	—
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared . .	904,611	1,121,228	1,333,306	1,584,685	—

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Chief imports, 1926:—Beans and peas, 12,573*l.*; coffee, raw, 23,556*l.*; wheat, 14,765*l.*; flour, 186,542*l.*; fish, 17,318*l.*; oils, edible, 31,473*l.*; provisions, 10,997*l.*; rice, 22,677*l.*; sugar, 98,633*l.*; tobacco in leaf, 40,919*l.*; coal, 13,599*l.*; iron, 15,021*l.*; petrol and benzine, 35,483*l.*; petroleum, 39,034*l.*; timber, 43,909*l.*; blasting powder, dynamite, etc., 7,295*l.*; bedsteads, 6,507*l.*; cement, 9,902*l.*; chemicals, 4,946*l.*; cordage and twine, 4,233*l.*; cotton manufactures, 196,943*l.*; chemical manure,

<sup>1</sup> Now abolished.

32,200*l.*; glass and glassware, 12,724*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 15,848*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 18,110*l.*; implements of agriculture, 8,874*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 51,636*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 54,407*l.*; machinery, 155,395*l.*; medicines, 14,036*l.*; motor cars, motor cycles, and parts of, 34,296*l.*; tyres and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles, 11,621*l.*; sacks, 27,875*l.*; silk manufactures, 14,973*l.*; soap, 21,149*l.*; woollen manufactures, 55,095*l.*

Chief exports, 1926:—Animals, 71,666*l.*; carobs, 153,905*l.*; cheese, 22,001*l.*; barley, 33,735*l.*; almonds, 4,509*l.*; grapes, 9,563*l.*; hazel nuts, 1,684*l.*; lemons and oranges, 31,342*l.*; pomegranates, 25,631*l.*; raisins, 58,198*l.*; spirits, 3,052*l.*; potatoes, 64,389*l.*; vinegar, 5,058*l.*; wine, 39,178*l.*; cigarettes, 4,949*l.*; asbestos, 124,707*l.*; cotton, raw, 31,592*l.*; hides and skins, 24,705*l.*; linseed, 8,166*l.*; copper ore, pyrites, 156,240*l.*; silk cocoons, 6,204*l.*; silk, raw, or wound silk, 18,835*l.*; spices and seeds, 18,193*l.*; sponges, 2,303*l.*; straw, 3,703*l.*; sumac, 12,190*l.*; terra umbra, 11,796*l.*; wool, 20,872*l.*; embroidery and needle work, 17,650*l.*, gypsum, 23,943*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom, 1927, 374,932*l.*: 1926, 354,614*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1927, 336,849*l.*; 1926, 169,804*l.*

**Communications, etc.**—There are 511 miles of motor roads, 368 miles of good secondary roads, 2,009 miles of village roads, and 133 miles of bridle roads; 245 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria. A narrow-gauge Government railway runs from Famagusta Harbour through Nicosia and Morphou to Evrykhon (76 miles). Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1926: local, 1,771,284; received from abroad, 898,274; posted for abroad, 599,340. Telephones are extensively used for the conduct of Government business. Total length of telephone lines, 250 miles.

**Money, etc.**—The Bank of Cyprus, the Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island. The Government Savings Bank (begun in 1903) had, at the end of 1926, 125 depositors, with 8,047*l.* to their credit. Coins current—Gold sovereigns; Cyprus silver, namely, 18 copper piastres, 9 c.p., 4½ c.p. and 3 c.p. (9 piastres=one shilling); copper—1 c.p., ½ c.p. and ¼ c.p. Government currency notes, of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* denominations, are also in circulation, the value at December 31, 1926, being 461,070*l.* Weights and measures are as follows:—Length: 1 Cyprus Pic = ⅔ yard; Weight: 1 Oke = 2·8 lb.; Capacity: 1 Kile = 8 Imperial gallons.

### Books of Reference concerning Cyprus.

Annual Report of the Governor.

Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. London.

*Baedeker's* 'Palestine and Syria, including the Island of Cyprus.' 5th ed. 1912.

*Bevan* (W.), Notes on Agriculture in Cyprus and its Products. 1919.

*Flinn* (W. H.), Cyprus: A Brief Survey of its History and Development. Cyprus, 1924.

*Gordon* (Helen O.), Love's Island [Incidents in the History of Cyprus] London, 1925.

*Jeffrey* (G. E.), The Present Condition of the Ancient Architectural Monuments of Cyprus. Oxford, 1910.—Historic Monuments of Cyprus. Cyprus, 1918.

*Luke* (H. C.), Cyprus under the Turks. Oxford, 1921.

*Luke* (H. C.) and *Jardine* (D. J.), The Handbook of Cyprus. London, 1920.

*Macmillan's Guides: The Eastern Mediterranean.* London.

Memorandum on the Island of Cyprus. Hesperia Press, 1919.

*Orr* (C. W. J.), Cyprus under British Rule. London, 1918.

Oxford Survey of British Empire. Vol. I. London, 1914.



**HONG KONG.****Constitution and Government.**

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the Director of Public Works (the last two being special appointments), and three unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the last three being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz., four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

*Governor*—Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. Appointed 1925. Salary 6,000*l.*, including 1,200*l.* allowance.

*Colonial Secretary*—W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.

**Area and Population.**

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 32 square miles; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width. Large reclamations are in progress in the districts of Wanchai and North Point. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is about 356 square miles, including islands, with about 94,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles. Large areas have also recently been reclaimed at Kowloon Bay, Cheung Sha Wan, Lai Chi Kok, Tsun Wan, Wauchai, and North Point. Work on some of these areas is still in progress. Total area of colony, 391 square miles.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, was estimated to be in the middle of 1925 as follows:—Non-Chinese civil population, 16,500; Chinese civil population: City of Victoria (including Peak), 465,000; villages of Hong Kong, 33,040; Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 200,000; New Territories (land), 87,500; population afloat, 72,380; total Chinese population, 857,920; total civil population, 874,420; 1921 Census returns: 12,856 Non-Chinese, 612,310 Chinese; total 625,166.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	Deaths per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>
1922 . . .	3,904	14,559	6·7	25·2
1923 . . .	4,414	15,536	7·4	25·9
1924 . . .	4,143	15,553	5·8	21·75
1925 . . .	3,654	14,991	4·64	19·05
1926 . . .	4,041	12,516	4·5	15·19

<sup>1</sup> Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories except New Kowloon).

In 1923 the number of Chinese emigrants was 120,224, and the number of immigrants 121,102; in 1924, 129,859 and 130,194; in 1925, 140,534 and 91,622; and in 1926, 460,479 and 276,501 respectively.

### Instruction.

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency. There are 5 secondary Government schools for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 315 (1926), and 11 Government schools for Chinese boys and two for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 2,783. There is one school for Indians, with an average attendance of 97 (1926). There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants. The total number of pupils in all schools in 1926 was 44,947. The total expenditure on education in 1926 was 910,063 dollars, net.

The Hong Kong University in 1926 had 289 students, mostly Chinese. Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts have been established, with a large staff of British professors and lecturers, well-equipped scientific laboratories, and schools for instruction in physiology, pathology, and tropical medicine.

### Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. In 1926, 1,154 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1925, 613. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 1,116 in 1925, and 1,054 in 1926. There is a police force in the colony numbering (1926) 1,995 men, of whom 246 are Europeans, 709 Indians, and 1,040 Chinese.

### Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in recent years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value; for 1922 it is here taken at 2s. 6½d., 1923 2s. 3½d., 1924 2s. 4½d., 1925 2s. 4d.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure.
	£	£
1922	2,809,602	2,889,711
1923	2,813,990	2,449,811
1924	2,874,895	3,173,763
1925	2,711,843	3,297,795

The revenue is derived chiefly from land-taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor and tobacco duties, and an opium monopoly. The revenue for 1926 was: revenue, 21,131,581 dollars; expenditure, 23,524,715 dollars.

Public debt, 341,800*l.*, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933*l.* in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent., was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction, also a 6 per cent. War Loan of 3,000,000 dollars was authorised. On December 31, 1926, the balance of assets over liabilities was 3,486,291 dollars.

### Defence.

The military expenditure for 1926 was 4,247,038 dollars. The Defence Corps cost 66,314 dollars for 1925. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

### Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The chief industries are sugar refining, ship-building and repairing, rope-making, tin refining, tobacco manufacture, the manufacture of cement, and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain, India and Ceylon, Australia, United States, China, Japan, Indo-China, and Siam. Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor and tobacco). Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are sugar and flour, rice, cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, silk, hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, bulk and case oil (kerosene), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese medicines, fish and fishery products, tea, coal, cement, condensed milk, matches. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

Imports into Hong Kong in 1925: from the United Kingdom 4,739,895*l.*; from other countries, 38,744,515*l.*; total imports, 43,484,410*l.* (1923 total, 75,055,085*l.*). Exports from Hong Kong in 1925: to United Kingdom 416,275*l.*; to China, 22,813,972*l.*; total exports, 40,353,906*l.* (total 1924, 70,671,992*l.*).

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . . .	£ 916,240	£ 765,341	£ 718,188	£ 664,502	£ 477,176
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong . .	6,644,921	8,554,484	5,109,808	3,182,400	4,909,954
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce . .	127,108	114,437	92,853	67,077	90,557

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

In 1926, 30,231 vessels (including 15,027 junks and 2,829 steamships under 60 tons), representing altogether 28,371,104 tons, entered and cleared in the foreign trade. Of these, 3,401 with a tonnage of 9,257,417 were British ocean-going steamers.

There is an electric tramway of 9½ miles, and a cable tramway connect-

ing The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong-Canton Railway was opened to traffic on October 1, 1910. There is a branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok.

There were 19 post offices in Hong Kong in 1925; revenue (1926) postal, 698,606 dollars; telegraphic, 68,258 dollars; expenditure, postal, 263,606 dollars; telegraphic, 61,258 dollars. Telegraph lines, including cables, in 1926, 326 miles; telephone wires, excluding military lines, 27,521 miles. There is a wireless telegraph service under the control of the Public Works Department, besides a military and naval wireless station. There is a wireless telegraph meteorological station, under the control of the Royal Observatory.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. Note circulation of the three former banks, end of 1925, 61,380,676 dollars. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins. The British Dollar is of 416 grains of silver 900 fine, as compared with 417·74 grains of 902·7 fineness of the Mexican dollar.

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209·52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83·81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41·90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20·95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115·75 grains of copper or mixed metal.

The circulation of foreign copper coin was prohibited in 1912, and similar action is being taken with regard to foreign silver and nickel coins and bank notes.

Weights and Measures are:

The <i>Tael</i> . . . . .	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i> . . . . .	=	133½ lbs.
„ <i>Catty</i> . . . . .	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Chek</i> . . . . .	=	14½ inches.
„ <i>Cheung</i> . . . . .	=	12½ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the Colony.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Administrative Reports. Annual. Hong Kong.
- Annual Report on Hong Kong. London.
- Convention between the United Kingdom and China respecting Extension of Hong Kong Territory. Treaty Series, No. 16. 1898. London, 1898.
- Government Gazette. Published weekly on Fridays.
- Historical and Statistical Abstract. Decennial. Hong Kong.
- Names (Chinese) of Islands, Bays, Hills and Passes. Hong Kong.
- Notes upon Climatic and General Conditions of Living. Hong Kong.
- Sessional Papers. Annual. Hong Kong.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Ireland (A.)*, The Far Eastern Tropics. [Studies in the administration of Dependencies]. London, 1905.
- Lucas (C. P.)*, Historical Geography of the British Colonies. 2nd ed. Vol. I. London, 1906.
- Oxford Survey of British Empire. Vol. II. London, 1914.

## INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52<sup>nd</sup> and 53<sup>rd</sup> Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government, whose envoy resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include Indian States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow.

### Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian Empire is established by various Parliamentary Statutes which are now consolidated in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, the Government of India Act, 1919, and the Government of India (Leave of Absence) Act, 1924. All the territories originally under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name; all revenues, tributes and other payments are received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India.

It is the declared policy of Parliament, as stated in the preamble of the Act of 1919, to provide for 'the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire.' The Royal Statutory Commission was appointed in November 1927, with Sir John Simon as Chairman.

*Government in England.*—The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than eight and not more than twelve members, appointed for five years by the Secretary of State. At least one-half of the members must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment. A member may be removed by His Majesty upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State may for special reasons, to be recorded in a minute signed by him and placed before both Houses of Parliament, reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament. The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Subject to the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business. The existence of a Legislative Assembly in India with a large elected majority renders it desirable that the Secretary of State should intervene only in exceptional circumstances in matters of purely Indian interest, where the Government and Legislature in India are in agreement.

In exercise of the power given by the Government of India Act, a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom was in 1920 appointed to act as agent of the Governor-General of India in Council, and on behalf of provincial governments in prescribed cases, and to conduct any business assigned to him by the Secretary of State in Council.

The salary of the Secretary of State, and the cost of the India Office for other than agency services are borne by the British, and not, as formerly, by the Indian Exchequer.

*Central Indian Government.*—The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy (so called since 1858), is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of India and the seat of government were moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner.

*Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P.C. (April, 1926). Salary, Rs. 2,56,000 a year.

The following is a list of the past Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings . . . . .	1774	Lord Canning . . . . .	1856
Sir John Macpherson . . . . .	1785	Earl of Elgin . . . . .	1862
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis . . . . .	1786	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence . . . . .	1864
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth) . . . . .	1798	Earl of Mayo . . . . .	1869
Marquis Wellesley . . . . .	1798	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook . . . . .	1872
Marquis Cornwallis . . . . .	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton . . . . .	1876
Sir Geo. H. Barlow . . . . .	1805	Marquis of Ripon . . . . .	1880
Earl of Minto . . . . .	1807	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin . . . . .	1884
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings) . . . . .	1813	Marquis of Lansdowne . . . . .	1888
Earl Amherst . . . . .	1823	Earl of Elgin . . . . .	1894
Lord W. C. Bentinck . . . . .	1828	Marquis Curzon of Kedleston . . . . .	1899
Lord Auckland . . . . .	1836	Earl of Minto . . . . .	1905
Lord Ellenborough . . . . .	1842	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst . . . . .	1910
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge . . . . .	1844	Viscount Chelmsford . . . . .	1916
Earl (Marquis) Dalhousie . . . . .	1848	Earl of Reading . . . . .	1921

Until 1834 these were Governors-General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

There is an Indian Legislature consisting of the Governor-General and two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (opened 1921). The Council of State consists of 60 members, of whom 33 are elected and 27 nominated; not more than 20 may be officials; but not more than 17 officials are at present (1927) nominated. The Legislative Assembly contains 145 members, 41 nominated, of whom 26 are to be official members, and 104 elected. The life of the Council of State is five years, and of the Assembly three years, but dissolution may occur sooner, or the period may be specially extended by the Governor-General. Joint sittings of the two Chambers may be held for the settlement of differences between them. The Legislative Assembly was presided over for the first four years by a President appointed by the Governor-General; thereafter he is to be elected. This Legislature has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within other parts of India, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The Governor-General, with the assent of His Majesty signified, after copies of the proposed enactment have been laid before both Houses of the British Parliament, may enact measures essential for the safety, tranquillity, or interests of British India or any part thereof, against the wish of the Council or Assembly.

The Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are appointed by the Crown: three must have had ten years' service in India, and one must be a barrister or pleader of not less than ten years' standing. They have charge of the following Portfolios:—

*Home*.—James Crerar, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Finance*.—Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Sir George Schruster, K.C.M.G., from September, 1928).

*Education, Health and Lands*.—Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E.

*Law*.—Satish Ranjan Das, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

*Railways, Commerce and Ecclesiastical*.—Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

*Industries and Labour*.—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

The salary of each member is Rs. 80,000 a year.

The *Foreign and Political* Department is directly under the Governor-General. The Commander-in-Chief is also the *Army* member of the Executive Council. At the head of each Department (except the Railway Department which is under the Chief Commissioner of Railways) is one of the Secretaries of the Government of India.

British India is now divided into fifteen administrations. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam are each under a *Governor*; and the N.W. Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Baluchistan, Delhi, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are each under a *Chief Commissioner* as far as British territory is concerned. Detailed information regarding the British Provinces will be found at p. 145.

*High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom*.—Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, K.C.I.E. (appointed 1925), 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London.

*Provincial Government*.—The Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in December, 1920, and January, 1921, effected important constitutional changes, more particularly in the government of the Provinces. The various functions of government are classified as Central and Provincial subjects, the latter being practically definitely committed to the Provincial Governments, while for purposes of convenience certain Central subjects, such as the collection of income tax, may be dealt with by the Provincial Governments as the agents of the Central Government. The Governor-General in Council retains unimpaired powers of control over the Provincial Governments in their administration of 'reserved' subjects, but in 'transferred' subjects is only competent to intervene where it is necessary to safeguard Central subjects or to decide questions where two or more Provinces are concerned, or to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Governor-General in Council in regard to the High Commissioner, to the raising of loans by local Governments, or under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. The list of subjects transferred to Indian Ministers, with certain reservations, includes local self-government, medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works, agriculture, fisheries, co-operative societies, excise, registration, development of industries, adulteration, weights and measures, and religious and charitable endowments. Certain sources of revenue are definitely allocated to the Provinces, which are required to contribute to the Central Government certain annual sums which are to be the first charge on their revenues.

The Provincial Governments are based upon a scheme of diarchy, or dualised form of government, and consist of the Governor-in-Council

and the Governor acting with Ministers. The Ministers, who are elected members of the Legislative Council, have charge of certain Departments of Government known as 'transferred subjects,' while others, the 'reserved subjects,' are administered by the Governor-in-Council. Thus each side has its share in the conduct of the Government, with responsibility for its own work, while co-ordination is achieved by the influence of the Governor, who is associated with both sections.

The Governor's Executive Council consists of not more than four members, to be appointed by the Crown, one being qualified by twelve years' public service in India. The Legislative Council contains not more than 20 per cent. of official members and at least 70 per cent. (in Burma 60 per cent.) elected members, and, in addition to its legislative functions, votes all expenditure, subject to certain specified exceptions and to the power of the Local Government to incur expenditure, on reserved subjects without the Council's assent if the Governor certifies such expenditure to be necessary. The normal duration of the Legislative Council is three years, but it may be dissolved sooner by the Governor, or its term specially extended for one year. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor to administer the transferred subjects, and are not to be officials. The Governor may not be a member of the Legislative Council, but may address the Council.

The Provinces to which this new form of government has been applied are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. The minimum number of members in each Legislative Council is: Madras, 118; Bombay, 111; Bengal, 125; United Provinces, 118; Punjab, 83; Bihar and Orissa, 98; Central Provinces, 70; Assam, 53; Burma, 92. The numbers may be increased, and in several provinces increases have already been made. A Legislative Council has been formed for Coorg. There are 7·8 million voters out of the population of 247 millions in British India, including Burma. In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Assam, and Burma the franchise has been extended to women; and women are eligible as candidates for the Madras and Bombay Councils and for these constituencies in the Legislative Assembly.

The provinces are usually formed into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which are the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector and magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, subject to the control of his official superior. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. There are 273 of such districts in British India. See further, p. 145.

*Government of Indian States.*—The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Indian States varies considerably in degree; but they are all governed by the Indian Princes, ministers, or councils. The Princes have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they maintain military forces within certain limits; no European can be employed by them without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise control in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important Princes are autonomous in their own territories. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute. The number of Ruling Princes and Chiefs having a salute of guns is 118, and of States and Estates without a salute, 445. The total area is 711,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 72 millions. Detailed information is given on p. 164.

In 1921 a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to affairs of Imperial or common concern.



In December 1927 a Committee of Enquiry with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman was appointed to report on the relations between the Paramount Power and the States, and between British India and the States.

#### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There were at the end of 1925-26, 767 municipalities, with a population of nearly 19 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 12,468, of whom 11,536 were non-official. The municipal bodies have the care and lighting of the roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination, and education, particularly primary education; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1925-26 was about Rs. 16,20,29,000, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 25,55,56,000. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 18,19,12,000, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of Rs. 23,10,39,000. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1883-84, the elective principle was introduced, in a large or small measure, all over India; and has since been further extended by recent legislation. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers; everywhere the majority of town committees consists of Indians, and in many committees all the members are Indians. In many municipalities women have the right to vote, and in a few they are eligible for election. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there were 785 district and sub-district Boards or Councils, and 434 Union Panchayats in Madras, with 20,967 members in 1925-26, 15,380 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1925-26 was Rs. 14,05,42,000, and expenditure Rs. 13,65,75,000.

### Area and Population.

#### I PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION.

##### *British Territory.*

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)
1871	860,000	184·85	1901	1,097,901	231·25
1881	875,186	198·54	1911	1,093,074	243·93
1891	964,993	220·87	1921	1,094,300	247·00

Following are the leading details of the census of March 10, 1911, and that of March 18, 1921 :—

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1921)	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	1911-1921 Increase or Decrease	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	2,711	495,271	501,395	— 6,124	183
Andamans and Nicobars . . . . .	3,143	27,086	26,459	+ 627	9
Assam . . . . .	53,015	7,606,230	6,714,299	+ 891,931	143
Beluchistan . . . . .	54,228	420,648	414,412	+ 6,236	8
Bengal . . . . .	76,848	46,695,588	45,482,605	+ 1,212,983	608
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	83,161	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 487,355	409
Bihar . . . . .	42,360	28,380,258	23,752,429	+ 372,141	552
Orissa . . . . .	18,786	4,968,873	5,181,753	— 162,880	362
Chota Nagpur . . . . .	27,065	5,653,028	5,805,362	+ 47,668	209

1 Districts and Administered Territories.

# 118 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1921)	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Bombay (Presidency)	123,621	19,348,219	19,696,266	- 348,047	157
<i>Bombay</i>	77,035	10,012,342	16,186,666	- 124,324	208
<i>Sind</i>	46,506	3,279,877	3,513,435	- 234,068	71
<i>Aden</i>	80	56,500	46,165	+ 10,335	706
Burma	233,707	18,212,192	12,115,217	+ 1,096,975	57
Central Provinces & Berar	99,876	13,912,760	13,916,158	- 3,398	139
<i>Central Provinces</i>	82,109	10,837,444	10,858,996	- 21,552	132
<i>Berar</i>	17,767	3,075,316	3,057,162	+ 18,154	173
Coorg	1,582	163,888	174,976	- 11,188	104
Delhi	593	488,188	413,447	+ 74,741	823
Madras	142,200	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 913,581	297
North-West Frontier Province <sup>1</sup>	13,419	2,251,840	2,196,933	+ 54,407	168
Punjab	99,846	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 1,106,451	207
United Provinces	106,235	45,375,787	46,807,490	- 1,431,703	427
<i>Agra</i>	82,137	33,209,145	34,249,486	- 1,040,341	404
<i>Oudh</i>	24,158	12,166,642	12,558,004	- 391,362	504
Total Provinces	1,094,300	247,008,293	243,933,178	+ 3,075,115	226

<sup>1</sup> Districts and Administered Territories.

In 1911 the population of British India consisted of 124,707,915 males and 119,225,263 females; in 1921, of 126,872,116 males and 120,131,177 females.

The following Indian States and Agencies were in political relations with the Indian Government at the time of the 1921 census:—

State or Agency	Area in square miles in 1921	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Assam (Manipur) State	8,456	384,016	346,222	+ 37,794	45
Baluchistan States	80,410	378,977	420,291	- 41,314	5
Baroda State	3,127	2,128,522	2,082,798	+ 98,724	262
Bengal States	5,434	896,926	822,565	+ 74,361	165
Bihar and Orissa States	23,648	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 14,460	138
Bombay States (including States in the Western India Agency)	63,453	7,409,429	7,888,051	- 478,622	117
Central India Agency	51,531	5,997,023	6,129,019	- 131,996	116
Central Provinces States	31,176	2,066,900	2,117,152	- 50,252	66
Gwalior State	26,357	3,184,075	3,227,901	- 43,826	121
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,471,770	13,374,676	- 902,906	151
Kashmir State	84,258	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 162,392	39
Madras States Agency	10,696	5,460,312	4,811,841	+ 648,471	511
Mysore State	29,475	5,978,392	5,806,198	+ 172,699	203
N.W. Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal areas)	25,500	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 1,203,042	111
Punjab States Agency	37,059	4,418,086	4,212,794	+ 205,292	119
Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,844,384	10,530,432	- 686,048	76
Sikkim State	2,818	81,721	87,920	- 6,199	20
United Provinces States	5,949	1,134,831	1,189,874	- 55,043	191
Total States	711,032	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 715,969	101
Total India	1,805,332	318,942,480	315,156,896	+ 3,785,584	177

The following table shows the figures of previous decades:—

Census of	Population	Variation per cent. since previous census	Census of	Population	Variation per cent. since previous census
1872	206,162,360	—	1901	294,361,056	+ 2·5
1881	253,896,380	+ 23·2	1911	315,156,396	+ 7·1
1891	287,314,671	+ 13·2	1921	318,942,480	+ 1·2

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Indian States, in 1921 —

	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed.	Total.
Males . . . . .	80·7	71·1	10·3	162·1
Females . . . . .	54·8	71·6	26·8	153·2

Total Population classified by age and civil condition . . 315·3

## II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE, &C.

The following are the languages more prevalent than English, with the numbers (in thousands) of people who speak them :—

Language	No. of speakers 000's omitted, 1921	Language	No. of speakers 000's omitted, 1921	Language	No. of speakers 000's omitted 1921
Western Hindi . . . . .	96,715	Malayālam . . . . .	7,498	Kashmīrī . . . . .	1,269
Bengali . . . . .	49,294	Lahnda or West-ern Panjābī . . . . .	5,052	Kurukh or Crāoñ . . . . .	866
Telugu . . . . .	23,601	Kherwārī . . . . .	3,503	Tulu . . . . .	592
Marāṭhī . . . . .	18,798	Sindhī . . . . .	3,372	Balochī . . . . .	485
Tamil . . . . .	18,780	Bhili . . . . .	1,856	Kandhī or Kui . . . . .	484
Punjābī . . . . .	16,234	Assamese . . . . .	1,727	Sgaw . . . . .	368
Rājasthānī . . . . .	12,681	Western Pāhārī . . . . .	1,634	Pwo . . . . .	352
Kānārese . . . . .	10,874	Gondī . . . . .	1,617	Manipurī . . . . .	343
Oriyā . . . . .	10,143	Pashṭo . . . . .	1,496	Shan (unspeci-fied) . . . . .	327
Gujarātī . . . . .	9,552	Eastern Hindi . . . . .	1,400		
Burmese . . . . .	8,423				

The English language comes next in order with 308,071

The British-born population was in 1911, 122,919; in 1921, 115,606. In 1921, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 608,526. Of these, 343,890 were from countries contiguous to India; 128,686, other countries in Asia; 115,606, the United Kingdom; 10,537, European, American, or Australasian countries; 4,757 born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

## III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1921 :—

	Thous		Thous.
Pasture and agriculture . . . . .	229,045	Trade . . . . .	18,115
Fishing and hunting . . . . .	1,607	Including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c. . . . .	542	Hotels, cafés, &c., and other trade in foodstuffs . . . . .	9,989
Industry . . . . .	33,167	Trade in textiles . . . . .	1,286
Including—		Banks, exchange, insurance, &c. . . . .	993
Textiles . . . . .	7,848	Other trades . . . . .	5,846
Dress and toilet . . . . .	7,425	Army and Navy . . . . .	753
Wood . . . . .	3,614	Air Force . . . . .	1
Food industries . . . . .	3,100	Police . . . . .	1,423
Ceramics . . . . .	2,215	Public administration . . . . .	2,644
Building industries . . . . .	1,754	Professions and liberal arts . . . . .	5,021
Metals . . . . .	1,802	Including: Religion . . . . .	2,458
Chemicals, &c. . . . .	1,194	Instruction . . . . .	805
Hides, skins, &c. . . . .	731	Medicine . . . . .	660
Other Industries . . . . .	3,484	Others . . . . .	1,093
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services) . . . . .	4,331	Domestic service . . . . .	4,570
		All others . . . . .	14,833
		Total . . . . .	316,055 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The population here dealt with falls short of the actual population by 2,387,000 persons who were not enumerated by occupation

# 120 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

## IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The ratio of births and deaths in British India per thousand of the population under registration is officially recorded as follows :—

Province.	Birth rates		Death rates	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Delhi . . . . .	42.13	41.6	33.57	29.66
Bengal . . . . .	29.5	29.6	25.0	24.9
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	34.72	32.73	28.20	24.78
Punjab . . . . .	40.1	40.1	43.4	30.0
Central Provinces and Berar .	44.18	43.9	32.50	27.27
Burma <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	27.4	25.38	21.54	18.75
Assam . . . . .	31.04	29.08	27.3	22.52
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	35.7	35.6	29.1	23.7
Madras . . . . .	34.0	33.7	24.5	24.4
Bombay . . . . .	35.6	34.66	27.63	23.66
N.W. Front. Prov . . . . .	27.0	26.9	31.0	19.8
Coorg . . . . .	21.2	18.88	41.06	30.82
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	33.33	33.18	24.96	23.50
Total . . . . .	34.45	33.65	28.40	21.72

<sup>1</sup> Average of figures for Upper and Lower Burma.

The registered deaths in 1925 numbered 5,967,918, of which cholera accounted for 115,645; plague, 117,717; fevers, 3,636,211; dysentery and diarrhoea, 208,412. The births registered were 8,125,408 (4,220,919 males and 3,904,489 females).

The number of emigrants from India under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, was in 1925-26, 217,029. The emigration of unskilled labour is at present lawful to Ceylon and Malaya only, and of skilled labour to all countries, subject to certain safeguards.

## V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The urban population of India (excluding Aden) in 1921 was as follows :—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000 . . . . .	35	8,211,704
50,000—100,000 . . . . .	54	3,517,749
20,000—50,000 . . . . .	199	5,925,675
10,000—20,000 . . . . .	450	6,209,583
5,000—10,000 . . . . .	885	6,223,011
Under 5,000 . . . . .	690	2,331,054
Total . . . . .	2,313	32,418,776

The population (1921) of the principal towns of India was as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Bombay .	1,175,914	Surat .	117,434	Bhatpara .	65,609
Calcutta (with suburbs) <sup>1</sup>	1,132,246	Ajmer .	113,512	Sahāranpur .	62,261
Madras .	526,911	Jubbulpore .	108,793	Conjeeveram .	61,376
Hyderābād .	404,187	Peshāwar .	104,452	Moulmein .	61,301
Rangoon .	341,962	Rawalpindi .	101,142	Kumbakonam .	60,700
Delhi .	304,420	Baroda .	94,712	Tanjore .	59,913
Lahore .	281,781	Indore .	93,091	Bhavnagar .	59,392
Ahmedābād .	274,007	Multan .	84,806	Gorakhpur .	57,985
Lucknow .	240,566	Mysore .	83,951	Fyzābād .	56,620
Bangalore .	237,496	Moradābād .	82,671	Kolhapur .	55,594
Karāchi .	216,883	Calicut .	82,334	Shikapur .	55,503
Cawnpore .	216,436	Hyderabad (Bombay)	81,838	Mirzāpur .	54,994
Poona .	214,796	Lashkar .	80,387	Ferozepore .	54,351
Benares .	198,447	Imphal .	80,003	Negapatam .	54,016
Agra .	185,532	Ambala .	76,326	Darbhanga .	53,700
Amritsar .	160,218	Jodhpur .	73,480	Cocanada .	53,348
Allahābād .	157,220	Rāmpur .	73,156	Muttra .	52,840
Mandalay .	148,917	Trivandrum .	72,784	Salem .	52,244
Nāgpur .	145,193	Shāhjahānpur .	72,616	Farukhābād .	51,567
Srinagar .	141,735	Jullundur .	71,008	Cuttack .	51,007
Madura .	138,894	Siālkot .	70,619	Cuddalore .	50,527
Bareilly .	129,459	Bikaner .	69,410	Quetta .	49,001
Meerut .	122,609	Hubli .	69,206	Patiala .	47,531
Trichinopoly .	120,422	Bhāgalpur .	68,878	Bhopal .	45,094
Jaipur .	120,207	Gaya .	67,562	Alwar .	44,760
Patna .	119,976	Aligarh (Koil)	66,963	Jamnagar .	42,495
Sholāpnr .	119,581	Jhānsi .	66,432	Bellary .	39,842
Dacca .	119,450	Coimbatore .	65,738		

<sup>1</sup> Including Howrah it was 1,327,547.

## Religion.

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1921 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics . . . .	1,823,079	Methodists . . . .	208,135
Anglicans . . . . .	533,180	Congregationalist . . . .	123,016
Presbyterians . . . . .	254,838	Salvationist . . . . .	88,922
Baptists . . . . .	444,479	Syrian (Romo-Syrian) . . .	423,068
Lutheran . . . . .	240,816	Syrian (others) . . . . .	367,688

The following are the Religious Statistics of 1921.

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Total Population	Hindus <sup>1</sup>	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Zoroastrians (Parsees)	Muslimans	Christians	Jews	Tribal Religious	Others.
<b>INDIA.</b>											
1. Almer-Merwari.	810,128,721	210,794,586	3,258,803	1,178,596	11,671,268	101,778	68,785,283	4,764,064	21,778	7,774,611	18,004
2. Andaman & Nicobars.	240,060,900	163,144,700	2,367,021	455,655	11,490,815	88,464	50,444,181	3,027,881	19,221	6,904,107	17,745
3. Assam.	490,271	364,841	2,007,210	18,422	9,052	211	101,776	5,581	25	4,785	9
4. Baluchistan.	7,006,226	4,182,968	988	8,997	13,182	—	2,202,460	198,056	11	1,124,800	369
5. Bengal.	40,090,048	35,678	7,046	17	18,160	16	867,282	6,678	10	845,780	5
6. Bihar and Orissa.	34,002,189	20,209,639	2,368	12,863	265,604	767	95,210,802	147,081	1,851	1,881,000	1,009
7. Bombay (Presidency).	19,849,219	13,106,459	1,475	4,311	806	85	8,690,183	257,193	25	8,878,000	142
8. Burma.	13,169,099	4,816,236	8,319	214,709	1,806	83,019	8,890,153	264,917	15,979	122,939	142
9. Cen. Provinces & Berar.	13,913,760	11,622,044	4,843	1,135	11,201,243	880	500,592	267,106	1,185	702,687	14,238
10. Coorg.	163,838	126,697	—	4,092	28	1,783	568,574	41,456	54	1,614,018	4
11. Delhi.	488,188	325,551	2,704	4,998	14	—	13,021	3,182	—	20,722	—
12. Madras.	42,318,985	37,511,294	—	25,493	1,216	72	141,768	13,830	17	578,308	93
13. North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	2,251,340	149,881	28,040	3	—	20	2,002,786	10,010	—	—	—
14. Punjab.	20,685,024	6,573,260	2,294,207	84,432	3,230	493	11,444,321	329,050	19	—	12
15. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	45,975,787	33,610,462	14,284	67,887	488	925	6,481,092	200,706	41	—	12
<b>STATES AND AGENCIES.</b>											
16. Assam (Manipur) State.	99,168,921	58,689,886	871,782	722,741	80,453	13,314	9,202,902	1,720,183	2,557	2,870,444	289
17. Baluchistan States.	384,016	280,162	21	106	958	—	37,457	4,060	—	131,852	—
18. Baroda State.	2,126,622	1,742,840	70	43,223	—	1	386,195	7,421	27	163,077	5
19. Bengal States.	896,926	605,670	17	506	10,155	7,530	162,328	7,321	—	3,285	—
20. Bhat and Orissa States.	3,959,069	3,488,588	83	399	1,243	3	275,322	46,329	—	456,934	240
21. Bombay States.	7,409,429	6,216,449	787	266,041	44	2,453	840,675	14,145	993	66,942	—
22. Central India Agency.	5,997,023	5,210,721	827	44,431	10	950	381,520	9,062	29	399,489	4
23. Cent. Provinces States.	2,066,900	1,510,452	152	1,508	—	24	18,458	36,273	—	500,033	—
24. Gwalior State.	3,186,075	2,806,091	661	88,006	—	255	176,888	1,649	—	161,629	—
25. Hyderabad State.	12,471,770	10,657,266	2,745	18,584	87,685	1,490	1,298,277	62,666	4	430,748	—
26. Kashmir State.	3,320,518	692,641	—	129	—	6	363,992	1,454,717	1,441	13,005	1
27. Madras Agency.	5,400,312	3,620,975	39,507	154	1,319	217	840,461	71,395	36	62,331	8
28. Mysore State.	5,978,892	5,481,769	—	20,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. N.-W.F. Prov. (Ajmer and Ajmer State).	54,470	94,853	4,858	—	116	—	21,337	3,906	—	—	—
30. Punjab States Agency.	4,410,080	2,220,301	818,089	6,889	2,682	88	1,869,062	8,889	—	—	—
31. Rajputana Agency.	3,844,884	3,169,666	8,708	273,722	26,768	836	900,341	4,911	26	480,679	1
32. Sikkim State.	81,721	84,565	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
33. United Provinces States.	1,134,881	888,217	—	224	—	—	243,935	2,473	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including Aryas (467,578) and Brahms (6,388).<sup>2</sup> Relates to Trans-frontier Posts.

### Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1921 :—

—	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males . . .	19,841,438	142,623,691	162,465,129
Females . . .	2,782,213	150,807,889	153,590,102
	22,623,651	293,431,580	316,055,231 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This number falls short of the total population of India by 2,887,249 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The extent of literacy by sex and religion is thus shown :—

Religion	Numbers per mille who are literate for all ages, 5 and over								
	1921			1911			1901		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Religions	82	139	21	69	122	12	61	112	8
Hindu . . .	75	130	16	64	116	9	57	107	5
Sikh . . .	68	106	16	77	121	16	66	110	8
Musalman . .	54	94	9	44	80	5	38	70	4
Christian . .	285	355	210	253	339	159	24½	335	147

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 2·5 millions.

Educational institutions in India are of two classes :—(a) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or Universities. These institutions are called 'Recognised,' but may be under public or private management. (b) Those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called 'Unrecognised.' As regards recognised institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge; (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard. The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools; (iii) the Intermediate Colleges; and (iv) the Colleges. The colleges are affiliated to ten federal universities—Calcutta (1857), Madras (1857), Bombay (1857), Punjab (1882), Allahabad (1887), Patna (1917), Rangoon (1920), Nagpur (1923), Andhra (1926), and Agra (1927). There are also four unitary teaching and residential universities—Dacca (1921), Lucknow (1920), Rangoon (1920), and Delhi (1922); two denominational universities—the Hindu University at Benares (1916), and the Muslim University at Aligarh (1920); and two universities in Indian States—Mysore (1916) and Hyderabad (Osmania) (1917-19).

There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools teaching arts and industries, engineering, &c.; law schools; medical schools and colleges; and training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers.

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1925-26

## 124 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

in British India, including Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Type of Institution	Institutions		Scholars	
	For Males	For Females	In Schools for Males	In Schools for Females
<i>General Education:</i>				
Universities . . . . .	13	—	6,623	—
Arts and Science colleges . . . . .	196	19	62,357	1,231
Secondary schools . . . . .	9,867	970	1,583,092	133,055
Primary schools . . . . .	157,380	25,814	6,884,786	914,200
Total . . . . .	167,426	26,808	8,536,858	1,048,576
<i>Special Education:</i>				
Professional colleges . . . . .	68	7	17,197	181
Training schools . . . . .	588	158	20,853	4,400
Special schools . . . . .	7,968	142	257,691	6,857
Total . . . . .	8,574	307	295,741	11,528
<i>Indigenous schools:</i>				
Unrecognised institutions . . . . .	32,080	2,696	564,479	57,139
	208,080	20,806	9,397,078	1,117,243
Grand Total . . . . .	237,836		10,514,321	

There were in 1925-26 in British India 203,110 'recognised' institutions with 9,892,703 scholars, and 34,726 'unrecognised' with 621,618 scholars.

The following was the educational expenditure for recognised institutions in recent years from fees, provincial resources, local rates, municipal funds, endowments, etc. :—

Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
1920-21	16,77,33,113	1923-24	19,90,86,346
1921-22	18,37,52,969	1924-25	20,87,48,319
1922-23	18,84,77,181	1925-26	22,77,92,532

A system of State Scholarships exists by which it is possible for a boy to pass from the village school to the University. There are also State Scholarships, awarded by local Governments and the Government of India, to enable the holders to study in the United Kingdom for two or more years.

During 1925-26 the following newspapers and periodicals were published : in Madras, 1,135; Bombay, 1,350; Bengal, 578; United Provinces, 478; Punjab, 390; Burma, 202; Bihar and Orissa, 114; Central Provinces and Berar, 74; Assam, 38; Delhi, 75. The number of printing presses was 5,362; and 2,117 books in English or other European languages and 14,276 in Indian languages were published.

### Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the Province of Agra, the province of Bihar and Orissa, the province of the Punjab and the Province of Burma, have each a supreme high court, with 14, 10, 16, 11, 9, 13 and 11 judges, respectively, in 1927. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. Oudh has a chief court. The Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners. For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority. Below these courts are, for criminal cases, Courts of Session, and below these, Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class). The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province. The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge



acting as a 'District Judge'; subordinate judges; and below them 'Munsifs'. There are also numerous special courts to try small causes. Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts, presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue. The number of civil suits instituted in 1925 was 2,421,000, and of persons under trial in criminal cases 2,366,000.

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are Indians; in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of Indians in the appellate court is considerable.

The civil police in 1925 were 194,510 in strength, varying from 4·2 per 10,000 of the population in Bengal to 25·2 per 10,000 in the North-West Frontier Province.

### Finance.

(Rs. 10 = £1.)

Years ended March 31	Revenue			Expenditure charged to Revenue		
	In India	In England	Total	In India	In England	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1923 1	119,790 3	1,623	121,413	105,852 3	30,579	136,431
1925	133,060 3	4,979	138,039	102,263 3	30,094	132,357
1926	128,008 3	4,427	132,330	102,404 3	27,614	130,018
1927 2	126,205 3	3,770	129,975	102,677 3	27,298	129,975
1928 2	122,905 3	2,352	125,257	98,946 3	26,011	125,257

<sup>1</sup> Since the introduction of the Reforms from April 1, 1921, definite sources of revenue are now allocated to Provincial Governments. Hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India now embrace only the transactions of the Central Government. Provincial Governments pay annual contributions to the Central Government. The contributions in the first year were 983 lakhs. These were reduced to 608 lakhs in 1926-27. In 1927-28 there was a permanent remission of 350 lakhs, and a non-recurring remission of the balance 258 lakhs.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates. <sup>3</sup> Figures for the Central Government only, and including Exchange.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Central Government, in India and England, for 1927-28 (Budget estimates):—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Heads of Revenue.	1927-1928	Heads of Expenditure.	1927-1928
	Rs.		Rs.
Customs . . . . .	48,73,37,000	Customs . . . . .	87,91,000
Taxes on Income . . . . .	16,93,05,000	Taxes on Income . . . . .	68,48,000
Salt . . . . .	7,00,00,000	Salt . . . . .	1,31,25,000 <sup>1</sup>
Opium . . . . .	3,88,08,000	Opium . . . . .	90,59,000
Land Revenue . . . . .	41,97,000	Land Revenue . . . . .	12,21,000
Excise . . . . .	44,39,000	Excise . . . . .	11,55,000
Stamps . . . . .	26,47,000	Stamps . . . . .	7,19,000 <sup>2</sup>
Forest . . . . .	27,21,000	Forests . . . . .	39,02,000 <sup>3</sup>
Registration . . . . .	1,65,000	Registration . . . . .	29,000
Tributes from Indian States . . . . .	84,86,000	Railways . . . . .	29,40,05,000
Railways (net receipts). . . . .	34,97,13,000	Irrigation . . . . .	18,70,000
Irrigation (net receipts) . . . . .	10,36,000	Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	84,61,000
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts) . . . . .	58,07,000	Debt Services . . . . .	15,74,34,000
Interest Receipts . . . . .	3,10,13,000	Civil Administration . . . . .	11,31,39,000
Civil Administration . . . . .	84,21,000	Currency and Mint . . . . .	74,85,000
Currency and Mint . . . . .	2,43,70,000	Civil Works . . . . .	1,68,98,000
Civil Works . . . . .	17,45,000	Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,97,15,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	46,90,000	Military Services . . . . .	56,72,49,000
Military Receipts . . . . .	1,80,49,000	Extraordinary Items . . . . .	7,00,000
Extraordinary Items . . . . .	1,87,65,000		
Total . . . . .	125,25,65,000	Total . . . . .	125,25,65,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes Rs. 4,56,000 for capital outlay on Salt Works.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Rs. 7,09,000 for capital outlay on Security Printing Press.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Rs. 7,14,000 for Forest capital outlay.

## 126 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Governments for 1927-28 (Budget estimates):—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads of Revenue.	1927-1928	Heads of Expenditure.	1927-1928
	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue . . . . .	36,46,17,259	Land Revenue . . . . .	4,28,62,511
Stamps . . . . .	13,35,20,200	Stamps . . . . .	30,94,465
Excise . . . . .	19,18,69,100	Excise . . . . .	2,12,50,244
Taxes on Income . . . . .	30,99,000	Forests . . . . .	8,46,80,001
Forests . . . . .	5,64,12,100	Registration . . . . .	72,27,802
Registration . . . . .	1,46,75,900	Scheduled Taxes . . . . .	36,000
Scheduled Taxes . . . . .	42,04,000	Assignments & Contributions	—
Interest . . . . .	2,31,60,400	Interest . . . . .	3,60,58,705
Receipts by Civil Department	3,61,73,250	Salaries, etc., of Civil Depts.	52,51,14,929
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,79,23,882	Miscellaneous . . . . .	7,15,20,772
Railways . . . . .	3,72,000	Railways . . . . .	84,600
Irrigation . . . . .	6,37,39,682	Irrigation . . . . .	7,23,20,149
Civil Works . . . . .	72,12,200	Civil Works . . . . .	12,86,79,029
Assignments & Contributions	—	Extraordinary Items . . . . .	—
Extraordinary Items . . . . .	1,78,98,000		
Total . . . . .	93,48,76,973	Total . . . . .	93,74,35,207

The estimated capital expenditure of the Central Government on State railways in 1927-28 was 28,318,600*l.*, and initial expenditure on New Delhi, 700,000*l.*

The following table shows the receipts of both the Central and Provincial Governments from the most important sources of revenue in recent years.

Year ended March 31	Land <sup>1</sup>	Opium	Salt <sup>2</sup>	Stamps	Excise <sup>3</sup>	Cus- toms <sup>4</sup>	Taxes on In- come <sup>5</sup>	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1920-21 *	31,975	3,534	6,764	10,957	20,436	31,898	22,193 <sup>7</sup>	25,014	8,796
1923-24	84,896	4,248	10,015	12,710	19,405	80,696	18,493	32,732	7,171
1924-25	85,886	3,798	7,890	13,269	19,518	45,753	16,229	37,260	7,106
1925-26	36,862	4,150	6,380	13,656	19,897	47,780	16,120	34,434	6,287
1926-27 *	36,557	4,185	6,700	13,374	19,977	47,697	16,115	32,850	6,207
1927-28 *	36,882	3,881	7,000	13,617	19,636	48,734	17,260	35,008	6,478

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation.

<sup>2</sup> The salt duty was raised in 1923, and reduced to previous level in 1924.

<sup>3</sup> The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province.

<sup>4</sup> Liquors, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals, manufactured articles, are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived. Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice, on jute (imposed in 1916), on tea (imposed in 1916, abolished in 1927), and on hides (imposed in 1919); and of excise duties on motor spirit (imposed in 1917), and on kerosene (imposed in 1922). The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence was prohibited in July, 1917, but the prohibition was withdrawn during 1920-21.

<sup>5</sup> Includes the proceeds of a super-tax imposed in 1917.

<sup>6</sup> The figures for 1920-21 and later have been converted at the rate of Rs.10 to the £.

<sup>7</sup> Includes the proceeds of an excess profits duty imposed in April, 1919.

\* Estimates.

**Land Revenue.**—This is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently at the end of the 18th century; while it i

fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1926-27 (revised estimate) as follows:—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General . . . . .	6,77,000	Punjab . . . . .	2,81,51,000
Baluchistan . . . . .	10,66,000	Burma . . . . .	5,30,00,000
N.W. Frontier Province . . . . .	23,62,000	Shan States Federation . . . . .	4,93,000
Madras . . . . .	7,40,05,000	Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	1,69,42,000
Bombay . . . . .	5,23,10,000	Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	2,34,82,000
Bengal . . . . .	3,09,44,000	Assam . . . . .	1,09,38,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	6,97,97,000	Coorg . . . . .	3,68,000

*Opium.*—In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is practically confined to the United Provinces. Opium is also grown in many of the Indian States of Central and Northern India. Public auctions at Calcutta were discontinued from April 1926. Export to China was prohibited in 1913; and in June 1926 the Government of India decided to reduce progressively exports of opium from India, except for strictly medical and scientific purposes, so as to extinguish them altogether at the end of 1935. The maximum for each country is fixed, and a reduction of 10 per cent of the 1926 exports is made each year.

*Army Expenditure.*—The expenditure in recent years on military services is given as follows:—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rs. Crores		Rs. Crores
1922	69.81	1926	55.43
1923	65.27	1927 (Estimates)	55.03
1924	56.23	1928 (Estimates)	51.54
1925	55.63		

*Debt.*—On March 31, 1927, out of a total debt of 975.54 crores (sterling portion converted at 1s. 6d. = R. 1), 654.42 crores were productive in railways, telegraphs and irrigation; 201.71 crores were unproductive; and 119.41 crores were incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments.

*Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance.*—The revenue and expenditure of each Government, Central and Provincial, in 1926-27 (revised estimates) were as follows:—

Government	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India, Central . . . . .	1,29,97,48,000	1,29,97,48,000
Madras . . . . .	16,54,08,000	16,17,81,000
Bombay . . . . .	15,79,80,000	16,99,36,000
Bengal . . . . .	10,49,30,000	10,81,88,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	18,21,85,000	12,74,81,000
Punjab . . . . .	11,95,30,000	12,68,56,000
Burma . . . . .	10,43,75,000	11,84,01,000
Shan States Federation . . . . .	48,99,000	50,70,000
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	5,72,01,000	6,13,35,000
Central Provinces . . . . .	5,38,51,000	5,94,10,000
Assam . . . . .	2,58,04,000	2,59,87,000
Coorg . . . . .	12,92,000	13,88,000

*Local Funds.*—The above excludes the revenue and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is

derived mainly from rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes; and of the latter from cesses on land. The gross income for 1925-26 of all municipalities was Rs.41,75,84,000. The gross expenditure was Rs.41,29,51,000. The income of district and local boards was Rs.14,05,42,000, and the expenditure Rs.13,65,74,000.

### Defence.

The defence forces of India consist of units of the Royal Air Force, units of the British Regular Army, the Indian Army, the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, the Indian Army Reserve and the Indian State Forces. With the exception of the last, these forces are administered by the Air Vice-Marshal and the headquarters staff of the Army in India respectively, under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief, who is the Army-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The military forces are organised into the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and the Burma Independent district; each Command contains a number of districts and independent brigades. The garrison of Aden has been recently transferred from the Indian to the Home Command.

The British regular forces in India are paid by the Indian exchequer. They are organised in brigades and divisions with the Indian Army, the normal proportion being 1 British battalion to 3 Indian. There are 19½ Indian Pack Batteries. The personnel of the remaining batteries of Horse, Field and Garrison Artillery is wholly British except for a proportion of Indian drivers. The Tank Corps and Royal Air Force are wholly British.

The Auxiliary Force, organised under the Indian Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, is confined to persons of British extraction. Enrolment is voluntary, but entails periodical training extending to 64 hours annually for infantry and 80 hours for other arms. The force is liable to be called out or embodied for local service within strictly defined limits, and acts as a second line to the permanent garrison of India. Its strength in 1927 was 32,700.

The Indian Territorial Force was brought into existence in 1920, and is organised on the lines of a militia, with an annual training of 28 days. It is intended to form a second line to the regular Indian Army in time of war, the whole of its personnel being liable to general service. Its strength in 1927 was 20,000.

The Army in India Reserve has been recently constituted, in 2 classes: class A, of men with 3 years' combined army and reserve service; class B, of men up to 15 years' combined service. Strength in 1927 was 29,924.

The Indian State Forces are raised and maintained by Indian States, and are trained under the supervision of British officers, who act in an advisory capacity. Strength, in 1927, 28,500.

The composition of the forces in India was, in 1927, except for Indian State Forces, as follows:—

	Cavalry Regiments	R.H.A. Batteries	R.F.A. Batteries	Medium Batteries	Pack Batteries	S. & M. Field Troops	S. & M. Field Companies	Infantry Battalions	Pioneer Battalions	Armoured Car Companies
British	5	4	44	9	6	—	—	45	—	8
Indian	21	—	—	—	19½	4	24½	127½	10½	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding 20 Infantry and 3 Pioneer Training Battalions.

AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

	Cavalry Regiments	R.F. & R.G.A. Batteries	Engineering Units	Railway Battalions	Infantry Battalions	M.G. Corps Units	R.A.S. Corps Units	University Training Corps
Auxiliary Force : : : .	11	20	5	19	25	12	5	—
Territorial Force : : : .	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	8

The strength of the British army in India in 1927 was 60,223, and of the Indian Army 167,562. The Field Army is organised in 4 divisions and 5 cavalry brigades.

The supply and transport services are provided by the Indian Army Service Corps. The medical services of the British troops are provided by the Royal Army Medical Corps, and those of the Indian Army by the Indian Medical Service.

There are units of the Indian Army serving in Iraq, Palestine, and Colonial stations. These are paid by the British exchequer.

The 7th Light Cavalry, the 16th Light Cavalry, the 2/1st Madras Pioneers, the 4/19th Hyderabad Regt., the 5th Royal Battn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the 1/7th Rajput Regt., the 1/14th Punjab Regt., and the 2/1st Punjab Regt. have been selected for Indianisation. Ten Indian gentlemen are now nominated annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to enable them to qualify for commissions in the Indian Army. The preliminary education is given at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.

The Royal Air Force in India comprises 6 squadrons organised in 3 wings of 2 squadrons each; the Aircraft Depot and Aircraft Parks are directly under R.A.F. Headquarters, India. Its establishment is 218 officers and 1,757 British and 138 Indian other ranks.

The charges voted for 1926-27 (Budget) were 59,17,79,000 rupees (army, 54,10,84,000; marine, 78,80,000; military engineer services, 4,28,15,000).

On February 9, 1926, it was officially announced that a Royal Indian Navy was to be established. This is now in process of formation, the nucleus of the new force being furnished by the former Royal Indian Marine. To begin with, the sea-going units of the R.I.N. will comprise 4 sloops, 2 surveying ships and 2 patrol vessels.

### Agriculture and Industry.

*Agriculture, Land Tenure, &c.*—The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, was, according to the census of 1921, a little more than 229 millions out of a total population of 318 millions. In most of the provinces there is a Department of Land Records, and in every province a Department of Agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces; an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of private students and of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges; a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c.; an Imperial Institute for veterinary research and the preparation of sera and antitoxins, and an Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Improved varieties of crops have been

introduced in 7,413,000 acres, the average increased value of the produce being nearly seven and a half crores of rupees.

In provinces where the *zamindāri* tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of the United Provinces and Madras the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In provinces where the *raiyatwārī* (or *ryotwārī*) tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *raiyatwārī* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindār* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows in 1924-25 the latest available returns of the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed:—

Province	Zamindari and Village Communities			Raiyatwārī, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.
Bengal (22-23) .	49,175,515	45,787,685	2,91,57,672	—	—	—
Madras (23-24) .	20,628,376	11,924,946	86,05,620	62,091,536	30,394,089	6,42,38,856
Bombay (including Sind) 20-21	3,912,380	(a)	(a)	74,046,150	18,115,805	4,38,37,570
United Provinces (21-22) .	67,823,179	45,875,787	6,99,58,020	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa (21-22) .	53,111,840	34,002,189	1,56,60,537	—	—	—
Punjab (24-25) .	56,319,999	20,661,970	5,17,06,888	—	—	—
Burma (24-25) .	—	—	—	155,652,667	13,212,192	5,73,13,062
Central Provinces and Berār (24-5)	40,428,620	13,912,760	2,10,84,931	23,671,990 <sup>1</sup>	(b)	(b)
Assam (24-25) .	5,620,917	(a)	14,90,435	27,547,083	7,469,398	90,44,405
N.-W. Fron. Prov. (24-25) .	8,383,452	2,276,010	25,91,271	—	—	—
Ajmer-Marwara (24-25) .	1,770,921	495,271	3,45,584	—	—	—
Delhi (24-25) .	397,774	488,188	4,51,855	—	—	—
Coorg (22-23) .	—	—	—	1,012,260	163,838	3,59,782
Parganā Manpur (24-25) .	—	—	—	31,846	6,185	16,027

(a) Included under Raiyatwārī, &c. (b) Included under Zamindāri.

<sup>1</sup> Includes 12,481,540 acres of Government Forest.

The following table shows the total acreage in all India under the chief crops and the production in two years:—

Names of crops	1925-26		1926-27	
	Area Sown Acres	Yield Tons	Area Sown Acres	Yield Tons
Rice . . . . .	82,378,000	30,737,000	79,328,000	29,686,000
Wheat . . . . .	30,471,000	8,696,000	31,272,000	8,941,000

Name of crops	1925-26		1926-27	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Sugarcane . . . . .	2,680,000	2,977,000	2,921,000	3,284,000
Linseed . . . . .	3,596,000	402,000	3,848,000	407,000
Rape & mustard . . . . .	5,546,000	909,000	5,509,000	986,000
Sesamum . . . . .	5,024,000	421,000	4,787,000	411,000
Groundnut . . . . .	3,973,000	1,999,000	4,292,000	2,035,000
		Bales		Bales
Cotton . . . . .	28,491,000	6,250,000	24,875,000	4,960,000
Jute . . . . .	3,115,000	8,940,000	3,847,000	12,182,000
		lbs.		lbs.
Tea . . . . .	727,700	363,506,000	789,700	392,917,800
Rubber . . . . .	132,600	19,970,200	138,000	23,002,700
		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye
Indigo . . . . .	135,800	28,200	99,400	18,100

The net cultivated area actually sown in British India in 1925-26 was 225,845,051 acres.

Of the total area under irrigation in 1925-26, 24,358,920 acres were irrigated by canals; 5,809,000 acres by tanks; 11,720,000 acres by wells; and 5,677,000 acres by other sources. The average area irrigated by Government Works rose from 26,750,000 acres in 1918-20 to 28,100,000 acres in 1925-26. The net return on capital outlay was 7·41 per cent.

*Livestock Census*, in British India (exclusive of Baluchistan), 1924-25: oxen, 120,840,000; buffaloes, 30,612,000; sheep, 23,233,000; goats, 39,237,000; horses and ponies, 1,719,000; mules, 70,000; donkeys, 1,411,000; camels, 505,000.

*Forests*.—The lands under the direct control of the State Forest Department are classified as 'Reserved Forests' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, &c., or for the protection of water supply, &c.), 'Protected Forests,' and 'Unclassed' forest land. The following table shows the extent of these areas in 1925-26:—

	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Madras . . . . .	10,012	—	323	19,340
Bombay (including Sind) . . . . .	13,773	1,229	—	15,002
Bengal . . . . .	5,278	1,800	3,445	10,529
United Provinces . . . . .	5,185	4	39	5,228
Punjab . . . . .	1,652	4,372	671	6,695
Burma . . . . .	28,872	—	95,374	123,746
Federated Shan States . . . . .	3,088	—	21,542	24,630
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	1,785	994	1	2,780
Central Provinces (including Berar) . . . . .	19,677	—	—	19,677
Assam . . . . .	5,957	—	14,814	20,771
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	236	—	9	245
Baluchistan (portions under Br. Ad.) . . . . .	313	—	472	785
Ajmer . . . . .	142	—	—	142
Coorg . . . . .	519	—	—	519
Andamans . . . . .	52	—	2,139	2,191
Total, 1925-26 . . . . .	103,041	8,405	138,884	252,280

The net revenue from the State forests in 1925-26 was about Rs. 2,59,07,623.

*The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1924-25 cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained; and the area under irrigation.*

Administrations	Area according to Survey	Net Area according to Survey, excluding Indian States	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Area Irrigated
			Net Area actually Sown	Current Fallows	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras . . . . .	91,699,390	91,699,390	33,338,764	10,067,658	12,465,791	21,514,917	13,117,333	9,112,514
Bombay (including Sind) . . . . .	97,420,473	78,858,873	31,916,727	11,034,492	6,380,625	19,757,741	9,269,288	4,279,635
Bengal . . . . .	52,601,158	49,128,398	23,528,300	4,682,614	6,206,609	10,190,451	4,515,424	1,133,115
United Provinces . . . . .	72,948,741	68,300,509	35,121,181	3,155,732	10,431,023	10,052,631	9,322,301	8,435,261
Punjab . . . . .	65,474,908	62,259,886	26,939,673	3,169,395	15,441,817	12,550,342	2,165,509	13,082,912
Burma . . . . .	155,652,667	155,652,667	17,046,450	3,741,071	60,391,737	54,794,895	19,678,514	1,449,821
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	71,417,061	53,082,341	26,268,600	5,519,110	6,374,372	7,860,950	7,459,309	5,279,926
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	83,913,928	63,953,201	24,895,284	3,085,181	14,836,112	4,841,063	16,442,970	1,015,686
Assam . . . . .	41,229,440	33,168,000	5,975,092	1,790,307	16,177,364	5,510,500	3,714,737	434,071
N.-W. Frontier Prov. . . . .	8,524,252	8,383,452	2,239,254	588,786	2,687,791	2,640,297	359,031	872,272
Ajmer-Merwara and Mánpur Parganá . . . . .	1,802,267	1,802,267	356,933	155,339	325,517	852,067	112,411	110,417
Coorg . . . . .	1,012,260	1,012,260	136,022	173,318	11,690	334,045	357,185	3,908
Delhi . . . . .	367,774	367,774	217,968	15,961	62,895	70,950	—	29,358
Total . . . . .	743,764,319	667,664,018	226,980,248	47,178,964	152,938,343	150,971,049	86,514,012	45,298,891



*Industries.*—The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths. Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood-carving and metal-working. One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the average number of persons employed being about 825,000. The area under tea in 1926 was about 739,700 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 420,600; Bengal, 188,700; Bihar and Orissa, 2,100; United Provinces, 6,600; Punjab, 9,600; Madras and Coorg, 52,000; Tripura (Bengal), 6,000; and the Travancore State, 54,000. The production was, in 1926, 393 million lb. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1926-27 were: to United Kingdom, 292,502,000 lb.; Canada, 11,528,000 lb.; United States, 7,620,000 lb.; Persia, 5,924,000 lb.; and to Australasia, 8,754,000 lb. The total exports were 340,904,000 lb. in 1924-25; 326,545,000 lb. in 1925-26; and 350,502,000 lb. in 1926-27.

Some statistics for 1925 of mills, factories, &c., subject to the Indian Factories Act, are given as follows for British India (*excluding* Indian States and Government factories.)

Class of Industry	No of Establishments	No. of Persons	Class of Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons
Cotton spinning and weaving mills . . .	279	332,000	Tea factories . . .	822	60,800
Jute mills . . .	88	342,000	Foundries . . .	74	4,100
Cotton ginning and pressing factories	1,995	143,000	Saw mills . . .	201	17,100
Railway and tramway workshops . . .	74	74,600	Petroleum refineries . . .	16	13,400
Rice mills . . .	1,226	64,600	Woollen mills . . .	7	7,000
General engineering . . .	229	31,300	Sugar factories . . .	48	13,600
Electrical works . . .	43	6,000	Stone works . . .	6	600
Printing presses . . .	260	21,400	Oil mills . . .	195	9,600
Tanneries and leather works . . .	82	6,000	Kerosene tinning and packing works . . .	26	9,800
Jute presses . . .	111	32,800	Motor works and coach building . . .	82	5,700
Tile and brick factories	71	8,300	Tobacco factories . . .	14	6,700
Shipbuilding . . .	23	24,200	Paper mills . . .	7	4,700
			Lac factories . . .	16	2,500
			Silk mills . . .	5	1,600

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the number of spindles in all India in 1925-26 was 8,403,336, and of looms, 154,591. The production of yarn in 1926-27 was 807 million lbs. and of woven goods, 539 million lbs.

*Companies.*—On March 31, 1926, there were 5,311 joint stock companies incorporated in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad and Travancore, and in operation, with paid-up capital of Rs. 2,77,29,86,000 (exclusive of Hyderabad).

*Co-operative Societies.*—In 1925-26, there were in British India and the Indian States 71,140 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 2,328,000.

*Mineral Production.*—The quantity and value of the minerals produced in India in 1926 were as follows (£1 = Rs. 13.4).

# 134 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Coal . . . tons	20,999,167	7,574,509	Silver . . ounces	5,126,088	663,063
Gold . . . ounces	284,158	1,024,236	Zinc ore . . tons	43,056 <sup>1</sup>	321,177
Manganese ore . tons	1,014,928	2,59,455	Copper-matte do	11,441	334,184
Salt . . . tons	1,638,749	836,830	Steatite . . tons	9,673	11,213
Saltpetre . . cwt.s.	98,830 <sup>1</sup>	98,846	Chr-unite do	33,382	30,810
Mica . . . do.	89,947 <sup>1</sup>	820,901	Clays . . . do	192,884	32,807
Lead . . . tons	362,910	1,690,505	Gypsum . . do	33,136	5,704
Tungsten ore . do	1,484	57,535	Diamonds carats	68'6	2,131
Ruby, sapphire carats	Not reported	34,834	Magnesite tons	30,461	20,444
Iron ore . . . tons	1,654,295	349,676	Ochre . . . do	1,875	2,277
Jaderte . . . cwt.s.	2,139 <sup>1</sup>	35,091	Bauxite . . do	4,956	2,744
Tin-ore . . . tons	3,548	455,362	Petroleum gallons	280,360,326	7,305,509

<sup>1</sup> Exports.

The average number of persons employed daily in the mining industry in 1926 was 185,749, and the output per head employed was 113 tons.

## Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India :—

Years	Imports		Exports and Re-Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1922-23 . .	246,19,24,109	63,57,96,096	316,07,16,915	3,01,71,845
1923-24 . .	287,18,41,771	53,20,40,566	363,37,63,664	3,67,32,510
1924-25 . .	253,36,36,605	99,19,81,987	400,24,27,531	5,16,81,392
1925-26 . .	236,00,12,555	55,48,77,580	380,81,21,842	3,33,91,668
1926-27 . .	240,91,33,940	41,53,20,573	311,05,04,300	2,21,13,404

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1923	232,70,76,898	63,04,40,017	295,75,16,910
1924	227,61,22,882	52,20,27,403	279,81,50,285
1925	246,62,53,331	99,17,79,407	345,80,33,238
1926	226,17,77,961	55,40,31,421	281,58,09,382
1927	231,31,57,818	41,31,45,379	272,63,03,692

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923	314,32,52,508	2,78,13,278	317,10,65,876
1924	361,91,08,376	3,53,40,055	365,46,49,531
1925	393,17,44,498	4,91,37,292	403,08,81,790
1926	385,32,69,476	3,51,68,068	388,84,37,544
1927	309,44,55,848	2,00,35,279	311,44,91,122

Of the exports of merchandise in 1926-27 Rs. 801,48,58,284 represented the products of the country. Rs. 8,00,97,559 were re-exports of imported foreign merchandise.

The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The accounts present the countries from which the goods have been consigned to India and the countries for which goods shipped from India are intended. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin.

In many cases the Indian States impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in 1926-27 :—

	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	87,03,01,406	—	25,47,85,330	21,43,38,790	111,85,85,878	23,22,97,288
Exports.	134,64,53,387	59,759	39,81,96,185	38,84,12,713	72,09,52,467	26,54,10,661

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923	41,32,39,178	20,94,32,869	13,30,632	2,58,86,213
1924	29,25,81,532	22,10,27,280	6,67,517	3,40,47,193
1925	74,28,97,987	24,28,07,337	36,32,121	4,20,66,671
1926	35,22,99,438	19,89,70,504	37,53,564	2,77,29,854
1927	19,50,12,002	21,76,84,160	10,06,554	1,89,53,825

Gold is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and much of it is imported in small bars.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1926 and 1927 :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1925-26 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.	1925-26 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.
United Kingdom . . .	115,32,02,107	110,53,84,591	77,72,27,431	68,88,78,453
France . . . . .	8,23,87,751	8,55,66,145	21,10,97,992	18,81,27,104
Germany . . . . .	13,30,78,742	16,90,71,877	26,77,38,451	21,89,22,007
Austria . . . . .	80,74,814	1,10,82,788	25,66,060	25,78,800
Hungary . . . . .	43,01,329	60,83,885	8,000	2,250
Italy . . . . .	4,25,07,226	6,16,11,411	18,88,50,821	11,34,76,442
Belgium . . . . .	6,13,06,742	6,80,08,052	12,34,47,376	8,77,20,155
Netherlands . . . .	3,69,24,514	4,66,26,070	7,60,18,741	6,21,97,520
Spain . . . . .	16,77,615	20,58,891	4,77,97,328	2,74,05,098
Russia . . . . .	6,05,018	51,66,687	19,43,611	9,12,788
China (including Hong Kong) . . . . .	8,45,07,477	4,20,78,644	18,29,27,076	14,15,61,927
Japan . . . . .	18,19,00,392	16,47,24,110	56,65,79,649	41,00,75,270
Ceylon . . . . .	1,69,10,510	1,37,14,918	14,68,58,019	14,44,04,994
Straits Settlements .	5,05,98,291	5,82,12,992	9,81,40,828	9,32,09,116
Java, Borneo and Sumatra . . . . .	15,03,70,868	15,75,44,316	6,20,80,358	4,40,79,584
Arabia . . . . .	54,24,477	44,71,888	1,7,03,191	1,80,82,699
Persia . . . . .	2,14,82,858	1,98,15,908	2,35,64,972	2,49,57,622
Egypt . . . . .	40,92,608	42,11,277	4,74,67,877	3,84,32,196

# 136 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1925-26 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.	1925-26 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba . . . . .	4,06,94,180	2,55,31,969	1,73,68,228	1,74,57,180
Other E. African ports	51,92,216	88,63,555	1,97,33,975	1,94,07,677
Mauritius (including Seychelles) . . . .	54,96,801	1,17,667	1,88,11,840	1,69,88,252
United States . . . .	15,07,35,184	18,23,80,518	39,49,34,165	38,68,37,467
South America . . . .	59,174	1,97,196	10,06,61,581	9,53,05,510
Australia . . . . .	1,44,19,346	1,69,60,876	7,54,03,014	7,78,02,565

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows :—

	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	33,08,55,251	38,36,39,966	82,23,23,038	74,56,46,780
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	20,86,20,050	20,50,64,269	199,98,22,236	138,68,15,036
III. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured . .	168,29,67,434	168,30,64,177	89,56,95,699	85,80,95,419
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post . . . . .	3,83,35,226	4,13,89,401	3,05,80,227	2,88,01,049
Total . . . . .	226,17,77,961	231,31,57,813	374,84,21,200	301,43,58,234

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1926-27 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1926-27 Rs.		1926-27 Rs.
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) .	65,04,73,976	Jute (raw) . . . . .	26,78,04,139
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included) .	19,16,50,530	„ (manufactured) . . . .	53,18,08,673
Metals, and ores . . . . .	23,85,06,937	Cotton (raw) . . . . .	58,60,31,470
Machinery and mill work .	13,63,14,328	„ (manufactured) including twist and yarn . . . . .	10,74,85,517
Silk (raw & manufactured) .	4,59,70,809	Rice . . . . .	33,19,35,990
Oils . . . . .	9,18,78,486	Wheat and wheat flour .	4,03,44,943
Chemicals . . . . .	2,44,35,046	Other grain and pulse .	2,01,58,668
Hardware . . . . .	5,06,62,385	Tea . . . . .	29,03,77,502
Liquors . . . . .	3,52,35,888	Hides & skins, & leather goods . . . . .	14,67,98,698
Matches . . . . .	75,09,442	Seeds (oil seeds mainly) .	19,08,77,178
Paper and pasteboard . .	3,08,20,183	Lac (excluding lac dye) .	5,47,23,588
Salt . . . . .	1,26,19,874	Wool (raw) . . . . .	3,93,14,109
Woollen goods . . . . .	4,14,38,132	Wool (manufactured) . .	75,13,933
Spices . . . . .	3,12,28,564	Opium . . . . .	2,11,84,750
Provisions . . . . .	5,50,48,611	Oils . . . . .	95,71,284
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	4,01,18,540	Rubber (raw) . . . . .	2,60,14,317
Tobacco . . . . .	2,66,10,669	Indigo . . . . .	4,23,974
Glass . . . . .	2,52,88,239	Other dyes and tans . .	1,13,48,342
Dyeing & tanning substances	2,13,22,772	Paraffin wax . . . . .	1,84,59,689

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1926-27		1926-27
	Rs.		Rs.
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	2,06,59,973	Spices . . . . .	1,55,96,550
Wood and timber . . . . .	73,99,310	Saltpetre . . . . .	12,11,006
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,77,80,802	Coffee . . . . .	1,32,63,158
Soap . . . . .	1,52,41,273	Hemp (raw) . . . . .	82,76,495
Building and engineering materials . . . . .	1,28,90,625	Manganese ore . . . . .	1,49,14,193
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	1,61,76,196	Other kinds of metals and ores . . . . .	5,71,71,485
Paints & painters' materials . . . . .	1,44,32,902	Oilcakes . . . . .	2,52,75,612
Tea-chests . . . . .	62,84,949	Provisions . . . . .	50,82,219
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	1,13,41,401	Fruits and Vegetables . . . . .	89,88,557
Beltng for machinery . . . . .	81,29,062	Tobacco . . . . .	1,04,15,226
Mechanically propelled vehicles . . . . .	5,00,89,515	Silk (raw and cocoons) . . . . .	32,39,518
Stationery . . . . .	81,96,281	Silk (manufactured) . . . . .	2,68,497
Animals, living . . . . .	41,84,005	Coir goods . . . . .	99,07,328
Railway plant and rolling-stock . . . . .	3,26,24,494	Manures . . . . .	1,25,39,756
Books, printed and printed matter . . . . .	56,60,183	Wood . . . . .	1,62,03,967
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	82,82,111	Coal and coke . . . . .	81,83,269
Boots and shoes . . . . .	57,13,164	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery) . . . . .	6,91,550
Umbrellas and fittings . . . . .	52,57,169	Podder, Bran and pollards . . . . .	1,06,24,668
Grain and pulse . . . . .	91,68,868		
Coal and coke . . . . .	35,68,711		

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows :—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from	£	£	£	£
India . . . . .	78,872,953	80,099,083	57,638,068	65,912,962
Exports to India—				
British produce . . . . .	90,577,148	86,047,757	81,755,046	85,057,854
Foreign and colonial . . . . .	1,114,241	1,187,275	1,402,313	1,291,598

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (British returns) :—

	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£
Corn Offals . . . . .	1,240,267	1,233,259	956,698
Tea . . . . .	24,269,116	22,230,031	21,084,861
Wheat . . . . .	6,101,012	5,268,819	1,781,066
Rice . . . . .	1,344,985	1,238,325	617,007
Cotton (Raw) . . . . .	6,144,175	5,159,917	2,670,934
Hides . . . . .	58,332	187,487	147,688
Skins, Goat . . . . .	442,387	858,584	688,038
Manganese Ore . . . . .	752,062	742,047	343,613
Rubber . . . . .	498,147	1,350,724	1,163,468
Cotton Seeds . . . . .	1,864,328	2,501,865	890,203
Flax Seeds . . . . .	2,607,033	3,376,181	732,863
Gums and Resins . . . . .	1,280,511	1,300,889	951,424
Jute . . . . .	5,421,072	5,567,028	5,629,111
Teak . . . . .	790,104	704,166	918,947
Wool, Sheep's . . . . .	3,151,698	3,599,903	2,274,781
Leather . . . . .	4,000,611	4,756,355	4,087,453
Petroleum Spirit . . . . .	889,420	593,369	115,440
Coir Yarn . . . . .	573,903	688,581	541,742
Jute Manufactures . . . . .	2,739,002	3,423,414	3,114,442

## Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India:—

Nationality of Vessels	1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British	2,087	5,419,050	2,068	5,644,908	2,208	6,065,711	2,074	5,792,200	2,048	5,745,050
British Indian	334	171,757	346	183,345	284	126,140	272	94,110	327	113,978
Foreign	533	1,642,473	649	2,139,841	720	2,356,608	698	2,350,170	692	2,426,734
Native	630	65,059	692	68,237	720	65,128	739	65,515	627	53,694
Total	3,534	7,298,339	3,755	8,036,331	3,932	8,613,587	3,783	8,301,995	3,694	8,346,456
Cleared :										
British	2,276	6,240,024	2,241	6,272,649	2,319	6,463,955	2,158	6,159,510	2,118	6,051,524
British Indian	395	144,733	358	140,398	315	147,054	312	120,374	346	126,555
Foreign	569	1,745,021	640	2,092,497	727	2,363,312	741	2,493,650	705	2,459,273
Native	655	66,354	712	71,440	729	63,154	629	59,555	587	56,273
Total	3,895	8,146,132	3,951	8,577,484	4,090	9,042,485	3,840	8,833,589	3,756	8,693,625
Total entered and cleared	7,429	15,494,471	7,706	16,613,815	8,022	17,656,072	7,623	17,135,584	7,450	17,040,081

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows :—

	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£
Tobacco . . . . .	667,128	690,146	833,114
Drugs . . . . .	577,378	614,001	613,983
Painters' Colours . . . . .	471,079	519,619	518,817
Cotton Yarns . . . . .	3,140,658	2,407,454	2,360,009
Cotton Goods, piece . . . . .	40,338,142	35,265,054	34,054,822
Cotton Goods, others . . . . .	1,090,229	1,120,113	1,043,294
Implements and Tools . . . . .	454,153	487,864	588,529
Machinery . . . . .	8,999,143	9,215,920	7,878,793
Iron and Steel and Manufactures . . . . .	10,452,659	10,675,981	8,999,449
Brass and Manufactures . . . . .	1,283,768	923,209	748,389
Copper and Manufactures . . . . .	474,025	302,186	307,484
Soap . . . . .	841,523	923,473	1,026,85
Paper . . . . .	9,27,753	870,343	833,069
Rubber Manufactures . . . . .	573,715	765,119	858,572
Locomotives . . . . .	851,673	1,078,857	561,635
Wagons and Trucks . . . . .	1,573,466	1,538,780	1,948,350
Motor Cars and parts . . . . .	777,816	1,040,287	946,021
Woollen piece goods . . . . .	1,243,161	1,265,184	1,33,072

The total imports and exports of the largest ports in private merchandise in 1926-27 were, in rupees: Bombay, 147.4 crores; Calcutta, 207.0 crores; Karachi, 54.5 crores; Rangoon, 55.8 crores; Madras, 33.1 crores; Chittagong, 9.4 crores; Tuticorin, 5.7 crores.

The tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interport trade was 16,338,993 tons in 1926-27; and cleared 16,933,769 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years :—

	1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage
Built . . . . .	101	5,237	88	5,007	56	2,094	25	1,151	68	1,242
Registered . . . . .	136	20,346	116	7,901	124	11,149	65	5,215	120	2,215

## Communications.

### I. RAILWAYS.

Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1919-20. 36,735	1921-22 37,266	1923-24 38,033	1925-26 38,579
1920-21. 37,029	1922-23 37,618	1924-25 38,270	1926-27 39,049

The railways open on March 31, 1927, included 28,004 miles of Imperial State lines and 5,044 miles of Indian State lines. There are 871 miles of new railway lines to be opened in 1927-28.

The gauges of the Indian railways in 1925-26 were: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (19,367 miles); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3½in. (15,932 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (3,750 miles).

The total capital at charge on Railways to the end of 1926-27, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was Rs. 7,88,66,66,000. From 1924-25 Railway Finance has been separated from the general finances of Government. The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka was purchased by the State in April, 1926.

Passengers arrived in 1926-27, 604,371,800; aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock, 85,833,000; gross earnings on railways, 112.35 crores; working expenses, 69.7 crores; net earnings, 42.65 crores; average return on the capital at charge 5.41 per cent. The net gain to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was 7.89 crores. The railway staff in 1926-27 numbered 4,998 Europeans and 757,555 Indians; total, 762,553.

India and Ceylon are connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamer plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon.

## II. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

On March 31, 1927, there were 20,737 post-offices and 55,441 letter-boxes.

In the year 1926-27, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 1,134,666,000; of newspapers 82,823,000; of parcels 16,025,000; and of packets 97,214,000; being a total of 1,330,728,000.

There were 12,012 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1927. Statistics of the Government telegraphs for 1926-27 :— Miles of wire, 511,866; miles of line, 3,112; receipts, 2.46 crores; charges, 2.55 crores; paid messages, 19,027,12.

The number of wireless stations maintained and worked by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, was 24 on March 31, 1927, of which six were post stations available for general public correspondence with ships at sea, and the remainder were inland stations.

The telephone system is in the hands of the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department, but telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, by private companies, under licences from the Government. On March 31, 1927, there were 18 telephone exchanges, with 28,384 connections, established by the licensed companies, and 271 exchanges with 17,115 connections established by the Department.

## Money and Credit.

The total value of whole rupees coined and issued in the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1926-27 inclusive was Rs. 6,47,56,95,779 including coinages for the Indian States. The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in five years was as follows :—

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923	67,86,236	5,23,361	52,500	93,400	74,55,497
1924	50,00,791	21,52,454	50,000	1,39,300	73,42,555
1925	45,36,200	38,04,037	123,300	2,65,383	87,28,920
1926	64,33,512	45,13,084	2,500	6,52,970	1,16,02,066
1927	50,49,435	28,92,326	—	7,21,909	86,63,670

A branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay at the end of 1917, but since April, 1919, the Branch Mint has been closed.

In August, 1926, the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance submitted their report, including the recommendation of the stabilisation of the rupee at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d. (gold). In



March, 1927, the Indian Currency Act made this stabilization statutory. A bill to constitute a Reserve Bank to control currency and credit was withdrawn in February, 1928, by the Finance Member in consequence of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

Since 1900, rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands. The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and during the year 1912-13, and half such profit for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 were placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government. Any profit arising from this source is at present credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve. On June 30, 1927, the Reserve amounted to 40,000,000.

Notes of the values of one, two-and-a-half, five, ten, fifty, and a hundred rupees are legal tender throughout British India. The total value of notes in circulation on March 31, 1927, including the notes held in Government treasuries and the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, was Rs. 1,84,13,21,714.

*Banks.*—The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits,' at the Imperial Bank of India on Dec. 31 of the years 1925 and 1926 :—

	1925	1926
	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up Capital . . .	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve . . . . .	4,82,50,000	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits . . .	5,46,44,000	6,45,36,000
Other Deposits . . .	77,83,83,000	73,80,70,000

There were 18 exchange banks doing business in India in 1925, and their deposits in India were Rs. 70,54,57,000.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for five years :—

	Depositors	Balance at end of Year, in Rupees
1922-23	2,044,000	23,19,99,000
1923-24	2,089,000	24,78,83,000
1924-25	2,164,000	25,63,95,000
1925-26	2,317,000	27,23,15,000
1926-27	2,518,000	29,50,90,000

### Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India are as follows :—

The Pie.	4 Annas.
3 " = 1 Pice.	8 " "
4 Pice, or 12 Pie = 1 Anna.	16 " = 1 Rupee.
2 Annas.	

The average rate of exchange of the rupee has been : 1923-24, ls. 4.46d. ; 1924-25, ls. 5.51d. ; 1925-26, ls. 6.08d. ; and 1926-27, ls. 5.902d.

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains troy), .916 tme.

A hundred thousand rupees is called 1 lakh and is written thus : Rs. 1,00,000 ; and one hundred lakhs is called 1 crore and is written thus :

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Rs. 1,00,00,000. A lakh of rupees when the rupee is 1s. 6d. is equivalent to 7,500*l*.

The <i>Mauud</i> of Bengal of 40 <i>sars</i>	= 82·28 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	= 28 lbs. nearly.
„ „ Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly.
„ <i>Tola</i>	= 180 gr.
„ <i>Sir</i> of 80 <i>indus</i>	= 2·057 lb.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning India.

*Specified works relating to Provinces and States are shown under their separate headings.*

1

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Administration: Reports on the various provinces. Annual.  
 Agricultural Statistics of India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Army: Indian Army List.—The Army in India and its Evolution. Calcutta, 1922.  
 Finance: Accounts and Estimates, Explanatory Memorandum. Annual.—Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. Annual.—Financial Statement of the Government of India with discussion in the Legislative Council. Annual.—Home Accounts. Annual.—Income and Expenditure under specified heads. Annual.  
 Gazetteers: The Imperial Gazetteer of India. 2nd ed. 26 vols. completed in 1909.  
 London:—Provincial and District Gazetteers.  
 India List and India Office List. Annual.  
 The Indian States. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Labour Gazette. Monthly. Bombay.  
 Population: Reports on the Census of British India, 1922–24. Calcutta.  
 Statistical Abstract for British India. Annual. London.  
 Quinquennial Review of Education in India.—Annual Narrative of Indian Education. Calcutta.  
 Public Health: Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. Annual.  
 Trade. Annual Statement of the Trade of British India with Foreign Countries, &c. Calcutta.—Review of the Trade of India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 India Trade Journal. Weekly. Calcutta.  
 Summary of Commercial Treaties affecting India. Calcutta.  
 Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India. Annual. London.  
 Report of the Public Services Commission. London, 1917.  
 Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. London, 1918.  
 Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. London, 1919.  
 Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1923.  
 Report of the Superior Civil Services Commission. London, 1924.  
 Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924. London, 1925.  
 Report of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924–25. Calcutta, 1926.  
 Report of the Indian Currency and Finance Commission. London, 1926.  
 Index Numbers of Prices in India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Statistics relating to Joint Stock Companies in India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Statement showing progress of the Co-operative Movement in India. Annual. Calcutta.  
 Report of the India Store Department, London, for 1925–26. London, 1926.  
 Handbook to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department, 1748–1859. Calcutta, 1925.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Agā Khan* (H. H.), India in Transition: a Study in Political Evolution. London, 1918.  
*Age Khub Dekhta*, India To-morrow. London, 1927.  
*Ali* (A. Y.), The Making of India. London, 1925.  
*Ambedkar* (B. R.), The Evolution of Provincial Finance in Modern India. London, 1925.  
*Anderson* (J. D.), The Peoples of India. Cambridge, 1913.  
*Anderson* (G.), British Administration in India. London, 1920.  
*Anderson* (G.), & *Subedar* (M.), The Expansion of British India (1818–1858). London, 1918.

- Archbold* (W. A. J.), *Outlines of Indian Constitutional History*. London, 1926.
- Baden-Powell* (B. H.), *Land Revenue and Tenure in British India*. Revised by Sir W. Holderness to 1907: Appendix to 1912. Oxford, 1912.
- Bald* (C.), *Indian Tax*. 4th ed. Calcutta, 1922.
- Ball* (V.), *The Coal Fields of India*. Calcutta, 1914.
- Banerjee* (D. N.), *The Indian Constitution and its Actual Working*. London, 1926.
- Banerjee* (Sir Surendranath), *A Nation in Making*. London, 1925.
- Basant* (Annie), *India: Bond or Free?* London, 1926.
- Broughton* (G. M.), *Labour in Indian Industries*. Bombay, 1924.
- Brown* (J. Coggin), *India's Mineral Wealth ('India of To-day')*. Bombay, 1923. Notes on Manganese Ores, Antimony, Wolfram, Chromite, Tin, Bauxite, Mica (Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour). Calcutta, 1921.
- Buckley* (R. B.), *The Irrigation Works of India*. London, 1905.
- Chabiani* (H. L.), *Indian Currency and Exchange*. Bombay, 1925.
- Chailley* (Joseph), *Administrative Problems of British India* (English trans.). London, 1910.
- Chand* (Gran), *Financial System of India*. London, 1926.
- Chivrol* (Sir V.), *India, Old and New*, London, 1921.—*India* (The Modern World Series), London, 1923.
- Clarke* (Sir G.), *The Post Office of India*. London, 1921.
- Clove* (A. G.), *Indian Factory Law Administration* (Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour). Calcutta, 1921.
- Coatman* (J.), *India in 1925-26, 1926-27*. Calcutta.
- Cotton* (C. W. E.), *Handbook of Commercial Information for India*. 2nd ed. Calcutta, 1924.
- Coyajee* (J. C.), *The Indian Fiscal Problem*. Patna, 1924.
- Cunningham* (J. D.), *A History of the Sikhs*. [Revised by H. L. O. Garrett]. London, 1918.
- Curtis* (L.), *Dysarchy* (papers relating to). London, 1921.
- Curzon* (Marquis, of Kedleston), *British Government in India*. London, 1925.
- Dodwell* (H.), *A Sketch of the History of India from 1858 to 1918*. London, 1924.
- Edwardes* (S. M.), *Crime in India*. London, 1925.
- 'Emigrant'*, *Indian Emigration ('India of To-day')*. Bombay, 1924.
- Evbank* (R. B.) (Editor), *Indian Co-operative Studies*. Bombay, 1920.
- Farquhar* (J. N.), *Modern Religious Movements in India*. Macmillan Co., New York, 1919.
- Forrest* (Sir George), *History of the Indian Mutiny*. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1904-1914.—*The Life of Lord Clive*. London, 1918.
- Foster* (Sir Wm.), *The English Factories in India, 1618-1669*. 13 vols. Oxford, 1906-1927.—*John Company*. London, 1926.
- Fuller* (Sir Bamphylde), *Studies in Indian Life and Sentiment*. London, 1917.
- Gumble* (J. S.), *Manual of Indian Timbers*. Revised, London, 1922.
- Gadgil* (D. R.), *Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times*. Bombay, 1924.
- Gilchrist* (R. N.), *Indian Nationality*. London, 1920.
- Grierson* (Sir G. A.), *Linguistic Survey of India*. Calcutta, 1908-1922.
- Gwynn* (J. T.), *Indian Politics*. London, 1924.
- Hamilton* (C. J.), *Trade Relations between England and India (1600-1800)*. Calcutta, 1919.
- Harris* (D. G.), *Irrigation in India ('India of To-day')*. Bombay, 1923.
- Havell* (E. R.), *A Short History of India from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*. London, 1921.
- Holderness* (Sir T. W.), *Peoples and Problems of India*. London, 1912, 1920.
- Holmes* (T. R.), *History of the Indian Mutiny*. London, 1904.
- Horne* (E. A.), *The Political System of British India*. Oxford, 1922.
- Howard* (A.), *Crop Production in India*. London, 1924.
- Hunter* (Sir W. W.), *The Indian Empire: its Peoples, History, and Products*. London, 1893. (Editor) *Rulers of India Series*. Oxford, 1890-1899.
- Ilbert* (Sir C. P.), *The Government of India*. Oxford, 1922.
- Ilbert* (Sir C. P.), and *Meston* (Lord), *The New Constitution of India*. London, 1923.
- Imperial Institute*, *Reports of the Indian Trade Enquiry*. London, 1920-1923.
- Iyer* (K. V.), *Indian Railways ('India of To-day')*. Bombay, 1924.
- Jevons* (H. Stanley), *The Future of Exchange and the Indian Currency*. Bombay, 1922.
- Joshi* (R. M.), *Indian Export Trade*. Bombay, 1922.
- Keth* (A. B.), *Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy (1750-1921)*. Two Vols. London, 1922.
- Kelnan* (J. H.), *Labour in India: A Study of the Conditions of Indian Women in Modern Industry*. London and New York, 1923.
- Keynes* (J. M.), *Indian Currency and Finance*. London, 1924.
- Kincaid* (C. A.), and *Parasnis* (R.B.D.B.), *A History of the Maratha People*. 3 vols. London, 1918-1925.
- Kydd* (J. C.), *History of Indian Factory Legislation*. Calcutta, 1920.
- Leake* (H. M.), *The Foundations of Indian Agriculture*. Cambridge, 1924.
- Loveday* (A.), *History and Economics of Indian Famines*. London, 1914.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. The British formally took possession in 1869. There are twenty-one islands, nine uninhabited; total area, 635 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central, and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nankauri, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nankauri, known as Nankauri Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants numbered 9,272 (5,242 males and 4,030 females) in 1921. The islanders are known to have pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 6 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The Government is represented by a permanent Assistant Commissioner and a Tahsildar. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

*Chief Commissioner at Port Blair.*—Lieut.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.: salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

Administration Report by the Chief Commissioner. Annual Calcutta.—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos. XXV. and LXXVII. *Brown* (A. R.), The Andaman Islanders: A Study in Social Anthropology. Cambridge, 1922.

*Kloss* (C. B.), In the Andamans and Nicobars. London, 1903.

*Whitehead* (G.), In the Nicobar Islands. London, 1924.

## ASSAM.

**Constitution and Government.**—Assam first became a British Protectorate at the close of the first Burmese War in 1826. In 1832 Cachar was annexed: in 1835 the Jaintia Hills were included in the East India Company's dominions, and in 1839 Upper Assam was annexed to Bengal. In 1874 Assam was detached from the Administration of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and made a separate Chief Commissionership. On the partition of Bengal in 1905, it was united to the Eastern Districts of Bengal under a Lieut.-Governor. From 1912 the Chief Commissionership of Assam was revived; and from 1921 a Governorship was created. There are two Members (one an Indian) of the Governor's Executive Council for 'reserved' subjects, and two Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 53 Members 39 elected, and 14 nominated and *ex-officio* (not more than 7 may be officials). For the purposes of administration there are two Commissionerships with 12 Districts and 2 frontier tracts. There are 19 Local Boards; and there are 17 Municipalities and 8 Town Committees.

Manipur State (p. 164) is in relation with the Government of Assam.

*Governor.*—H.E. Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., O.B.E. I.C.S.; appointed 1927: salary Rs. 66,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The plains districts, the hill districts and the frontier tracts exclusive of the State of Manipur cover an area of 53,015 miles, with a population of 7,606,230 in British territory. More than half are Hindus: and only 22 per cent. speak Assamese. The capital is Shillong.

**Instruction.**—There were two Art Colleges, affiliated to the Calcutta University, with 1,012 students in 1926–27; also the Farle Law College,

at Gahuati, founded in 1914. The number of secondary schools for boys was 345 with 46,312 pupils: primary schools for boys numbered 4,377, with 199,903 pupils. The number of girls at school was 37,801. There were 1,798 pupils in 65 Tea Garden schools.

**Justice and Crime.**—The Province (Manipur State and certain hill and frontier areas excepted) is under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta. For criminal work there were, in 1925, 2 Sessions Judges and 78 other Officers. In 1925, 24,181 criminal cases were brought to trial: and 39,425 civil suits were instituted. The Assam Rifles, with 5 Battalions—formerly known as the Military Police—supply garrisons for the frontier. There is a civil Police Force of 4,302 under an Inspector-General.

**Finance.**—The gross revenue for 1926–27 was 260 lakhs of rupees, to which Land Revenue contributed 107 lakhs, Excise 72 lakhs, Forests 32 lakhs, and Stamps 24 lakhs. The total expenditure in 1926–27 was 262 lakhs. General Administration cost 26 lakhs, Education 27 lakhs, Police 25 lakhs, Land Revenue Administration 18 lakhs, and Forests 14 lakhs. The contribution of the Local to the Central Government was 15 lakhs in 1926–27.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture employs nearly 89 per cent. of the population. Silk-weaving and Cotton-weaving are the most important of the Home Industries. At the end of 1926 there were 941 Tea Gardens with 420,564 acres under tea. The area of tea plucked in 1926 was 401,788 acres; the total out-turn was 241 million lbs., and the daily average number of persons employed was 532,024. All-India statistics regarding the tea industry are given on p. 133. In 1926–27 there were 6,011 sq. miles of reserved forests. In 1926, 24 millions of gallons of crude oil were extracted from the oil fields of the province.

**Commerce and Communications.**—In 1926–27 there were 565 miles of metalled roads, 6,916 miles of unmetalled roads, and 2,271 miles of bridle roads. The open mileage of railways was 1,004 miles.

Administration Report. Annual. Shillong.

Monographs on the Hill Tribes of Assam. London, 1908–1926.

Gait (Sir E.), History of Assam. Calcutta, 2nd ed., 1926.

Shakespeare (L. W.), History of Upper Assam, Upper Burma and the North-East Frontier. London, 1914.

## BALUCHISTAN.

**Government.**—After the Afghán War, 1878–81, the districts of Pishin, Shorárd, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1888, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Bárkhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai and Western Shinjáni were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhi Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 9,000 rupees; and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit-rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1921) 420,648. The chief town is Quetta, with a population (1921) of 49,001. It is the only

municipality. The head of the civil administration is the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The area under his direct administration is divided as follows: Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Chagai districts and Bolan Sub-division. The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob and Mekran Levy Corps. The Indian Staff College was opened in Quetta in 1907.

*Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.*—The Hon Lt.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E.: salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 134,638 square miles; population (1921 census), 799,625. The main divisions are: (1) British Baluchistan proper, with an area of about 9,096 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 45,132 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the States of Kalat and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 sq. miles the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khan of Kalat, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hala ranges from the sea to Bela.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The religion of the population is either Musalman, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Musalmans numbered (1921 census) 733,477; Hindus, 51,348, Christians, 6,693; Sikhs, 7,741; others, 366. At the close of 1926–27 there were 94 public schools and 219 private schools for boys and 8 schools for girls; also 2 European schools for boys and girls. Of the 8,795 pupils 1,259 were girls. More than one-third of the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or in Government service.

**Justice.**—Almost all cases in which local men are concerned are referred to 'councils of elders' (locally called *jirga*) for settlement along the well-tried lines of the ancient customary and tribal law. This system of settlement of cases forms an integral and essential part of the machinery for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Baluchistan.

**Finance.**—In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. The revenue from all sources in 1926–27 was Rs. 21.62 lakhs; and the expenditure Rs. 32.19 lakhs.

**Production and Industry.**—The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains; its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is uncertain and scanty. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes; while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgur in Mekran is famous for its dates.

**Commerce and Communications.**—In 1924–25 trade with Afghanistan, *via* both the Quetta-Pishin and the Chagai districts, consisted of:

Imports, 117 lakhs, and Exports, 142 lakhs. Imports from Persia were 66 lakhs, and Exports to Persia 256 lakhs. Registration was discontinued from April, 1925. There are 1,397 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads. There are 892 miles of railway.

The North-Western railway, gauge 5ft. 6in., enters Baluchistán near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and reunites at Bostán, whence the line runs to Chaman. There is a line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, and an extension from Nushki up to Duzdap on the Persian border, and also a short line from Khanai to Killa-Saitulla, a distance of about 84 miles.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalát and through Duzdap to Seistan and Meshed.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalát, and westwards *via* Nushki to Killá Robát, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency. Annual. Calcutta. Atchison's Treaties. Calcutta, 1909.

Thornton (T. H.), Sir Robert Sandeman. London, 1836.

### BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

**Constitution and Government.**—The British first came to the shores of Bengal in 1633, when the first factories were established. A new centre of trade was fixed by Job Charnock at Calcutta in 1690. In 1699 Bengal was constituted a separate Presidency, and there were Presidents and Governors of Fort William from 1700 to 1774, the last being Warren Hastings. There were Governors-General of Fort William from 1774 to 1834. In 1834 the Bengal Presidency was divided into two Presidencies, 'Agra' and 'Fort William in Bengal.' In 1854 the Government of Bengal was entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor, the offices of Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal having previously been united in one person. In 1874 the Bengal Province was reduced to Bengal proper, Bihar and Orissa. In 1905 a portion of Bengal proper went to form a new Province, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Government of the remainder of Bengal with Bihar and Orissa was changed to a Lieutenant-Governor in Council (three Members) in 1910. A new Presidency of Bengal, reuniting all the Bengali-speaking districts, was established in 1912 under a Governor in Council (three Members). Finally, from 1921, in accordance with the Government of India Act of 1919, the administration consisted of the Governor with four Executive Councillors (two being Indians) for the 'reserved' subjects and of the Governor with two Indian Ministers (one Hindu and one Muhammadan) for the 'transferred' subjects. There is a Legislative Council of 140 Members consisting of 114 elected and 26 nominated and *ex-officio* Members (not more than 20 may be officials). For administrative purposes there are five divisions, under which there are 27 districts, exclusive of Calcutta. For the purposes of Local Self-Government there are 26 District Boards, all with non-official Chairmen; 82 Local Boards; and 2,217 smaller units called Union Boards. There are 115 Municipalities. The Calcutta Corporation was reconstituted by an Act of 1923 with a Mayor, Chief Executive Officer and other officials, all of whom are to be elected by the Corporation; there are 85 Councillors and 5 Aldermen.

**Governor.**—H.E. Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.; appointed 1926; salary Rs. 120,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—Bengal in its present form, as reconstituted in 1912, covers 82,277 square miles, of which 76,843 square miles are British territory. The population (1921) is 46·6 millions in British territory and 896,926 in two Indian States. Calcutta with its suburbs accounts for 1,132,246; the urban population of the remainder of the Province is only 4 per cent. of the whole. Howrah has a population of 195,301; and Dacca of 119,450. Mohammedans constitute 53·5 per cent., and Hindus 43·7 per cent. Of the 149,075 Christians, 22,730 were Europeans. Bengali is the mother tongue of 92 per cent. of the total population, though altogether 80 different languages are found spoken in Bengal.

**Instruction.**—Recognised Educational Institutions in 1925–26 numbered 56,549, and unrecognised 1,429. The number of pupils in all classes of Institutions was 2,222,012. The Calcutta University is both an affiliating and a teaching University, dating from 1857. Dacca University is a teaching University, founded in 1921. Art Colleges for males number 38 with 23,153 students; of these 8 were maintained by Government. There were 2,647 secondary schools for Indian boys. The primary schools for boys numbered 37,124. Of the Hindu male population 5·9 per cent. and of the Mohammedan male population 5·4 per cent. are in primary schools. There were 99 Institutions for the training of teachers. The number of students in the 3 Institutions teaching law was 3,634. There were 722 students in Engineering in 2 Institutions. There were 13,922 Institutions of all kinds for Indian girls. For children of European descent there were 63 Institutions with 10,616 pupils.

**Justice and Crime.**—The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and 16 Judges. For Criminal and Civil justice there were in 1925–26 31 District and Sessions Judges (including Additional Judges). For Criminal justice there were 387 stipendiary and 674 honorary Magistrates, and for Civil justice 44 Subordinate Judges and 235 Munsifs (Civil Judges of the first instance). There were 263,049 criminal cases brought to trial in 1925; and outside Calcutta 585,496 civil suits were instituted. The Bengal Police has a strength of 23,938 under an Inspector-General. The Calcutta force is a separate force under a Commissioner of Police who is directly under Government.

**Finance.**—The Revenue (revised estimates) in 1926–27 was 1,049 lakhs of rupees. To this sum Stamps furnished the largest contribution, 332 lakhs; next, Land Revenue, 309 lakhs, and then Excise, 226 lakhs. Registration fees gave 39 lakhs and Bengal Forests 30 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was 1,081 lakhs. Police cost 189 lakhs, Education 137 lakhs, General Administration 125 lakhs, and Medical Department 60 lakhs. The administration of Justice cost 111 lakhs. Forests gave a surplus of income over expenditure of 16 lakhs. As a special measure, the annual contribution of 63 lakhs to the Central Government has been remitted for six years from 1922–23.

**Production and Industry.**—During the close of 1925 there were 1,215 registered factories of all kinds. There were 84 jute mills and a daily average of 329,528 operatives. Cotton mills numbered 13 with 13,559 operatives. The Coal Mining Industry in Bengal had in 1925–26 236 mines, employing 42,781 operatives with an output of 4,913,552 tons. Seventy-seven per cent. of the population depend on agriculture.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The foreign trade of Bengal in 1925–26 amounted to 84 crores of rupees of Imports and 154 crores of



Exports. Cotton goods accounted for 34·9 per cent. of the Imports. Of the Exports, jute manufactures and raw jute accounted for 64·8 per cent. The United Kingdom sent 59·9 per cent. of the Imports, and received 23·3 per cent. of the Exports.

In 1925-26 the length of metalled roads was 3,410 miles and of unmetalled roads 34,273 miles. Bengal possesses no less than 1,876 miles of navigable canals. The length of railways within the province in 1926 was 3,281 miles.

Administration Report. Annual. Calcutta.

Calcutta Port Trust. A Brief History of Fifty Years' Work, 1870-1920. Calcutta, 1920.

Ascoli (F. D.), Early Revenue History of Bengal. Oxford, 1917.

Cotton (Sir E.), Calcutta, Old and New. Calcutta.

Jack (J. C.), The Economic Life of a Bengal District. Oxford, 1916.

O'Malley (L. S. S.), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sikkim. Cambridge, 1917.—History of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa under British Rule. Calcutta, 1925.

## BIHAR AND ORISSA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Province, containing the three different ethnic areas, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, was taken from the old Province of Bengal and constituted under a Lieut.-Governor in Council in 1912. After the Reforms Act of 1919, the administration was changed into a Governorship. For the 'reserved' subjects there is an Executive Council with two Members (one an Indian), and for the 'transferred' subjects two Indian Ministers. There is a Legislative Council of 103 Members, 76 elected and 27 nominated and *ex-officio* (of whom no more than 18 may be officials). For the purposes of administration there are 5 divisions, covering 21 districts.

**Governor.**—H.E. Sir Hugh L. Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. : appointed 1927 : salary Rs. 100,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The British territories cover 83,180 square miles, with a population (1921) of 34 millions. The Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur attached to the Province of Bihar and Orissa have an area of 28,648 square miles and a population of 4 millions. The mean density of the province is 340 per square mile. The density of Muzaffarpur, one of the North Bihar districts, reaches 907 per square mile. The three principal towns are Patna, the capital (119,976), Bhagalpur (68,878), and Gaya (67,562). Hindus form the great majority of the population.

**Instruction.**—At the census of 1921 the proportion of literates was only 4·7 per cent. as compared with 7·5 for the rest of India. The percentage of Indian boys attending school reached 38·1 in 1925-26. The University of Patna constituted in 1917 is an affiliating University. A Board of Secondary Education was constituted in 1922. In 1925-26 there were 3,219 students in Arts Colleges. There were 90,694 pupils in 675 secondary schools, and 980,394 pupils in 30,656 primary schools. There is a College for Engineering at Patna (Bihar) and a School at Cuttack (Orissa); also the Tirhut Technical Institute and the Ranchi Technical School.

**Justice and Crime.**—There is a High Court (constituted in 1916) at Patna with a Chief Justice and 9 Judges. On the Criminal side there are Sessions Judges, Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates. For the administration of Civil Justice there are District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsiffs (Courts of first instance). The Police Force is under an Inspector-General; there is one policeman to 2,376 of the population and

to 5·8 square miles of the area of the Province, the combined proportion being less than in any other Province of India.

**Finance**—The revenue (revised Estimates) for the Bihar and Orissa Province in 1926–27 was 572 lakhs of rupees, including 197 lakhs from Excise, 169 lakhs from Land Revenue, 107 lakhs from Stamps, and nearly 9 lakhs from the Forest Department. The expenditure was 618 lakhs. The chief items were: Police 83 lakhs, Education 94 lakhs, and General Administration 72 lakhs. No contribution is required for the Central Government.

**Production and Industry**.—The Province is principally an agricultural one; 814 persons per mille depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and 963 per mille live in villages. The principal crop, rice, covers nearly half the cropped area; then come sugar-cane and maize. The area under indigo in Bihar was 16,100 acres in 1924–25. The coal area is in the Manbhum and Hazaribagh districts of Chota Nagpur. The total output was 13·9 million tons out of 20 millions for the whole of India in 1925. The districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya form the most important source of mica in the world. In Singbhum are the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, with a pay-roll of 30,000 employees, and an additional 16,000 engaged in collieries, mines and quarries. The reserved forests cover an area of 1,785 square miles. In 1926 there were 8,046 Co-operative Societies with £ working capital of 476 lakhs.

**Commerce and Communications**.—There was in 1924–25 a trans-frontier trade of 526 lakhs with Nepal, and a small maritime trade in Orissa. The total mileage in 1925–26 of metalled roads was 3,697 and of unmetalled roads 24,815. There are also 501 miles of navigable canals in Bihar and Orissa. The East Indian, Bengal and North-Western and Bengal Nagpur Railways traverse the province. There are also 4 light railways with 150 miles.

Administration Report. Annual. Patna.

Handbook of the Mining and Mineral Resources in Bihar and Orissa. Patna, 1924.

Collins (B. A.), Chotanagpur and Orissa. Journal of Indian Industries and Labour, Nov. 1921. Calcutta, 1921.

O'Malley (L. S. S.), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sikkim. Cambridge, 1917.

Mazumdar (B. C.), Orissa in the Making. Calcutta, 1925.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

**Constitutional Government**.—The English obtained a factory at Surat in 1616. Bombay was acquired by the Portuguese in 1530, and given in 1661 to Charles II as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza. In 1668 the king granted the Island of Bombay to the East India Company for the small annual rent of £10: it was placed under the President of the factory at Surat. The headquarters of the Bombay Governor were transferred from Surat to Bombay in 1708. The administration is in the hands of the Governor and an Executive Council of four (of whom two are Indians) for the 'reserved' subjects, and of the Governor with three Indian Ministers (the Minister of Local Self-Government, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Forests and Excise) for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 114 Members, including the 4 Members of Council. There are 86 elected Members and 28 nominated and *ex-officio* Members, of whom not more than 20 may be officials; but the present (1927) number is 17 only. There are, in addition to Bombay city, 5 administrative Divisions—Northern, Central and Southern, Bombay Suburban, and Sind—under which are 27

Districts. In 1925-26 there were 156 Municipalities, 27 District Local Boards, and 222 Taluka Boards.

*Governor.*—H.E. Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie O. Wilson, F.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. : appointed Dec 1923 : Salary Rs. 120,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The British Districts cover an area of 123,621 sq. miles : population (1921), nearly 19½ millions, mainly Hindus. The Indian States in relation with the Bombay Presidency cover 28,562 sq. miles and have a population of 4 millions (p. 165). The Western Indian States (p. 171) are in relation with the Government of India. In Sind, the Mohammedans are in the majority. Parsis are only 0·43 per cent. of the population in British territory. The density varies from 71 per sq. mile in Sind to 48,996 in Bombay City. The chief languages are Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi, and in the South Kanarese. The principal towns are Bombay (1,175,914), Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), and Karachi (216,883).

**Instruction.**—The Bombay University founded in 1857 is an affiliating University. Under the University are 17 Arts Colleges and 9 Professional Colleges, for Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Commerce, and Law. In 1925-26 the number of students in the Arts Colleges was 9,126, and in the Professional Colleges 2,435. Recognised Educational Institutions numbered, in 1925-26, 14,371 with 1,037,061 scholars. The total number of institutions, including unrecognized ones, was 15,732. These had in all 1,074,100 pupils of whom 868,344 were boys, and 205,756 girls. Secondary schools numbered 496 with 93,569 pupils, and primary schools 13,448 with 918,168 pupils. To the total expenditure on education Government contributed 51·1 per cent., local authorities 20·8 per cent., and fees 16·5 per cent.

**Justice and Crime.**—The High Court of Bombay has a Chief Justice and 10 Judges. In Sind there is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Criminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Sessions Judges and 969 Magistrates. The number of persons tried was 273,000 in 1925-26. The Stipendiary Police Force of 23,200 men is under an Inspector-General; but Bombay City is under the control of a Commissioner of Police. Outside of Bombay City the incidence of the Police Force varies from one to every 634 inhabitants in Sind to one to every 939 in the Southern Division.

**Finance.**—The revenue of the Government of Bombay for 1926-27 was 1,532 lakhs, the chief contributions being 523 lakhs from Land Revenue, 421 lakhs from Excise, 186 lakhs from Stamps, and 74 lakhs from Forests. The expenditure for 1926-27 was 1,607 lakhs. General Administration cost 224 lakhs, Education 204 lakhs, and Police 170 lakhs. The contribution of the Bombay Government to the Central Government was 28 lakhs for 1926-27. Under the head of Capital Expenditure 308 lakhs were spent on the construction of Irrigation Works; and 126 lakhs on the Bombay Development Scheme.

**Production and Industry.**—Sixty-four per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The textile trade is dominant in production. The number of looms in 1926 in Bombay Island was 72,266, and in the rest of the Bombay Presidency 46,227. The number of factories of all kinds was 1,522 in 1926, and the number of operatives in all industries was 382,255, including 81,104 women and 7,078 children. There was a decrease of 16 per cent. in the number of child operatives. There are 12,000 sq. miles of reserved forests.

**Irrigation.**—There are two spheres, the Deccan and Gujarat, and the Sind. The Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur is intended to supply the defect due to the low natural level of the Indus. This scheme provides for the irrigation of 500,000 more acres than the total cultivated area of Egypt; and the estimated cost is over £12,000,000. In Sind 2,998,000 acres were irrigated in 1925-26, and in the Deccan and Gujarat 290,000.

**Commerce and Communications.**—In 1925-26 Bombay had 8,719 miles of metalled roads and 20,595 miles of unmetalled roads. In 1925-26 the total length of railway open in the Bombay Presidency was 5,595 miles.

In January, 1928, the electrification of the suburban services to the North of Bombay was inaugurated.

The total foreign trade in 1925-26 was 235½ crores of rupees, and the total coasting trade 73½ crores. Bombay had 180 crores of Imports and 105 crores of Exports; Karachi had 27 crores of Imports and 37 crores of Exports. India cotton to the extent of 495,000 tons left Bombay for abroad.

Administration Report. Annual. Bombay.

Abbott (J.), Sind. Bombay, 1924.

Burnett-Hurst (A. R.), Labour and Housing in Bombay. London, 1925.

Edwards (S. M.), The Bombay City Police, 1672-1916. Bombay, 1923.

Kattinge (G.), Agricultural Progress in Western India. London, 1921.

Mann (H. H.), Land and Labour in a Deccan Village. Bombay. Pt. I., 1917; Pt. II. (with N. V. Kanitkar), 1921.

The Labour Office, Government of Bombay, Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry (Bombay Presidency). Bombay, 1923 and 1925.—Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency. Bombay, 1924.

## BURMA.

**Constitution and Government.**—As far back as 1612 the East India Company had agents and factories at Syriam (near Rangoon), Prome and Ava. From 1796 there was a Resident at Rangoon. The first Burma War gave in 1826 Arakan and Tenasserim to the British; in 1852 Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie; in 1862 the Provinces in Burma were amalgamated under a Chief Commissioner; and in 1886 Upper Burma was annexed. In 1897 the charge was changed to a Lieut.-Governorship. From 1923 the Province has been constituted a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act of 1919. The Governor and two Members of the Executive Council (one a Burman) are in charge of the 'reserved' subjects, and the Governor and two Burman Ministers are in charge of the 'transferred' subjects. There are seven administrative Divisions, exclusive of the Shan States (four Lower Burma, three Upper Burma) under Commissioners, and under these again 38 Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Northern and Southern Shan States, which form part of British India, are administered by their Chiefs under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States. These groups were federated in 1922; and since 1923 there has been a Council of Chiefs. The Legislative Council of Burma consists of 103 Members, of whom 79 are elected and 24 nominated and *ex-officio*. No more than 14 may be officials.

**Governor.**—H.E. Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: appointed 1927: salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The area of the Province is 262,732 sq. miles. Burma proper, inclusive of the Chin Hills and Kachin Hill Tracts, covers 184,102 sq. miles. The Shan States cover 62,305 sq. miles; and there are 16,325 sq. miles of unadministered territory. The total population (1921) was 13,212,192. The leading towns are Rangoon, the

capital (345,505), and Mandalay (148,917). The proportion of religions per 1,000 in 1921 was: Buddhists, 851; Animists, 53; Hindus, 37; Mohammedans, 38; Christians, 20; and others, 1. The Burmans belong to the Tibetan group. Cultivation of various kinds supported 9,158,932.

**Instruction.**—The number of pupils in the 6,694 recognised schools was 411,398 in 1925-26; and 203,710 in the unrecognised institutions. Burma is the most literate Province in the Indian Empire; far ahead of India in primary education. Higher education is controlled by the University, Anglo-Vernacular and English schools by Government, and Vernacular education by Local Bodies. In almost every village there is a Buddhist monastery, where the three R's are taught. There were in 1925-26 207,247 pupils in upper and lower primary schools, and 188,168 pupils attending 1,674 secondary schools of all kinds. The teaching University of Rangoon was constituted in 1920, with two Arts Colleges; and there is an Intermediate College at Mandalay. There is also an Agricultural College at Mandalay, and a Technical Institute at Insein (near Rangoon). Under a liberal scheme of State Scholarships provision is made to send 12 scholars annually to Europe.

**Justice and Crime.**—There is a High Court at Rangoon (constituted 1922) for the control of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice; there are a Chief Justice and 11 Judges. Besides Sessions Judges there were 599 Stipendiary Magistrates in 1925-26: 122,550 criminal cases were brought to trial in 1925. The number of civil suits instituted was 66,102 in 1925. There is a Civil Police Force of 13,093 officers and men under an Inspector-General; a Rangoon Town Force of 1,496 under a Commissioner of Police; and—the special feature of Burma—several battalions of Military Police, the strength of which is 10,118 men.

**Finance.**—The revenue (revised estimates) of 1926-27 was 1,051 lakhs to which Land Revenue contributed 530 lakhs, Forests 208 lakhs, Excise 132 lakhs, Stamps 66 lakhs, and Irrigation 25 lakhs. The expenditure (revised estimates) for 1926-27 totalled 1,192 lakhs. The largest item on the expenditure side is Police 146 lakhs: next, General Administration 104 lakhs; and Education 115 lakhs. The contribution to the Central Government was 50 lakhs for 1926-27. The net surplus from Forests was 122 lakhs of rupees.

**Production and Industry.**—The area of reserved Forests at the end of 1925-26 was 28,372 sq. miles. The out-turn of teak by lessees was 339,256 tons. The output of tin was, in the Tenasserim area, 2,812 tons; of tungsten ore, 754 tons; of silver, almost entirely from the mines of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., in the N. Shan States, 5,103,646 ounces. The total provincial output of petroleum (1926) was 250,040,471 gallons: the industry employed 17,618 persons. The total number of factories of all kinds was 923; and the total number of persons employed in factories was 100,759.

**Commerce and Communications.**—In 1925-26 the whole sea-borne trade of Burma was 123.6 crores of rupees. Customs duty realised 523 lakhs. The length of metalled roads was 1950 miles, and there were 6612 miles of unmetalled roads. Burma had also 60 miles of navigable canals. Its great river, the Irrawaddy, is navigable up to Bhamo, 900 miles from the sea: and its tributary, the Chindwin, is navigable for 300 miles. The railways of the Province are worked by the Burma Railways Co., Ltd. The open mileage for the year 1926-27 was 1829 miles.

- Administration Report. Annual. Rangoon.  
*Brown* (R. G.), Burma as I saw it, 1889-1917. London, 1925.  
*Ireland* (A.), The Province of Burma. Boston, U.S.A., 1907.  
*Nolan* (J. J.), Rangoon and the Port. Journal of Indian Industries and Labour, Feb. 1922. Calcutta, 1922.  
*Pencer* (N. M.), Mineral Resources of Burma. London, 1922.  
*Scott* (Sir G.), Burma: a Handbook of Practical, Commercial and Political Information. London, 1924.—Burma from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. London, 1924.  
*White* (Sir H. T.), Burma. Cambridge, 1923.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

**Constitution and Government.**—From 1853 the territories of the Kingdom of Nagpur were declared by Lord Dalhousie to have lapsed to the Paramount Power, and were then administered as the Nagpur Province by a Commissioner under the Government of India. With some additions this area was constituted the Central Provinces in 1861. Owing to the bankruptcy of Berar and the debts owing to the British Government, a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1853 allotted to the British certain districts known as the Hyderabad 'Assigned Districts' for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 the rights of the Nizam over Berar were leased in perpetuity to the Government of India at an annual rental of 25 lakhs; and Berar was transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In 1920 a Governorship was created. Associated with the Governor are two Executive Councillors (one an Indian) for the 'reserved' subjects, and two Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. There are five main administrative divisions with 22 districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner. Certain Feudatory States are under a Political Agent. The Legislative Council of 73 has 55 elected Members and 18 nominated and *ex-officio* Members (not more than 10 may be officials). For Local Self-Government there are 18 District Councils and 2 Local Boards in the Central Provinces, and 4 District Councils in Berar; also 65 Municipalities.

**Governor.**—The Hon Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.: appointed 1925: salary Rs. 72,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The British Districts of the Central Provinces have an area of 82,109 sq. miles and a population of 10,837,400; Berar an area of 17,767 sq. miles and a population of 3,075,800; and the Feudatory States an area of 31,176 sq. miles and a population of 2,066,900. The urban population is only 90 per mille. The leading towns are: Nagpur, the capital, 145,193; and Jubbulpore, 108,793. The Hindus in 1921 numbered 13·1 millions (nearly five-sixths of the total population); the Animists 2·1 millions; Mohammedans 0·5 million; and Christians 0·07 million.

**Instruction.**—The Nagpur University, was established in 1923: to this the Colleges at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti are affiliated. Previously the University of Allahabad had jurisdiction. There were 1,833 collegiate students in 1926-27. There is a High School Board for regulating and supervising high school education. There were 95,749 pupils in secondary schools in 1926-27. Under the head of primary education there were 4,189 recognised Institutions with 270,072 pupils for boys, and 339 similar Institutions with 21,027 pupils for girls. For Technical Education there is an Engineering School with 190 students at Nagpur. There are 50 pupils at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

**Justice and Crime.**—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur, with a Judicial Commissioner and four Additional Judicial Commissioners, is the highest Criminal and Civil Court. There were in 1926 11 District and Sessions Judges, with 815 Magistrates for criminal cases, and about 116 Subordinate Judges for civil cases. There were 38,256 criminal cases tried; and 113,225 civil suits were instituted.

**Finance.**—The revenue (revised estimates) for 1926–27 was 534 lakhs. Towards this total Land Revenue contributed 235 lakhs, Excise 141 lakhs, Stamp Duties 61 lakhs, and Forests 52 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was 594 lakhs; General Administration cost 69 lakhs; next, Police 59 lakhs; Education 62 lakhs; and then Forests 39 lakhs. The contribution of the Provincial Government of the Central Provinces and Berar to the Central Government of India was 22 lakhs for 1926–27.

**Production and Industry.**—The Agricultural College at Nagpur had 109 students in 1926–27. The result of the distribution of improved seeds by the Department of Agriculture was an increased out-turn valued at 82 lakhs. The area irrigated was 551,743 acres. The number of Co-operative Societies of all kinds in 1926–27 was 4,125. Berar and the Western Districts of the Nagpur Provinces grow cotton. Nagpur is the centre of a cotton-spinning and weaving industry. The Forest Department controls 19,677 sq. miles of Forests: the Forests gave in 1925–26 a surplus of 14·7 lakhs of rupees. The coal output in 1926 was 635,174 tons, and the manganese output was 756,148 tons. There were 747 factories of all kinds with a daily average of 67,106 employees.

**Communications.**—In 1926–27 there were 4,674 miles of metalled roads, and 3,771 unmetalled. The railway mileage is 2,487, of which 1,630 miles are broad gauge and 857 narrow and metre gauge.

Administration Report. Annual. Nagpur.

Low (Sir E.), The Possibilities of Industrial Development in the Central Provinces and Berar. Journal of Industries and Labour, Feb. 1921. Calcutta, 1921.

Russell (R. V.) and Lal (R. B. H.). The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India. London, 1916.

## COORG.

This Province came under British control in 1834, when, at the wish of the inhabitants, the reigning Raja, a cruel tyrant, was deposed. At first there was a Superintendent of Coorg, acting under the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. In 1881 the Resident in Mysore became the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The local Administrator is the Commissioner of Coorg at the capital, Mercara. A Legislative Council of 20 was created in 1924. The area is 1,582 sq. miles; and the population (1921) is 163,838. Kanarese is the chief language: Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kanarese. In 1926–27 the revenue was 12·70 lakhs and the expenditure 13·96 lakhs. There were, in 1926, 871 boys in high schools and 7,118 in primary schools, and 174 girls in high schools and 668 in primary schools. There are 40,130 acres under coffee, and 2,115 tons were exported in 1924–25.

**Chief Commissioner.**—The Hon. Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.: salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Administration Report. Annual. Bangalore.

## DELHI.

The Delhi Province, with an area of 593 sq. miles, was part of the Punjab Province before October 1912<sup>6</sup> when the enclave was created into a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. In 1915 a tract of land in the United Provinces comprising 65 villages was added to the Delhi Province and is included in the above mentioned area. The population is 488,188 (1921); the urban population in Delhi town itself is 304,420.

The revised estimate for the new capital is 1,507 lakhs of rupees; an expenditure of 1,311 lakhs was incurred up to 31st March, 1927. Accommodation is required for a population of about 66,000.

The University of Delhi, intended to be a unitary, teaching and residential institution, was founded in 1922. There are three Arts Colleges affiliated. There is also the All-India Lady Hardinge Medical College for the Medical Education of Indian Women (opened 1916). A Board of Secondary Education was established in 1926.

The revenue of the Province in 1926-27 (estimate) was 85 lakhs; and the expenditure (estimate) 80·6 lakhs.

*Chief Commissioner.*—The Hon. Mr. A. M. Stow, O.B.E.: appointed 1926: salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

*Administration Report.* Annual. Simla.  
*Panshawe* (H. C.), Delhi. Past and Present. London, 1902.  
*Sharp* (Sir H.), Delhi: its Story and Buildings. London, 1921.

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

**Constitution and Government.**—The first trading establishment made by the British in the Madras Presidency was at Peddapali (now Nizampatam) in 1611 and then at Masulipatam. In 1639 the English were permitted to make a settlement at the place which is now Madras; and Fort St. George was founded. Fort St. George was raised to the rank of a separate Presidency in 1652. Until 1785 there were Presidents and Governors of Fort St. George in Madras; and from 1785 onwards there were Governors of Madras. The military history of the Presidency ceased with the treaty after the fourth Mysore War in 1799. By 1801 the whole of the country from the Northern Circars to Cape Comorin (with the exception of certain French and Danish settlements) had been brought under British rule. The administration is now in the hands of the Governor in Council (four members, two being Indians) for 'reserved' subjects, and of the Governor acting with three Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council after 1919 consisted of 127 Members, of whom 98 are elected, and 29 nominated and *ex-officio*. The maximum number of officials is 23. There are 26 Districts each under a District Collector and Magistrate. Under the head of Local Self-Government there are 24 District Boards (all but one under non-official Chairmen), 80 Municipal Councils, and the Corporation of Madras.

*Governor.*—H. E. Colonel the Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen, Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.; appointed 1924; salary Rs. 120,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—Area, 142,260 sq. miles. There are also five Indian States which are separately described (p. 168). Population (1921), 42·3 millions. Principal languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. The first two account for 78 per cent. of the population. The principal towns are, Madras with 526,911 inhabitants, Madura with 138,894,



and Trichinopoly with 120,422. Hindus form 89 per cent, Mohammedans 7 per cent., Christians 3 per cent., and Animists 1 per cent.

**Instruction.**—The Madras University, founded 1857, is an affiliating and (since 1923) a teaching University. There were in 1924–25 74 Colleges, of which 20 were under Government: 62 were Arts Colleges, and 12 Professional. Male Arts students numbered 10,836, and the women Arts students numbered 390. Public educational institutions numbered, in 1925–26, 47,853, with 2,261,609 scholars. There were 43,631 public elementary and 512 secondary schools for Indian boys; and 3,228 elementary and 64 secondary schools for Indian girls. Public funds contributed 57 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

**Justice and Crime.**—There is a High Court with a Chief Justice and 14 Judges. There were in 1925 in all 914 Criminal Courts; and 345,472 criminal cases were instituted in 1923. The Police Force in 1925–26 numbered 29,400, under an Inspector-General, while there was a force of nearly 2,000 for Madras City. The total number of civil suits instituted was 600,682 in 1925.

**Finance.**—The revenue (revised estimates) of the Government of Madras was 1,654 lakhs in 1926–27, the chief contributions being 740 lakhs from Land Revenue, 505 lakhs from Excise, 247 lakhs from Stamps and 54 lakhs from Forests. The expenditure (revised estimates) in 1926–27 was 1,617 lakhs. General Administration accounted for 233 lakhs, Police for 189 lakhs, and Education for 200 lakhs. The contribution to the Central Government was reduced by the Central Government to 165 lakhs in 1926–27. The proportion of the expenditure in the 'transferred' departments to the total was 35 per cent. in 1925–26.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture engages 70·8 per cent. of the population. There were in 1925–26 20 cotton mills with 35,059 workers. The total number of factories working was 1,121 with 123,563 operatives. The Madras Government in 1925–26 treated at the Government Quinine Factory 679,699 lb. of cinchona bark. The area irrigated in 1925–26 was 7,412,879 acres: productive irrigation works showed a return of 12·1 per cent. on the capital outlay. The output of timber by the Forest Department was 4,663,000 cubic feet in 1925–26.

**Commerce and Communication.**—In 1924–25, Madras Presidency had 19,594 miles of metalled roads, and 7,602 miles of unmetalled roads, as well as 1,484 miles of navigable canals. There were 3,833 miles of railway, in addition to 303 miles of District Board lines. The imports of private merchandise under the head of Seaborne Foreign Trade were valued in 1925–26 at Rs. 18·84 crores, and the exports at Rs. 44 crores. Trade to the United Kingdom represented 35 per cent. of the total trade of the Presidency. The Madras Port accounted for 44 per cent. of the total trade; its imports and exports amounted to Rs. 41 crores in 1925–26. Tuticorin is the chief of the other ports.

---

## LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

(ATTACHED TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.)

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of

Malabar. Population 13,633, nearly all Mohammedans. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple products are the fibre known as coir and coconuts.

Administration Report. Annual. Madras.

Madras Year Book. Madras. Annual.

*Aiyangar* (S. K.), South India and her Muhammadan Invaders. Oxford, 1921.

*Barlow* (G.), The Story of Madras. Bombay, 1921.

*Dodwell* (H.), The Nabobs of Madras. London, 1926.

*Ellis* (R. H.), Short Account of the Laccadive Islands. Madras, 1924.

*Molony* (J. C.), Book of South India. London, 1926.

*Slater* (G.), Some South Indian Villages. London, 1918.

*Thurston* (E.), Castes and Tribes of Southern India. Madras, 1909.—The Madras Presidency, with Mysore, Coorg and Associated States. Cambridge, 1914.

### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

In 1849 the territory on the frontier was annexed and placed under a Board of Administration at Lahore in the Punjab. The frontier districts were separated in 1901 from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province: the districts are Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The British territory represents one-third of the whole area of 38,665 sq. miles under the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General; the remaining area is tribal territory, partly under Political Agents, and partly under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the British districts. The British territory in the five districts has an area of 13,419 sq. miles and a population of 2,251,340 (1921). About 95 per cent. are Mohammedans. Peshawar, the capital, had in 1921 a population of 104,452. The chief language is Pashtu, an Iranian tongue with many Punjabi words. The chief Court is that of the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner; and there are three Sessions Judges. In 1925-26 the total number of offences reported was 25,859. The total number of civil suits instituted was 23,148. The gross revenue (revised estimates) in 1926-27 was 86·2 lakhs, of which 23·6 lakhs came from Land Revenue, and 11·3 lakhs from Stamps. The gross expenditure was 285·3 lakhs, 99 lakhs being Political expenditure, 51·3 lakhs expenditure on Police, and 50·3 lakhs on Civil Works. In 1925-26 there were 601 recognised educational Institutions for males with 52,072 scholars, and 85 similar Institutions for females, with 6,344 scholars. The percentage of scholars to the total population is 2·9. The expenditure on Education was 18·4 lakhs, of which 62 per cent. is from Government Funds. Wheat covered 40 per cent. of the acreage sown in 1925-26. The irrigated area in that year was 368,481 acres. The new railway line through the Khyber, 27 miles long, with 34 tunnels, from Jamrud to the frontier of Afghanistan, was opened in November 1925.

*Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General.*—The Hon. Sir Horatio N. Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.: appointed 1923; salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Administration Report. Annual. Calcutta.

*Enriquez* (C. M.), The Pathan Borderland, from Chitral to Dera Ismail Khan. Calcutta, 1921.

*Dowie* (Sir J.), The Panjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Cambridge, 1916.

### PUNJAB.

**Government and Constitution.**—British power in the Punjab began with the dissipation by the successors of Ranjit Singh of the power consoli-

dated by him. In 1849 the country was annexed, and placed under a Board of Administration. Punjab denotes the land of the five rivers, viz. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. In 1853 it was placed under a Chief Commissioner, and by 1859 the Punjab and the Delhi Territory constituted the charge of a Lieut.-Governor. The N.W. Frontier area was separated in 1901, and the Delhi enclave in 1912. In 1921 the administration was handed over to a Governor with an Executive Council of two Members (one an Indian) in charge of 'reserved' subjects, and the Governor with two Indian Ministers in charge of 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 94 Members, 2 *ex-officio*, 71 elected, and 21 nominated: of the latter not more than 14 may be officials. There are 29 districts grouped for administrative purposes under five Commissioners. The system of election has been introduced in the membership of all the District Boards, except Simla. There are 105 Municipalities.

*Governor.*—H.E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.: appointed 1924: salary Rs. 1,00,000 per year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The Punjab proper comprises an area of 99,846 sq miles and a population of 20·6 millions (1921). Its Indian States, 34 in number, have an area of 37,059 sq. miles with 4·4 million people. Of the population 55 per cent. is Mohammedan, 31 per cent. Hindu and 11 per cent. Sikh. The leading towns are: Lahore, the capital (281,781), Amritsar (160,218) and Rawalpindi (101,142).

**Instruction.**—The Punjab University was constituted as an examining University in 1882. It has always maintained an Oriental College and a Law College; and since 1920 various departments of University teaching, notably in Science, have been added. In 1926-27 there were 10,629 male students in Arts Colleges; 490,465 male scholars in secondary schools, and 388,534 scholars in primary schools. The total expenditure on Education in 1926-27 was 288 lakhs, of which 151 lakhs were provided by Government Funds and 58 lakhs from fees.

**Justice and Crime.**—The Chief Court of two Judges created in 1866 was converted in 1919 into a High Court at Lahore, which has a Chief Justice and 12 Judges. There are 22 permanent District and Sessions Judges, and 4 others. In 1926 the number of criminal cases brought to trial was 126,343, and the number of civil suits instituted was 180,249. The Provincial Police Force of more than 20,000 officers and men is under an Inspector-General.

**Finance.**—The revenue in 1926-27 was 1,176 lakhs of rupees, to which the receipts from Irrigation Works contributed the large proportion of 394 lakhs, Land Revenue 321 lakhs, Stamps 114 lakhs, and *Excise* 128 lakhs. The expenditure was 1,201 lakhs. The chief items of expenditure were: Education 143 lakhs, Police 108 lakhs, Irrigation 138 lakhs, and General Administration 106 lakhs. The contribution of the Punjab to the Central Government was reduced by the Central Government to 86 lakhs in 1926-27, and this was temporarily remitted in 1927-28. The net profit earned by the Irrigation Department has been:—

	Lakhs		Lakhs
1920-21 . . .	256	1923-24 . . .	307
1921-22 . . .	261	1924-25 . . .	338
1922-23 . . .	296	1925-26 . . .	357

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture affords subsistence to 60·5 per cent. of the population. In 1927, there were 2,797,128 acres of Protected Forests under the Forest Department. The Department from 1869 to 1926-27 had receipts of 885 lakhs and expenditure of 665 lakhs. The surplus over this period was 220 lakhs. The net profit in 1926-27 was 7·87 lakhs. There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts depot at Lahore which serves a dual purpose; the provision of art craftsmen with a market for their wares, and the improvement of design and workmanship. Next to agriculture, handloom weaving is the most important industry, both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of the products: it is estimated that over 300,000 rely on weaving as their main occupation. Agricultural prosperity is mainly due to irrigation: the canal-irrigated area rose from 3 million acres in 1893 to 11·2 million acres in 1926-27, larger than the total arable area of England and Wales.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The Punjab now possesses an extensive system of railway communications. The main source of wealth lies in the export of wheat and cotton. The wheat traffic to Karachi on the N.W. Railway fluctuates considerably. In 1926-27 the export of wheat was 168,769 tons; and of cotton, 161,346 tons. The passenger traffic on the N.W. Railway was 87·9 millions in 1926-27. There are about 3,000 miles of metalled roads and about 22,000 miles of unmetalled roads. Punjab has also 253 miles of navigable canals.

Administration Report. Annual. Lahore.

*Badenoch* (A. C.), Punjab Industries. Lahore, 1917.

*Calvert* (H.), Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab. Lahore, 1923.

*Darling* (M. L.), The Punjab Peasantry in Prosperity and Debt. Bombay, 1925.

*Dowie* (Sir J.), The Panjab, North-Western Frontier Province and Kashmir. Cambridge, 1916.

*Latiff* (A.), The Industrial Punjab: a Survey of Facts, Conditions and Possibilities. London, 1911.

*Leigh* (M. S.), Punjab and the War. Lahore, 1922.

*Rose* (H. A.), Glossary of Tribes and Castes. Lahore, 1914.

### UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

This territory grew out of various cessions and acquisitions. In 1833 the then Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, one of which became the Presidency of Agra. In 1835 the Agra area was styled the North-West Province and placed under a Lieut.-Governor. Oudh was annexed in 1856. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. In 1902 the name was changed to 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,' under a Lieut.-Governor, and the Lieut.-Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921. The administration of the 'reserved' subjects is in the hands of the Governor and an Executive Council of two Members, one of whom is an Indian; and the 'transferred' subjects are under the Governor with three Indian Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of 123 Members. There are 100 elected Members, and 23 nominated and *ex-officio* Members: of the latter not more than 16 may be officials. There are 10 administrative divisions, covering 48 districts, the average size of which is 2,000 square miles and the average population just under a million. The Municipalities in 1925-26 numbered 85, and the District Boards 48; of the former all but 8, and of the latter all are under non-official Chairmen. There are three Indian States, one of which, Benares came into existence in 1911.

*Governor.*—His Excellency Sir Alexander Philipps Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; appointed 1927; salary Rs.120,000 a year.

**Area, Population and Religion.**—The area of the British districts is 106,295 square miles: population (1921) about 45½ millions; slightly over 1 million are in the 6,267 square miles of the three Indian States. The maximum density is over 700 per square mile in the eastern portion of the Province. The population is rural to the extent of 89·4 per cent. Lucknow (240,566 in 1921) is the largest city; but the second place is now taken by Cawnpore (216,436) instead of Benares (198,447). Agra had in 1921 185,532, and Allahabad 157,220 inhabitants. Hindus during the last decade have lost numbers to Christianity and Aryaism, but still cover 85 per cent. Mohammedans form 14 per cent.

**Instruction.**—The University of Allahabad was constituted as an affiliating University in 1887. The University was recognized in 1921 as a unitary teaching and residential University: at the same time it exercised control over the affiliated colleges. Since July 1927 these colleges have been transferred to the new Agra University, which is a purely affiliating and examining University. The Benares Hindu University was constituted in 1916; Lucknow University in 1920; and the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920, all being unitary teaching and residential Universities. All four had 4,782 students in 1925–26. Government maintains an Engineering College at Roorkee, an Agricultural College at Cawnpore, and an Industrial School and a Medical College at Lucknow, besides three Training Colleges for English Teachers at Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra. Educational Institutions of all kinds numbered 24,252 in 1925–26. For secondary education there were 852 Institutions with 121,326 scholars; and for primary education 18,220 schools with 998,592 scholars. There were 1,937 institutions for Indian girls with 76,355 scholars. There was compulsory primary education in 23 Municipalities, Government supplying two-thirds of the extra cost involved. The percentage of scholars to the population is 4·9 for males and 0·5 for females. Government contributed 57 per cent. of the total cost of education in 1925–26.

**Justice and Crime.**—There is a High Court of the Agra Province with a Chief Justice and 11 Judges, sitting at Allahabad; also a Chief Court of Oudh (constituted November 1925) with 5 Judges in all, at Lucknow. There are 19 Sessions divisions in Agra and 6 in Oudh. The persons brought to trial were 179,696 in the Agra Province and 97,474 in Oudh in the year 1924. The stipendiary Police Force is under an Inspector-General, with a force of nearly 33,000 officers and men. The village watchmen have in recent years been reduced from 88,000 to 43,800.

**Finance.**—The revenue (revised estimates) of the United Provinces in 1926–27 was 1,321 lakhs of rupees. To this total the main contributions were: 697 lakhs from Land Revenue, 177 lakhs from Stamps, 136 lakhs from Excise, 58 lakhs from Forests, and 107 lakhs from Irrigation. On the expenditure side the total (revised estimates) for 1926–27 was 1,274 lakhs. On Education were spent 184 lakhs; on Police 161 lakhs; and on General Administration 131 lakhs. No less than 75 lakhs were spent on the interest on debt incurred on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept. On the construction of new Irrigation work, 127 lakhs went in capital expenditure in 1926–27. The contribution made by the Provincial Government to the Central Government of India was 151 lakhs in 1926–27.

**Produce and Industry.**—Agriculture absorbs 76·8 per cent. of the population; over 84 million acres were under cultivation in 1925-26, and 2 million acres were irrigated from canals. The productive canals gave a net revenue of 6·0 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The Sarda-Oudh Canal project is estimated to cost 750 lakhs and to irrigate nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres; and the Sarda-Kachha Canal project will cost 200 lakhs, and will irrigate 370 000 acres. The great centre of industry is Cawnpore. In 1926 there were 335 factories in the United Provinces. The cotton mills employ most labour; then follows engineering.

**Communications.**—There were, in 1926-27, 7,730 miles of metalled and 27 672 of unmetalled roads. On the River Ganges and Gogra 42½ miles were kept open for navigation. The trunk lines of the East Indian Railway intersect the province.

Administration Report Annual Allahabad  
Chatterjee (Sir A. C.), Notes on the Industries of the United Provinces. Allahabad, 1907.

Crooke (W.), Religion and Folklore of Northern India. Ed. R. E. Enthoven. London, 1926.

Martin Leake (H.), The Bases of Agricultural Practice and Economics in the United Provinces.

Morrison (Sir Th.), The Industrial Organization of an Indian Province. London, 1906.

## INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.

Information is given below regarding the leading States and Agencies, arranged in alphabetical order.

**Assam (Manipur) State.**—The only feudatory States with which the Assam Administration has political relations are Manipur and the petty States in the Khasi Hills. Manipur has an area of 8,456 square miles and a population (1921) of 384,016. About one-third are animistic tribes. The revenue is nearly 8 lakhs. There is a tribute of Rs. 5 000. The ruler is H. H. Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C. B. E., born 1885; succeeded 1891; salute of 11 guns. Capital, Manipur. The State Administration is under a Darbar of a President (whose services are lent by the Assam Government), three ordinary and three additional Members.

**Baluchistan States.**—There are two States—Kalat and Las Bela—in relation with the Agent of the Governor-General, who is also the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan and resides at Quetta. There is the Political Agent, Kalat. The leading chief of Kalat is His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G. C. I. E., Wali of Kalat, who was born in 1864 and succeeded in 1893; he has a personal salute of 21 guns. He is the head of a confederacy of chiefs. The area of Kalat State is 73,278 square miles, and the population 328 281 (1921). The Khan's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to nearly 17 lakhs of rupees annually. In 1926 private property in slaves in Kalat was abolished.

The ruling chief of Las Bela is Mir Ghulam Muhammed Khan, Jam of Las Bela, who was born in 1895 and succeeded in 1921. The area of the State is 7,132 square miles; population, 50,696 (1921); the revenue is about 3·8 lakhs of rupees. The State is under the immediate control of the Political Agent in Kalat.

**Baroda.**—The State was carved out of the remains of the Moghul Empire under Sivaji and then under the Peshwa, and is interlaced with territory in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Gaekwar Pilaji acquired portion of Gujarat in 1721. The influence of the British as suzerain dates from 1780. The Gaekwar, Malhar Rao, installed in 1871, was deposed in 1875 for misgovernment, and in 1881 the widow of Khandi Rao adopted as heir the present ruler, a descendant of the founder of the family. The area is 3,135 square miles; the population, 2,126,522. Baroda City, the capital, has a population of 91,178. The receipts in 1925-26 were 237 lakhs. There were 2,976 educational institutions with 213,639 pupils, including Baroda College with 759 students. There were 731 Co-operative Societies of all kinds, with 24,808 members and a working capital of 37.9 lakhs. The ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born 1863; succeeded 1875; salute of 21 guns. There is an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 10 being elected. The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides at Baroda.

Administration Report. Baroda. Annual.

*Sergeant (P. W.), The Ruler of Baroda. London, 1928.*

**Bengal States.**—There are two semi-independent States, Cooch Behar and Tripura, in respect of which the Governor of Bengal acts as Agent to the Governor-General. Cooch Behar is under a Regent, H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar, on behalf of her son, H. H. Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, who, when only seven years of age, succeeded in 1922. The ruler has a salute of 13 guns. There is a Regency Council, the Vice-President of which is an officer lent by the British Government who resides at Cooch Behar. The area is 1,318 square miles; population (1921) 592,489; the approximate annual revenue is 40 lakhs of rupees.

Tripura State covers 4,116 square miles; the population is (1921) 304,437; the approximate revenue 29 lakhs (inclusive of the revenue of the landed properties owned by the State in British India). The ruler is H. H. Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishor Deb Barman Bahadur; born 1908; succeeded 1923; salute of 13 guns. He was formally invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Governor of Bengal in August, 1927.

**Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States.**—There are 26 Feudatory States attached to Orissa, the Political Agent of which resides at Sambalpur. Seventeen are administered by their own Chiefs, and 9 are under the administration of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The total population is 3,959,669, and the total area 28,656 square miles. The real income in 1926-27 was Rs. 1,01,59,889, and their tribute to the Government was Rs. 96,449.

**Bombay States.**—There are 151 (132 being without a salute) States and Estates which are in relation with the Bombay Government, the chief of which is Kolhapur, with an area of 3,217 sq. miles, a population of 833,726, and an approximate revenue of 91 lakhs. The Maharaja of Kolhapur is H. H. Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati, G.C.I.E.; born 1897; succeeded 1922; salute of 19 guns. From 1926 the Dewan of Kolhapur and three Ministers constitute the Council of the State. Khairpur has an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a population of 193,152. The Mir of Khairpur is H. H. Mir Ali Navaz Khan Talpur; born 1884; succeeded 1921; salute of 15 guns. The State of Idar is under Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Daulat Singhji, K.C.S.I. (born 1878; succeeded 1911; salute of 15 guns). The area is 1,669 sq. miles; and the population (1921) 226,355. See also Western India States (p. 171).

**Burma States.**—The 6 Northern and the 35 Southern Shan States, federated since 1922, are not States on the same footing as States in other parts of the Indian Empire, but are an integral part of British India, forming, as they did, part of the old Burmese Kingdom. They do not, however, form part of Burma proper, and are specially administered. The total area is 56,313 sq. miles, with a population of 1,433,000.

To the south of the Southern Shan States are the three Karen-ni States, with an area of 4,280 sq. miles and a population of 63,000. They form a group of Feudatory States, and are not part of British India. They are administered by their own Chiefs under the advice of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States through his representative, an Assistant Political Officer, who resides at Loikaw.

**Central India Agency.**—This Agency, covering 51,531·3 sq. miles, with a population of 5,997,023, includes 28 Salute States and 63 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The Government of India is represented by an Agent to the Governor-General at Indore; and under him are Political Agents for Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal, and in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa. The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied.

Bhopal has an area of 6,902 sq. miles, a population of 692,448, and an approximate revenue of 56·6 lakhs. The Ruler is Lt.-Col. H.H. Nawab Haji Muhammad Hanidulla Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., C.V.O., B.A., the youngest and surviving son of the Nawab Begam, who abdicated in his favour in 1926: permanent salute of 19 guns. In 1927 the King Emperor recognised the right of a daughter of a Ruler to succeed in the absence of a son; and a Legislative Council was established. Indore has an area of 9,519 sq. miles, a population of 1,151,598, and an approximate revenue of 124 lakhs. The Ruler is H.H. Maharajadhiraja Yeshwant Rao II. Holkar Bahadur; born 1908; succeeded 1926; permanent salute of 19 guns. Rewa has an area of 13,000 sq. miles, a population of 1,401,672, and an approximate revenue of 55·7 lakhs. The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.; born 1903; succeeded 1918; salute of 17 guns.

**Central Provinces States.**—Under the Government of the Central Provinces are 15 Feudatory States covering 31,082 sq. miles, with a population of two millions. Their total revenue is 52 lakhs, and they pay tribute in all of 2·4 lakhs. The largest is Bastar, which has an area of 13,062 sq. miles, a population of 464,407, and an approximate income of 7·5 lakhs, to which the Forest income contributed 2·6 lakhs in 1926. The headquarters of the Political Agent is at Raipur.

**Gwalior.**—This State is the principal fragment of the great empire of the Marathas. The founder of the dynasty, Ramaji Sindhia, held military rank under Peshwa Baji Rao (1720), and established his headquarters at Ujjain. From 1782 Maharaji Sindhia was recognised by Hastings as an independent ruler, and a British resident was posted at his court. The present area of the territory was finally settled in 1886 when Gwalior Fort was restored by Lord Dufferin.

The area is 26,382 sq. miles, and the population 3,195,476 (1921). Hindus form the bulk of the population. The approximate revenue is 214 lakhs. In 1922-23 there were 1,044 educational institutions with 46,075 pupils, including Victoria College, Lashkar, with 110 students.



There were 13 municipalities. There were 1,978 co-operative societies with 32,778 members and a working capital of 19.9 lakhs. Up to 1923 the capital outlay on State railways was 22.5 lakhs.

The ruler is H.H. Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindis Alijah Bahadur; born 1916; succeeded 1925; salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relation with the Government of India through a Resident, who resides at Gwalior. The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency under the presidency of the Senior Maharani during the minority of the Maharaja.

Administration Report. Lashkar. Annual.

**Hyderabad.**—The territory of this State, the largest and most populous of Indian States, had become a province of the Moghul Empire in 1687. In 1713 the Emperor appointed Mir Kamruddin Ali Khan, otherwise known as Chin Killij Khan, of Turkoman descent, as Subadar or Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (administrator of the land). Nizam-ul-Mulk became independent, and founded the present dynasty of the Nizam in 1724; and Hyderabad, founded in 1589 by a descendant of the Golconda dynasty which gave way to the Moghuls, became the capital. The present ruler is a direct descendant of the original Nizam-ul-Mulk.

The area is 82,698 sq. miles; and the population, 12,471,770 (1921). Most of the people are Hindus. The administration is carried on, subject to the order of H.E.H. the Nizam, by an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident whose headquarters are at Hyderabad. Besides the Hyderabad Municipality, there are 15 Districts and 103 Sub-district Boards. There are Regular Troops, Imperial Service Troops and the Golconda Brigade.

In 1924-25 there were 159 officers administering criminal justice, and 146 Civil Judges of all classes. In that year 31,143 criminal cases were instituted and 25,827 civil suits. The District and City Police numbered 14,619. The number of public educational institutions was 4,001 with 244,234 pupils, with a total expenditure from public and private sources of 70 lakhs. There were 560 students in the Arts faculty of the Osmania University. The revenue (estimate) for 1927-28 is 768 lakhs and the expenditure (estimate) 724 lakhs. The number of co-operative credit societies was 1,766 with 46,708 members in 1924-25. Under Industry there were 4 cotton mills, 265 ginning and pressing factories, 156 flour mills and 82 others. Trade covered 2,165 lakhs of Imports, and 1,578 lakhs of Exports.

The ruler is Lieut.-General H.E.H. Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad; born 1886; succeeded 1911; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Hyderabad. Annual.

*McAuliffe* (R. P.), *The Nizam, the origin and future of the Hyderabad State.* London, 1904.

**Jammu and Kashmir.**—The State of Kashmir, which had been under Hindu rulers and Mohammedan Sultans, became part of the Moghul Empire under Akbar from 1581. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756 it was overrun by the Sikhs in 1819. Ranjit Singh entrusted in 1820 the territory of Jammu to a feudatory, Gulab Singh, and after the decisive battle of Sobraon in 1846 Kashmir was made over to the latter by Lord Hardinge on payment of the indemnity demanded from the Sikhs. British supremacy was then recognised. The bulk of the population are Mohammedans, though

the ruling race is Hindu. The area is 84,258 sq. miles; the population 3,320,518. The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides at Srinagar. In addition to the High Court there are 121 Criminal Courts; and 2,984 offences were reported in 1923-24. There were also 21,830 civil suits instituted in 52 courts. There were 9,259 sq. miles of demarcated forests. The trade in that year was: Imports, 301 lakhs; Exports, 196 lakhs. The revenue of the State is 227 lakhs. In 1923-24 there were two Arts Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu with 587 students. There were in all 565 educational institutions with 39,636 pupils.

The present ruler is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; born 1895; succeeded 1925; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Jammu. Annual.  
*Tyndale Biscoe* (C.F.), Kashmir in Light and Shade. London, 1922

**Madras States.**—Since 1923 the States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai and two smaller States have been placed in direct relation with the Government of India under an Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the Madras States Agency, who resides at Trivandrum. Travancore has an area of 7,625 sq. miles and a population of 4,006,062 (1921). Hindus form two-thirds of the population; and Christians one-fourth. The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Rama Varma; born 1912; succeeded 1924; salute of 19 guns. The Government is under a Regent. There is a Legislative Council. The approximate revenue is 2.21 crores of rupees.

Cochin has an area of 1,418 sq. miles, and a population of 979,019 (1921). The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., who was born in 1858 and succeeded in 1914; salute of 17 guns. The administration is under the Diwan. The approximate revenue is 71 lakhs of rupees.

The ruler of Pudukkottai is H.H. Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; born 1875; succeeded 1886; salute of 11 guns. The area is 1,179 sq. miles and the population 426,813 (1921). The approximate revenue is 22 lakhs. The State is administered by a Regent owing to the absence abroad of the Raja.

Administration Report, Travancore Trivandrum. Annual.  
*Davies* (F. S.), Cochin, British and Indian. London, 1923.

**Mysore.**—The ancestors of the present dynasty came to Mysore in 1399. From 1565 the territory passed to the Hindu Wodeyar dynasty. The soldier, Haider Ali, usurped the throne; but his dynasty closed with the defeat of his son Tipu in 1799. The ancient Hindu dynasty was restored from 1811. Owing to misgovernment Lord William Bentinck assumed direct administration in 1831; and for fifty years Mysore was thus governed. In 1865 the father of the present Maharaja was adopted as heir by the deposed ruler. The rendition was effected by Lord Ripon in 1881 by an Instrument of Transfer to the heir on his majority; but Bangalore remained under British administration. In 1913 a Treaty was substituted for the Instrument of Transfer. In 1927 the Government of India remitted in perpetuity 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy.

The area is 29,607 sq. miles; and the population (exclusive of the civil and military station of Bangalore) 5,859,952 (1921), nearly a 1 Hindu. The administration is carried on under the Maharaja by the Dewan and three Members of the Council. There is a Representative Assembly of 252 members and a Legislative Council of 50 members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident at Bangalore. In 1926-27 there were 116 criminal courts besides the Chief Court, and 30 civil courts. There were 18,449

offences reported and 37,239 civil cases instituted in that year. There were 1,748 co-operative societies with 98,933 members. The University of Mysore has 5 Colleges with 1,749 students. The number of educational institutions, public and private, in 1927 was 8,212, with 319,517 scholars. The total revenue of the State in 1924-27 was 339 lakhs, and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was 347 lakhs. The State forests cover 3,375 sq. miles. The five mining blocks in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 382,899 ounces of fine gold in 1927.

The Ruler is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; born 1884; succeeded 1895; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Bangalore. Annual.

**North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas.**—Between the border of the British Districts of the N.W. Frontier Province and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory. The Government of India exercises the minimum of interference. The region is divided into five Political Agencies. Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral), Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. There are, further, areas known as Tribal Areas under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five British Districts. All are under the Chief Commissioner of the N.W. Frontier Province in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General. Only in Chitral can anything approaching an organised State be said to exist. Chitral is ruled by H.H. Sir Shujaulmulk, K.C.I.E., the Mehtar of Chitral.

The area under tribal territory, including that of the Agencies, beyond the British border is approximately 25,500 sq. miles, with a population of 2,825,136. The protective units are the North Waziristan Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Kurram Militia and the Chitral Scouts in the Frontier Corps; a Frontier Constabulary; and Levies and Khassadars.

Administration Report of the Border of the North-West Frontier Province. Peshawar. Annual.

Pennell (T. L.), *Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier*. London, 1922.

Thomas (L.), *Beyond Khyber Pass*. London, 1926.

Wattville (H. de), *Waziristan, 1919-1920*. London, 1925.

**Punjab States.**—There are 13 States of the Punjab which, since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore.

The following are details:

Name.	Permanent Salute in guns	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1921)	Approximate revenue, lakhs of rupees
Bahawalpur . . . .	17	15,000	781,191	50.3
Bilaspur . . . . .	11	448	98,000	3.0
Chamba . . . . .	11	3,210	141,867	7.9
Faiddkot . . . . .	11	643	150,661	18.4
Jind . . . . .	13	1,250	308,183	28.0
Kapurthala . . . .	13	630	284,275	37.5
Loharu . . . . .	9	222	20,614	1.3
Malerkotla . . . .	11	168	80,322	14.0
Mandi . . . . .	11	1,200	185,048	12.4
Nabha . . . . .	13	928	263,334	23.4
Patiala . . . . .	17	5,932	1,499,739	128.5
Sirmur (Nahan) . .	11	1,198	140,448	6.0
Suket . . . . .	11	420	54,328	2.3

## 170 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES

The present Ruler of Kapurthala is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.: born 1872; succeeded 1877; personal salute of 15 guns.

The present Ruler of Patiala is Major-General H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahindar Bahadar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C.; born 1891; succeeded 1900; personal salute of 19 guns.

There are 21 other States which are in political relation with the Government of the Punjab.

**Rajputana.**—The Rajputana Agency, with an area of 128,987 sq. miles, and population of 9,844,884, includes 19 States and 2 Chiefships. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The Government of India is represented by an Agent to the Governor-General (headquarters Mount Abu), who deals direct with Bikaner, Sirohi and Jhalawar. Under him are the Mewar Residency (Udaipur); the Jaipur Residency (for Jaipur, Kishangarh and Lawa); and the Western Rajputana States Residency (for Jodhpur and Jaisalmer); also the Eastern Rajputana States Agency (for Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Alwar and Kotah); the Southern Rajputana States Agency (for Banswara, Dungarpur, Patigarh and Kushalgarh); and the Haroti-Tonk Agency (for Bundi, Tonk and Shahpura).

The largest is Jodhpur (Marwar), with an area of 34,963 sq. miles, a population of 1,841,642, and a revenue of 147·1 lakhs. The Ruler is head of the Rathor Rajputs, and is at present Major H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (born 1903; succeeded 1918; salute of 17 guns.) The State of Bikaner has an area of 23,315 sq. miles, with a population of 659,685, and a revenue of 91·5 lakhs. The Ruler is Major-General H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., L.L.D., A.D.C.; born 1880; succeeded 1887; personal salute of 19 guns. The State of Jaipur has an area of 15,579 sq. miles, a population of 2,338,802, and a revenue of 83·2 lakhs. The Ruler is the head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, and is at present H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur (born 1911; succeeded 1922; permanent salute of 17 guns). The State of Udaipur (Mewar) has an area of 12,756 sq. miles, a population of 1,380,063 and a revenue of 50·7 lakhs. The Ruler (head of the Sisodia Rajputs) is H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; born 1849; succeeded 1884; personal salute of 21 guns. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India.

**Sikkim.**—In March 1890, a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the foreign relations, and is represented by the Political Officer in Sikkim. The present Maharaja is H.H. Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., born 1893; succeeded 1914. Since 1918 his Highness and the Members of the Council carry on the administration.

Area. 2,818 square miles. Population in 1921, 81,722. The inhabitants are Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last-named being now the most numerous. The capital is Gangtok. The State religion is Buddhism, but the majority of the people are Hindus.

The revenue is about 5·6 lakhs per year. Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and other millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim.

A collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries. By C. U. Aitchison. Volume II. Calcutta.

*Freshfield* (D. W.), Round Kangchenjunga. London, 1903.

*Ronaldshay* (Lord), Lands of the Thunderbolt. London, 1922.

*White* (J. C.), Sikkim and Bhutan. London, 1909.

**United Provinces States.**—Three States, Benares, Rampur and Tehri, are in political relation with the Governor of the United Provinces in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The ruler of Rampur is Colonel H. H. Amin-ul-Umara Nawab Sir Saiyid Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur. Mustaid Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.; born 1875; succeeded 1889; salute of 15 guns. The Rampur State covers 892 sq. miles, with a population of 453,607 (1921); the approximate revenue is 54 lakhs.

The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares were constituted in 1911 as an Indian State. The Ruler is Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; born 1855; succeeded 1889; personal salute of 15 guns. The Benares State has an area of 875 sq. miles, a population of 364,735 (1921); the approximate revenue is 22 lakhs of rupees.

Captain H. H. Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I. (born 1896; succeeded 1913; salute of 11 guns) is the ruler of Tehri, which has an area of 4,500 sq. miles, a population of 318,482, and an approximate revenue of 14.3 lakhs.

**Western India States Agency.**—In 1924 the Indian States in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur (previously under the Government of Bombay) were placed in direct relation with the Government of India through an Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, who resides at Rajkot. There are Political Agents for Banas Kantha, Western Kathiawar, and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The States in Kathiawar cover an area of 20,882 sq. miles, with a population of 2,542,000. One is the Nawanagar State with an area of 3,791 sq. miles, and a population of 345,353 under Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; born 1872; succeeded 1907; personal salute of 15 guns. The Ruler of Cutch is H. H. Maharao Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born in 1866 and succeeded in 1876; he has a local salute of 19 guns. The area of Cutch is 7,616 sq. miles (exclusive of the salt marsh called the Runn of Cutch); the population, 484,547 (1921); and the approximate revenue is 31 lakhs.

*Wilberforce-Bell* (Capt. H.), The History of Kathiawar. London, 1916.

## THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

### Constitution and Government.

The Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, comprise Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca. Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them until driven out by the Dutch in 1641. It was transferred to the English in 1824. Penang was the first British settlement in the Malay Peninsula, having been ceded to the East India Company in 1786. Singapore was important in the fourteenth century, but was destroyed by the Javanese in 1377, and was almost uninhabited until 1819, when it was ceded by the Johore princes. In 1826 these three settlements were incorporated under one government, which was transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. On January 1, 1907, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan.

## 172 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Colonial Engineer and two unofficial members. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the officer commanding the troops, twelve other official members, and thirteen unofficial, eleven of the latter nominated and two elected by the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore and Penang.

*Governor.*—Sir Hugh C. Clifford, M.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (March 24, 1927).

*Colonial Secretary.*—Sir Hayes Marriott, K.B.E., C.M.G.

The Governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are appointed by the Governor.

### Area and Population.

The total area of the colony, with dependencies, is about 1,600 sq. miles. Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian; total area 280 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter; it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 25 miles in breadth, with an area of 720 square miles.

The population, according to the census of 1921, was 883,769 (558,741 males and 325,028 females). The estimated population for 1926 and the census totals in 1921, inclusive of the military, are as follows:—

	Singapore <sup>1</sup>		Penang <sup>2</sup>		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans }	4,132	2,325	1,012	501	356	179	5,530	3,005
Eurasians . . . }	3,020	3,206	958	1,094	902	989	4,880	5,289
Asiatics . . . }	317,254	172,084	188,672	181,311	102,088	73,536	604,000	376,981
	324,406	177,615	190,672	182,966	103,341	74,754	618,419	385,335
Estimated Totals (1926)	502,021		323,638		173,095		1,003,754	
	425,912		304,835		153,522		883,769	
Census Totals (1921)	285,176	140,736	189,944	125,897	90,767	62,755	558,741	325,028

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of Labuan Island.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

Births and deaths for 1926 :—

-	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Well-sley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births .	15,798	5,923	478	4,557	6,640	303	33,694
Deaths .	16,045	6,016	476	4,250	5,606	210	32,633

In 1926 there were 348,593 immigrants from China, and 174,795 from Southern India.

### Education.

There is an Education Board consisting of official and unofficial members, and provision exists for an Education Rate. Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge, and attendance is compulsory. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided in Government and numerous aided schools, and fees are charged. All the Government schools are unsectarian. There is a reformatory in Singapore for juvenile offenders and vagrants, where industrial instruction is provided.

The numbers of schools and scholars in 1926 were as follows :—

—	No. of Schools	Enrol- ment	Attend- ance
Government English schools (boys and girls) . .	17	6,995	6,693
Grant-in-aid English schools (boys and girls) . .	29	14,746	13,809
Government Vernacular schools (boys and girls) . .	213	17,719	16,138
Grant-in-aid Vernacular schools (boys and girls) . .	16	1,660	1,602
Total . . . . .	274	41,120	38,332

The expenditure on education was 342,990£.

There is a joint training college for teachers in the Federated Malay States

### Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1925 were 221; before the other courts, 43,145 persons. Police force, actual strength 3,323 in 1926. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1923, 4,083.

### Finance.

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2s. 4d.) :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1921	4,013,669	4,138,604	1924	3,841,235	3,115,737
1922	3,978,787	2,892,993	1925	6,282,612	6,719,295
1923	3,886,868	3,117,074	1926	4,254,275	4,311,495

## 174 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The leading items of revenue for 1926 were: licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 3,229,632*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 247,379*l.*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 139,010*l.*; rents of Government property, 193,980*l.*; interest, 318,360*l.*; land sales, 61,106*l.* Chief items of expenditure: military expenditure, 462,368*l.*; civil service, 77,824*l.*; marine, 74,638*l.*; police, 291,869*l.*; legal, 49,265*l.*; hospitals and dispensaries, 230,202*l.*; medical, 53,909*l.*; education, 129,043*l.*; post office, 178,458*l.*; Government monopolies, 229,807*l.*; public works, 741,565*l.*; pensions, 165,948*l.*

Estimated expenditure for 1928, 5,151,925*l.*

The debt on December 31, 1926, amounted to 6,913,352*l.* borrowed for public works: 9,385,623*l.* war loan; and 9,855,000*l.* other loans lent to Federated Malay States Government, Johore, and municipalities; total, 25,654,975*l.*

### Commerce.

The Straits ports are free from customs duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. The chief exports comprise tin, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, rubber, gambier, gum, copra. The cultivation of rice is giving place to rubber and coconuts.

Imports and exports for five years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of trade with the Federated Malay States), including the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island:—

Yrs	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies, &c.	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies, &c.	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	7,386,265	30,345,846	30,852,791	68,584,902	4,798,888	14,870,872	43,085,128	63,360,888
1923	8,562,184	39,613,387	42,709,621	90,885,192	7,516,497	21,104,667	54,585,235	83,206,399
1924	9,400,659	48,455,722	47,665,187	100,521,518	8,456,627	22,291,833	59,302,950	89,991,416
1925	13,898,810	67,114,076	76,057,443	157,070,329	12,700,240	30,805,966	101,054,541	144,560,747
1926	15,427,734	66,504,598	77,462,218	159,394,550	13,341,423	36,863,808	92,989,327	142,694,558

Imports exclude transshipment goods. Exports do not include coal supplied to ships' bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels, and, since 1913, they also exclude Para rubber from the Federated Malay States, transhipped in the Colony.

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade):—

—	IMPORTS <sup>1</sup>		EXPORTS <sup>1</sup>	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£
Singapore . . .	116,844,744	120,467,625	104,982,834	103,760,924
Penang . . .	36,967,407	40,634,016	35,681,830	37,440,920
Malacca . . .	5,123,615	6,003,461	8,813,882	8,686,497
Labuan . . .	474,721	358,563	51,111	395,680
Christmas Islands . .	57,344	63,592	203,103	230,281
Dindings . . .	119,762	131,792	430,981	491,498

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of treasure.



The most important imports and exports in 1926, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were:—

Principal Imports	1926	Principal Exports	1926
	£		£
Tin Ore . . . . .	18,750,047	Tin . . . . .	21,646,485
Rice . . . . .	10,244,831	Para Rubber . . . . .	37,558,235
Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns . . . . .	4,906,186	Pepper (black, long. and white) . . . . .	1,561,696
Other provisions not specified . . . . .	370,791	Copra . . . . .	3,926,191
Sugar . . . . .	1,760,626	Tanned Hides . . . . .	28,398
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarettes . . . . .	3,658,242	Sago . . . . .	525,888
Fish, dried and salted . . . . .	2,084,550	Rattans . . . . .	559,694
Coal . . . . .	1,117,813	Gambier . . . . .	177,270
Live Animals for Food . . . . .	1,137,775	Tapioca . . . . .	518,731
Vegetables and Fruits . . . . .	2,267,364	Pineapples, preserved . . . . .	818,090
Para Rubber . . . . .	45,494,811	Phosphates of Lime . . . . .	290,288
Hollow ware, including cooking and household utensils . . . . .	291,282		

Transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment, is *not* included in the import and export statistics. The statistics cover goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of past statistical results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced; the same probably holding good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported, but the dollar having been fixed early in 1906 at 2s. 4d., this is the rate adopted since.

The following figures are taken from the British Board of Trade Returns, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits . . . . .	10,657,886	10,568,360	18,612,616	19,807,174	16,591,091
Exports of British produce to the Straits . . . . .	7,742,414	8,280,458	11,569,242	11,516,146	11,406,868
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits . . . . .	152,616	159,968	246,091	328,457	333,954

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1926 were tin, 2,522,667*l.*; rubber, 13,680,820*l.*; sago and sago meal and flour, 348,398*l.*; tapioca, 64,737*l.*; fruit, canned or bottled, 897,577*l.*; gutta percha, 253,783*l.*; nuts and kernels, 575,063*l.*; gambier, 46,074*l.*; spices, 692,995*l.* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were:—cotton piece goods, 2,297,173*l.*; iron and iron and steel manufactures, 1,506,068*l.*; machinery, 979,706*l.*; tobacco, 1,805,509*l.*; soap, 198,765*l.*; electrical goods, 192,144*l.*

### Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1926, exclusive of native craft, was 11,898, with a tonnage of 18,979,478. The number of native craft was 31,272, with a tonnage of 1,113,737. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 11,918, with a tonnage of 19,049,152. The

total number of native craft cleared in 1926 was 31,708, with a tonnage of 1,125,853.

### Communications.

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, and thence across the Johore Causeway to Johore Bahru. The Federated Malay States Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Krian to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in Negri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and form a part of the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. There are electric tramway systems in Singapore and Penang. There are cables connecting Singapore and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Johore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, and Penang, from Penang to Alor Star (Kedah), Song Kila (Siam), Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and from Malacca to Tampin and Kuala Lumpur.

In 1926, 16,273,688 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 20,977,744 delivered. The number of letters sent to China in clubbed packets was 2,063,502. The parcels posted numbered 185,291, those delivered 155,460.

From Labuan there are telegraph cables connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore and Sandakan.

Wireless stations exist at Paya Lebar on Singapore Island and at Penaga in Province Wellesley; their functions at present are limited to ship traffic (except for traffic with Burma, Christmas Island and Kuching in Sarawak).

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are twenty-seven banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on December 31, 1925, was 3,067,801 dollars.

The dollar, value 2s. 4d., is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. A bill was introduced in 1923 to base the currency on British sterling. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces; nickel five cent pieces; copper cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1925, Government currency notes to the value of 161,432,313 dollars were in circulation.

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are—

1 Kati	= 16 Tahil	= 1½ lbs. avoirdupois
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati	= 133½ „ „
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul	= 5,333½ „ „

The kati of 1½ lbs. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the pikul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

The **Cocos or Keeling Islands**, a group of about twenty small coral islands, annexed in 1857, lie about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. They were placed under Ceylon in 1878, under

the Straits Settlements in 1886, and annexed to Singapore in 1903. The estimated population in 1921 was about 800. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported.

**Christmas Island** is 190 miles south-west of Java and 700 miles east of the Cocos Islands, and was annexed in 1888. It was attached to Singapore in 1900. It is of irregular shape, about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (at the longest point) and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (at the narrowest point). Area about 62 square miles. At the end of 1926 the population was 1,043, the majority being Chinese coolies. All the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff and the Sikh police, are directly or indirectly employed by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits on the island. Revenue, 1926, 12,000*l.* approx.; expenditure, 3,740*l.* Imports, 1926, 12,723*l.*, composed chiefly of machinery and engineering goods; exports, 1926, 128,981*l.*, solely phosphate of lime, value 228,296*l.* Tonnage entered and cleared in 1925 was 54,890, and in 1926 was 66,736 tons; of the latter 19,886 tons were British and 46,850 tons were Japanese. Opium revenue for 1926 was about 7,285*l.*

The island of **Labuan** lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo. It was ceded to Britain in 1846; on January 1, 1907, was incorporated with Singapore, and on December 1, 1912, was created a separate Settlement. Area 30 sq. miles; the population in 1926 was 5,641, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 15 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants. Revenue (including opium revenue), 1926, 153,355 dollars; expenditure, 144,354 dollars. Shipping entered and cleared, 1926, 257,308 tons. Trade,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars.

---

## THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H.M.'s High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere.

*High Commissioner.*—Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.C.S.

*Chief Secretary to Government.*—W. Peel, C.M.G.

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States:—

*Ruler of Perak.*—Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., ibni Idris. *Resident.*—H. W. Thomson, C.M.G.

*Ruler of Selangor.*—H. H. Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa. *Resident.*—J. Lornie.

*Ruler of Negri Sembilan.*—H. H. Muhammad, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., ibni Antah Yang di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan. *Resident.*—E. C. H. Wolff, C.M.G.

*Ruler of Pahang.*—Al-Mn'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G. *Resident.*—A. F. Worthington.

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State

Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident, and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungai Ujong, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and five smaller States. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situate on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary to Government is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The laws of each State are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, in matters common to the four States, by the Federal Council; the State Councils may still legislate in purely State matters.

The Federal Council was created in 1909 in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio* by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, the Principal Medical Officer, the Controller of Labour, Malaya, the Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., the Director of Public Works, the General Manager, F.M.S. Railway, and eleven unofficial members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

**Area.**—The areas of these States are approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Selangor, 3,156 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,506 sq. miles.

**Population.**—Census 1921: Perak, 599,055 (378,902 males and 220,153 females); Selangor, 401,009 (267,165 males and 133,844 females); Negri Sembilan, 178,762 (119,569 males and 59,193 females); Pahang, 146,064 (87,892 males and 58,172 females); total 1,324,890 (853,528 males and 471,362 females). The population contained 510,821 Malays, 494,548 Chinese, 305,219 natives of India, 5,686 Europeans, and 3,204 Eurasians.

The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese and Indian immigrants. Estimated population, June 1926, 1,476,032. The largest town is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 80,000 inhabitants. Births, 1924, 39,512; deaths, 33,585.

**Instruction.**—In 1926, there were 46 English schools (35 for boys, 11 for girls), with an average enrolment of 11,809 boys and 2,946 girls, and an average attendance of 11,097 and 2,701 respectively, maintained or assisted by the Government; also 1,076 vernacular schools (Malay, Tamil, and Chinese), with an average enrolment of 56,087, and an average attendance of 50,540, which are under the control of the Education Department. The total number of schools (1926) was 1,122 with an average attendance of 64,338. There are many Chinese vernacular schools, of which 47 having an enrolment of 4,654 pupils were assisted by the Education Department. Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1926 was 357,281*l*.

**Justice and Crime.**—The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judge and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi. (5) The Court of a Penghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judges the Chief Justice being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of serious crime reported in 1926 was 325, discovered 187. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1926, was 944.

The Police Force, with European and Malay officers, consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent. The strength at the close of 1926 was: Gazetted Officers, British and Malay, 40; British Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, 53; Malay and Asiatic Inspectors, 29; Malay subordinate police officers and constables, 2,004; Indians, 1,634; others, 254; total, 4,014.

**Finance.**—The revenue of the States in 1926 was 11,963,163*l*. (1925 revenue, 10,099,166*l*.), and expenditure, 10,227,437*l*. (1925 expenditure, 8,114,210*l*.).

Leading items of revenue in 1926 were—railways, 2,524,730*l*.; licences, 457,536*l*.; customs, 4,156,102*l*.; Excise, 2,032,474*l*.; fees of court, etc., 456,525*l*.; lands and mines, 431,421*l*.; interest, 544,395*l*.; municipal, 260,566*l*.; posts, telegraphs, and telephones 294,289*l*.; and forests, 194,154*l*. Expenditure—police, 343,171*l*.; medical, 491,296*l*.; education, 274,389*l*.; posts and telegraphs, 219,310*l*.; sanitary boards, 223,183*l*.; public works, 623,169*l*.; other departments, 1,958,918*l*.; railways, 1,774,862*l*.; charges on account of public debt, 786,615*l*.; miscellaneous services, 3,174,552*l*.; and pensions, 357,972*l*. Public debt on December 31, 1926, 9,355,000*l*.

**Production.**—The staple products are coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber, and the mining of tin. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area under rubber cultivation in 1924 was 1,231,257 acres; padi, 187,349 acres; coconuts, 215,076 acres. kampong fruit, 19,322 acres. The forests produce many excellent timbers, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, and canes. In 1925 the total quantity of timber of all kinds taken from the forests, on which payment was made, was 844,605 tons, in addition to a large quantity

used free of royalty by the native Malay population and the tin miners. In 1926 the tin export amounted to 45,946 tons, and in 1925 to 45,926 tons. In 1924, 14,475 ounces of gold, and in 1925, 14,185 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, mercury, arsenic, manganese, wolfram, scheelite, plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal, but with the exception of coal, they have not so far been discovered in workable form. The exports of tungsten ore in 1926 were 89 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1926 was 110,293.

**Commerce.**—The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1926, with total for 1925:—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1926	Total 1925
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	6,870,715	10,402,464	1,781,602	856,355	19,861,136	15,596,808
Exports .	22,718,999	18,802,727	8,660,174	1,755,499	51,937,399	48,000,740

Chief imports, 1926: Rice, 3,016,744*l.*; opium, 474,308*l.*; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 1,261,466*l.*; cotton piece goods, 1,002,600*l.*; sugar, 387,003*l.*; milk, condensed, 491,053*l.*; live animals, 281,915*l.*; spirits, 330,703*l.*; petroleum (including benzine), 1,304,410*l.*; other manufactures of iron and steel unenumerated, 190,527*l.*; machinery, 1,055,030*l.*; lubricating oil, 227,286*l.*; motor cars, 767,648*l.* Chief exports, 1926: Para rubber (161,188 tons), 34,783,031*l.*; copra, 1,499,373*l.*; tin and tin ore, 13,027,699*l.*; timber, 61,120*l.*; hides, 18,700*l.*; 1927, gross rubber exports, 371,322 tons.

Trade with United Kingdom: imports, 1927, 3,275,396*l.*; 1926, 2,527,694*l.*; exports 1927, 5,026,176*l.*; 1926, 6,362,679*l.*

Bullion and specie imported 1926, 425,765*l.*; exported 1926, 49,291*l.*

Shipping, 1926. The total number of vessels, exclusive of native craft entered and cleared at the various ports in the F.M.S. was 11,093 with a tonnage of 6,714,015. The number of native craft entered and cleared was 26,796 with an aggregate tonnage of 395,453.

**Communications.**—There were in 1926, 2,565 miles of metalled cart roads, 160 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,950 miles of bridle roads and paths; also more than 860 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department. The Government has made, purchased, leased, or is making, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. When the system is complete, there will be a main trunk line throughout the peninsula, diverging at Gemas in Negri Sembilan into West Coast and East Coast lines, and linking up with the Southern Siamese railway system on the Perlis-Siam and Kelantan-Siam boundaries respectively. The two Siamese lines converge at Haad Yai, in Singora, and thence a single line continues north to Bangkok. On the West Coast, the line is open for traffic from Singapore to Padang Besar (Perlis Siamese boundary), 585 miles, and on the East Coast from Singapore to Chigar Perah (in Pahang). A section in Kelantan from Tunpat to Krai (53 miles), and one from Pasir Mas to Golok (Kelantan-Siam boundary) (12 miles) are also open. The Siamese line from the Golok to Haad Yai was opened on November 1, 1921, thus making through rail communication between Kelantan and the rest of the Peninsula. The section in Johore, from Johore Bahru to Gemas (120 miles), is leased from the Johore Government. The total length of track open for traffic was 1,073 miles in 1926. The lines under construction

during 1926 were about 118.7 miles. A causeway, carrying a double line of railway and a roadway, connects Singapore with the mainland across the Johore Straits.

There were, in 1926, 101 post offices and 57 other places for postal business. In that year 30,053,240 postal packets (registered letters, 1,081,266, and parcels, 256,759) were received and delivered. In 1926 there were 2,618 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and 19,861 miles of overhead wire, of which 16,872 were telephone wires. In addition there were 79 miles of underground cables containing 7,774 miles of wire single line. The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 294,287 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and expenditure 309,453 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. Savings Banks: 29,803 depositors and 421,969 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. deposits on December 31, 1926.

**Money, &c.**—The current money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d. or 60 dollars = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

## THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined by a treaty dated December 11, 1885; and, by an amendment to this treaty made on May 12, 1914, the Sultan agreed to accept, and to act upon the advice of, a British officer called the General Adviser. The Sultan is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of official and unofficial members.

The rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control of the other four States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese treaty of March 10, 1909. In all four States the Rulers are assisted in the administration by State Councils, and by British Advisers appointed by the British Government.

In these States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Their trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements.

The religion of the Malays is Mohammedanism.

Johore (area 7,678 square miles, population in 1921, 282,284, of whom 157,852 were Malays, 97,253 Chinese, and 24,180 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1926), 14,883; deaths, 12,740. There were (1926) 4 English schools and 84 vernacular schools, and an English College (with 71 boys in residence).

Revenue (1926), 18,781,565 dollars (from Customs, 6,978,710 dollars, land 2,178,477, licences 6,460,016); expenditure, 18,099,232 dollars. Imports (1926), 35,782,755 dollars (animals, food, drink and tobacco, 18,870,490; raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, 2,507,532; articles wholly or mainly manufactured, 14,181,541; coin and bullion, 138,395; sundries, nil). Exports, 189,261,451 dollars (rubber, 119,580,069 dollars). Rubber output (1926), 60,169 tons.

At the end of 1926, 627 miles of metalled road had been constructed. The railway from Penang to Singapore traverses Johore for a distance of 120 miles. The Johore section has been leased to the Federated Malay States Government for a term of years. Rubber estates are situated on either side along practically the whole length, and thus, with the help of roads and navigable rivers, good communication is available. A causeway across the Straits of Johore and connecting Johore with the island of Singapore was opened to railway traffic in October, 1923, and to vehicular traffic in June 1924.

## 182 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES

An efficient medical service and thirteen public hospitals are maintained by the Government. Police force, end of 1926, 978.

The Postal revenue (1926) was 192,525 dollars. Letters, parcels, &c., received, 4,613,572; despatched, 3,117,036.

*Ruler.*—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

*General Adviser.*—C. W. H. Cochrane.

Kedah, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 8,00 square miles. The population (census 1921) is 338,554, of whom 237,043 are Malays, 59,403 Chinese, 33,019 Indians, 235 Europeans, 75 Eurasians, and 8,779 other races. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River about 70 miles from Penang by sea, and 59 by rail or road. Owing to the Sultan's illness, the head of the Government is the Regent. There are (1927) 49 Europeans in the Government service. The police force had a strength (July, 1926) of 735 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of July 1926, 70 Government schools (about 6,400 pupils), 11 telegraph offices, and 13 post offices. A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1926 being 1,570. The railway connecting the Federated Malay States and Siam passes through the State. A metalled road (26 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, and (29 miles) with the Senggora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (44 miles) connects it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road (7 miles) connects Baling with Upper Perak in the direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. The total mileage of metalled road (1926) is 858. 189 miles of canal were maintained in July 1926. The revenue of the State for the year 1926 (Mohammedan year 1345) was 9,179,487 dollars, including Customs, 3,770,011; lands, 972,802; and land sales, 415,779 dollars; and the expenditure, 5,481,218 dollars. Public debt, July, 1926, nil. The principal produce of North Kedah is rice. There are rubber (output 1924, 16,466 tons; export, 1926, 24,674 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah. Several steamers ply between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah internal trade (1925-26): imports, 10,436,931 dollars; exports, 50,569,669 dollars. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1926, 103,521 dollars; expenditure, 150,405 dollars. Postal articles dealt with, 2,540,602.

*Ruler.*—H.H. Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Almarhum Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Mukarram Shah (succeeded in 1881).

*Regent.*—R.H. Tonku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.

*British Adviser.*—T. W. Clayton, M.C.S.

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 316 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 40,091. Malays numbered 34,167 of the population, Chinese 3,589, Indians 816, and other races 1,519. Police force (1927) 76 N.C.O.'s and men. Seventeen boys' and 2 girls' schools were maintained in 1927 with about 2,000 pupils. The principal products are rice, tin, and coconuts. There are guano deposits. There are 36½ miles of metalled and 15½ miles of gravelled road in the State. The revenue for 1945 A.H. (1926-27) was 614,666 dollars (customs 220,158), and the expenditure 680,768 dollars. Public debt, 1927 100,000 dollars.

*Ruler.*—H.H. Raja Syed Alwi, C.B.E.

*British Adviser.*—P. S. Williams, M.C.S. (acting).

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,718 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 309,293, including 12,799 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 11,000. There are 61 Government elementary schools in the State. The High Court, the Central Court, and the Small Court are at Kota Bharu, and there are District Courts at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Tumpat respectively. Police force, 1926, 374. The revenue of the State in 1926 amounted to 2,471,595 dollars (licences, excise, &c., 650,744 dollars; customs, 806,832 dollars; land revenue, 629,380 dollars), and the expenditure to 1,927,134 dollars. Public debt (1926) 4,400,684 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 422,872 acres were under cultivation in 1926. Chief products: rice (214,950 acres), coconuts (60,557 acres), rubber (106,999 acres). Pepper, tapioca, sugar-cane, and maize are grown in smaller quantities for local consumption. The jungle which covers a large part of the State produces some serviceable timber, resin, and rattans and bamboos. The State supports cattle (108,500 in 1926), buffaloes (25,429 in 1926), sheep, goats, and poultry. Numerous estates are owned by British companies. Mineral resources are said to comprise gold, galena, and tin, but the existence of these metals in payable quantities has not been proved. The principal manufacturing industries are silk-weaving, boat-building, and brick-making. In 1926 total exports, 12,518,719 dollars; total imports, 5,682,902 dollars (1925, 11,185,696 and 5,211,103 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1926: betanuts, 607,078 dollars; fish, 152,681 dollars; copra, 1,070,256 dollars; Para rubber, 10,419,532 dollars. Chief imports 1926: cattle, 8,456 dollars; fish 44,991 dollars; rice, 988,733 dollars; wheat and flour, 77,128 dollars; milk, 174,611 dollars; sugar, 269,563 dollars; tobacco, 474,997 dollars; salt, 27,702 dollars; gambier, 30,434 dollars; petroleum, 218,835 dollars; cotton goods, 677,841 dollars; silk goods, 61,190 dollars; timber, 31,610 dollars; cement, 35,444 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 599,465 dollars; opium, 125,261 dollars.



Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1926, 114,264 tons. Small fishing and other boats are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. The principal roads are the Kota Bharu-Pasir Puteh road and the trunk road from Kota Bharu to Kuala Krai, and there are others extending a few miles from Kota Bharu. The metalling of these roads is not yet completed. Communication inland is by the rivers. There is railway communication between Tumpat (on the coast) and Kuala Krai (60 miles inland). There is also a line to the Siamese border, on which a daily service is run in connection with the Siamese trains to the Kedah boundary, and thence with the Kedah service to Penang and the Federated Malay States. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang, and possesses a limited telephone service. There were (1926) 5 post offices and 4 sub-post offices in the State.

*Ruler.*—H. H. Sultan Ismail, K.C.M.G.

*British Adviser.*—G. E. Shaw, O.B.E.

Trengganu, with an area of about 5,500 square miles, and a population, at the census 1921, of 153,062, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 12,456. There are 14 vernacular schools (966 pupils enrolled in 1926, average attendance 725, teachers 28), 1 Government English school (40 pupils enrolled in 1926) and 1 Chinese school (average attendance 142, teachers 6 in 1926). Trengganu was the last British possession to tolerate slavery for debt. The practice has been abolished by an enactment passed in 1919. Police force, 1926, 262. There are about 16 miles of metalled cart road at the capital, and about another 15 miles of gravelled roads forming part of the grand trunk road system. There is a telephone exchange, but there are no railways. There is telegraphic communication with other parts of Malaya. Communication with the interior is by rivers, and good native paths. Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally-built motor-boats maintain passenger services along the Trengganu coast. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character. Revenue, 1926, 1,302,008 dollars; chiefly from farms, 52,895 dollars; chandu and liquor, 809,647 dollars; customs and marine, 667,046 dollars; and including land sales, 131,127 dollars. Expenditure, 1926, 1,067,878 dollars. Debt, 1926, 900,000 dollars. The total imports in 1926 were 5,915,560 dollars, and the total exports 8,052,391 dollars. Chief exports, in dollars, 1926: dried fish, 970,059; copra, 427,564; areca nuts, 253,301; silk and half silk sarongs, 567,331; rubber (para), 2,975,455; tin ore, 1,167,752; wolfram, 40,369; and iron (hematite), 349,864. Chief imports, in dollars: rice, 1,728,742; cotton stuff, 680,439; tobacco, 97,502; cigarettes and cigars, 234,760; sugar, 215,835; petroleum, 146,453; and silk, 489,262.

*Ruler.*—H. H. Al-Sultan Sir Sulaiman Badaru'l-alam Shah, Yang Pertama, K.C.M.G. He is assisted by a State Council.

*British Adviser.*—J. W. Simmons.

## Books of Reference concerning the Malay Peninsula.

- Colonial Office List. Annual. London.  
 Blue Book for the Straits Settlements. Annual. Singapore.  
 Annual Reports on the Federated Malay States. London.  
 Manual of Statistics of the Federated Malay States. Kuala Lumpur.  
 Annual Report on the Cocos Islands. London.  
 Federated Malay States. General information for intending settlers. Issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, Westminster.  
 Handbook to British Malaya, 1926. Malay States Information Agency, London.  
 Papers relating to the Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands. London.  
 Andrews (C. W.), A Monograph on Christmas Island (Indian Ocean). London, 1900.  
 Cook (P. C.) [editor], Malayan Trade Annual. London.  
 Geyman (R. L.), Handbook to British Malaya. Malay States Information Bureau, 1927.  
 Graham (W. A.), Kelantan, A State of the Malay Peninsula. Glasgow, 1908.  
 Harrison (C. W.), Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States. London, 1920.  
 Jackson (H. M.), Federated Malay States. Report on Survey Department for 1914.  
 Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Singapore.  
 Lucas (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. 2nd ed. Vol. I. Oxford, 1906.  
 Mills (L. A.), British Malaya, 1824-1867. Singapore and London, 1926.  
 Oxford Survey of the British Empire. Vol. II. London, 1914.  
 Suettenham (Sir F.) British Malaya.  
 Sydney (R. J. H.), Malay Land. London, 1926.  
 Wilkinson (R. J.) [edited by], Papers on Malay Subjects. Parts 1-12. Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. Malay Beliefs. Leiden.  
 Winstedt (R. O.), Malaya. London, 1923.  
 Wright (A.) and Reid (T. H.), The Malay Peninsula. London 1912.

## WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent waters was, by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about 285 square miles contains (1921 census) 154,416 inhabitants, including 600 on the island of Liu Kung. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants.

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. There are 3 European inspectors of police. There are 7 Chinese sergeants, 13 corporals and 192 warders, detectives, and constables. In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1926 200 pupils, and at 6 other schools about 600 pupils. About 6 per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write.

Revenue is derived from (1) a land tax and a road tax; (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly; (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. For the year 1926-27 the gross revenue was 258,235 dollars, and the gross expenditure was 216,173 dollars.

The station is used as a flying naval base and as a depot, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque; it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak-fed silk is produced. Mulberry cultivation is being tried. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line making, boat-building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, but, so far as is known, not in workable quantities.

The trade is carried on by junks and steamers. In 1926, 838 steamers entered the port, the tonnage being 943,361, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and Government transports. The total volume of trade in 1926 amounted to 1,632,827 packages valued at 15,794,586 dollars. The chief imports (value in dollars) were: piece goods, 2,577,200; raw cotton and yarn, 2,436,275; ground-nut oil, 811,680; rice, 396,422; flour, 359,801; tobacco and cigarettes, 330,000; Chinese wine, 316,182; Indian corn, 261,524; ground-nuts (shelled and unshelled), 251,258; Gunny bags, 216,400; sugar and sugar-cane, 209,220; fish (salt and dried), 190,140; coal, 160,276; timber, 141,921. The chief exports (value in dollars) were: ground-nuts (kernels), 3,154,369; ground-nut oil, 1,141,482; fish (salt and dried), 177,240; fresh eggs, 126,670; sugar, 101,148; salt, 97,959; sasson, 51,450; grain, 40,476; silk, 24,000; bean oil, 16,810. Weihaiwei is a duty-free port.

Good roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory. The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place. There is a regular weekly mail service to and from

Shanghai. Many Europeans visit the place in summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the Far East.

*Officer Administering the Government*—W. Russell Brown.

### Books of Reference.

Annual Report on Weihaiwei.

*Bruce-Mitford* (C. E.), *The Territory of Weihaiwei*. Shanghai, 1902.

*Johnston* (R. F.), *Lion and Dragon in Northern China*. London, 1910.

*Lucas* (C. P.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Vol. I. 2nd ed. Oxford 1906.

## MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA. PALESTINE.

THE natural and historic boundaries of Palestine run from the desert on the east, along the slopes of Mount Hermon over to the Litani on the west, where the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon first break into a series of elevated plateaux, and thence over to the Mediterranean coast, and on the south from the Gulf of Akaba across the Desert of Sinai.

The present political boundaries are: West, the Mediterranean; South, a line running from just west of Rafa to east of Taba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the territory below this line being Egyptian and Hijazian; North, as settled by the Franco-British Convention of December 23, 1920, as amended by the Convention of February 3, 1922, a line running from just south of Ras-el-Nakura on the coast, half way between Tyre and Acre, eastwards and northwards to Metulla (British Mandate) and across the Upper Jordan Valley to Banias (French Mandate), thence southwards along the foot-hills to the eastern shore of Lake Huleh and down the left bank of the Jordan and eastern shore of Lake Tiberias to Wadi Samakh, and so to El Hamme in Yarmuk Valley, from which point it follows the river. The boundary between Palestine and Transjordan is a continuation of that line southwards and medially through the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea.

**Government.**—After its conquest in 1917-18, by the British Forces, the country remained under British Military Administration till July 1, 1920, when a Civil Administration was set up.

*High Commissioner.*—Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., G.B.E. (Appointed July 1, 1925.)

The country is administered by Great Britain under a Mandate, which was passed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922, and came officially into force on September 29, 1923. This provides for the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, to the effect that 'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'

*Constitution.*—On September 1, 1922, a new constitution was promulgated. It provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief and an Executive Council.

A Legislative Council will replace the Advisory Council and have authority to pass such Ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Palestine, provided (1) that no Ordinance shall restrict complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, save in so far as is required for the maintenance of public order and morals, or should tend to discriminate in any way between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion, or language; (2) that no Ordinance shall

take effect until either the High Commissioner or His Majesty has assented thereto: (3) that the High Commissioner may reserve any Ordinance for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and shall so reserve any Ordinance which concerns matters dealt with specifically by the provisions of the Mandate; and (4) that His Majesty may disallow any Ordinance to which the High Commissioner may have assented within one year of the date of the High Commissioner's assent.

The Legislative Council will consist, in addition to the High Commissioner, of 22 members, 10 official and 12 unofficial. The latter will be elected, not less than two being Christians, and two Jews. The elected members will be chosen by primary and secondary elections. Every male Palestinian citizen over 25 years of age is entitled to vote at the primary election, unless he has lost his civil rights or claims to be a foreign subject, or under foreign protection, or is otherwise disqualified. The number of secondary electors to be elected in each electoral area is determined on the basis that every 200 primary electors will elect one secondary elector. The secondary electors will be formed into twelve electoral colleges according to the religious community to which they belong; and each electoral college elects one member of the Council.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council 1921, the High Commissioner has appointed an official Advisory Council composed of the heads of the principal Government Departments and the District Commissioner of the Jerusalem-Southern District. Owing to the abstention from the elections of considerable numbers of the Arab inhabitants, the Legislative Council under the new constitution has not yet been formed, and the Advisory Council will remain in being until such time as the election of a Legislative Council becomes possible.

All Ordinances are laid before the official Advisory Council and made public, as Bills, in the Official Gazette, for one month, before promulgation.

The Jewish population of Palestine have perfected their internal organisation by convening an Elected Assembly, which elects a National Committee, to represent the Jewish population of Palestine in its dealings with the Administration.

The British Government and Palestine Administration recognise the World Zionist Organisation, which in Palestine is represented by the Palestine Zionist Executive, as the Agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

There is a Supreme Moslem Council to control Moslem religious affairs. English, Arabic, and Hebrew are the official languages of the country.

**Area and Population.**—Palestine under British Mandate is about 9,000 square miles in extent. The population, taken by official census on October 23, 1922, was 757,182, of whom 590,890 were Moslems, 83,794 Jews, 73,024 Christians, 7,028 Druzes, 163 Samaritans, 265 Bahais, and the remainder Sikhs, Hindus and Metawilehs. The estimated population on September 1, 1926, was 887,000.

The country is at present divided into two districts: Southern (Jaffa), and Northern (Haifa); and the Jerusalem division.

The chief town, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered on December 9, 1917. Its population in 1922 was 62,678. The population figures for the other principal towns at the 1922 census were: Jaffa, 47,709; Haifa, 24,634; Gaza, 17,480; Nazareth, 7,424; Nablus, 15,947; Safad, 8,761; Tiberias, 6,950; Hebron, 16,577; Ramleh, 7,312; Bethlehem, 6,658; Lydda, 8,103; Acre, 6,420. There is an appreciable immigration of Jews. Jewish immigrants, year ended December 31, 1926, numbered 13,081—5,947 men, 2,549 women, and children—while Jewish emigrants in the same period numbered 7,365.

There are some 750 Arab villages and a considerable number of Arab tribes, and three German Knights Templar settlements, Wilhelma, Sarona and Neuhardtthof.

The Jewish Settlements are grouped in four districts, namely, in Judea 43; in Samaria 18; in Lower Galilee 43; in Upper Galilee 11. The total population of these settlements is now about 32,000. More than 30 of them are built on land belonging to the Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring land to remain the property of the Jewish people, and were founded with the assistance of the

*Keren Hayesod* (Foundation Fund), also created by the Zionist Organisation. The total area of the Jewish Settlements exceed 1,200,000 dunums (4½ dunums equal one acre). The local affairs of the smaller Jewish settlements are controlled by *Vaadim* or Councils elected by the male and female residents who own registered holdings or pay taxes. The larger villages, Arab and Jewish, are, for internal order and rates, administered by Local Councils, constituted under Ordinance, which exercise modified municipal powers.

**Instruction.**—The approximate number of children between the ages of 3 and 18 years in Palestine is as follows: Moslems, 175,000; Jews, 48,000; Christians, 25,000. The schools maintained by the Government number 314, and contain 19,737 scholars, the great majority of whom are Moslems. In the Government Training Colleges for teachers there are 75 men and 54 women students. Technical education is being carried out in some of the Government town schools. A Law School exists in Jerusalem, in which lectures are given in the three official languages.

The Christian and Jewish Communities provide, the former to a very large extent, and the latter almost entirely, for the education of their own children.

The Zionist Organisation, through the Department of Education attached to the Palestine Zionist Executive, controls 177 schools attended by 17,174 pupils, and other Jewish bodies control schools attended by 9,307 pupils, making a total of 255 Jewish schools attended by 26,481 pupils. These institutions include secondary schools in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa, Teachers' Training Colleges (General, Orthodox, Women's and Kindergarten), Schools of Music in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, Agricultural Schools, an Arts and Crafts Institute (Bezalel), Evening Classes, and a Technical College at Haifa.

There are 183 Christian Schools, including Orthodox, 22 schools with 2,167 pupils; Catholic, 113 schools with 9,438 pupils; Protestant, 46 schools with 3,302 pupils; miscellaneous, 2 schools with 238 pupils.

There are also about 50 private Moslem schools mainly maintained by local committees; these provide for about 3,500 children. Two of these schools are secondary.

Most non-Government schools receive a capitation grant-in-aid from the Department of Education.

A Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, was inaugurated on April 1, 1925.

**Justice.**—The Courts in Palestine are either civil or religious courts. The former have jurisdiction over local subjects in all matters save those of personal status and *Wakfs* or charitable endowments, and over foreign subjects in all matters, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

There is a Magistrate's Court in every sub-district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, two such courts. The magistrate is in every case a Palestinian and has jurisdiction in first instance in minor criminal cases for which the punishment is not more than one year's imprisonment, and in civil cases where the subject-matter does not exceed £E100.

There are four District Courts, each composed of a British President and two Palestinian judges. They serve respectively the sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Hebron, and Be-rsheba; Jaffa and Gaza; Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nazareth; and Haifa, Acre, Tiberias, and Safad. They go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance over all crimes except those punishable with death, and civil cases outside the jurisdiction of a magistrate; it also hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases. Crimes punishable with death are tried by the Court of Criminal Assize, which consists of

the Chief Justice or Senior British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the District Court.

The highest Court in Palestine is the Supreme Court, which is composed of a British Chief Justice and one other British judge and four Palestinian judges. The Court sits in two forms: (1) as a Court of Appeal, in which capacity it has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters decided in first instance by the District Courts, the Land Courts and the Court of Criminal Assize; (2) as a High Court of Justice, in which capacity it hears applications of the nature of habeas corpus and of mandamus proceedings.

The Court of Appeal is composed normally of three judges, while the High Court may sit with two judges. In either case a British judge presides. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court in civil cases to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council where the value of the suit exceeds £E500, and leave to appeal may be granted where the suit is of less value.

A Bench of honorary magistrates has been established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and other towns, who try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £E5 fine and 15 days imprisonment.

Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba sub-district, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. The District Court of Jerusalem visits Beersheba every month to hear appeals from the local courts and to try more serious criminal cases.

All matters of personal status affecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Kadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Jews, and jurisdiction by consent in other matters. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

The different Christian communities (such as the Latin and Orthodox), have similar jurisdiction to that of the Jewish courts.

Special provisions exist with regard to the trial of foreigners. The general effect of these rules is that where a foreign subject is charged with an offence more serious than a contravention, he may claim to be tried by a British magistrate or by a court containing a majority of British judges. In the Court of Appeal he can claim a majority of British judges, and in matters of personal status that the action be heard by the British President.

Questions of jurisdiction as between the Civil and Religious Courts are decided by a Special Tribunal composed of two British judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Highest Court of the Religious Community concerned.

**Finance.**—For the nine months ending December 31, 1927, the receipts were estimated at £E1,728,131, and the expenditure at £E1,875,824.

The main heads of revenue for the period were: customs, £E530,100; house and land tax, £E160,000; animal tax, £E10,000; tobacco taxes, £E1,500; tithes, £E150,000; stamp duties, £E40,000; excise duty on wines, spirits and salt, £E29,000; court fees, £E59,000; land registry fees, £E45,000; railways, £E307,500; posts and telegraphs, £E133,600.

**Production and Industry.**—Palestine comprises four zones of country. On the west, along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are deficient here in good natural harbours, is the maritime plain, which varies in width from 15 to 20 miles at Gaza to about 2 miles at Acre, and at the Plain of

Esdraelon stretches for a considerable distance into the interior, and separates the highlands of Galilee from those of Samaria and Judæa. From the coastal plain the country rises into a plateau intersected by deep wadis or valleys, which drop steeply to the east to the third zone, formed by the great depression down which the river Jordan runs to the Dead Sea, and which is prolonged for another 100 miles to the Red Sea as the Wadi Araba. This depression reaches a depth below sea-level of 2,600 feet in the deepest portion of the Dead Sea, the surface of which is about 1,300 feet below sea-level. The Dead Sea is 46 miles long and has an average width of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. It is intensely salt, with a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, and with 24 per cent. of salt. East of the Jordan Valley the country rises again steeply to a plateau and merges into the Arabian desert.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country. In 1926 the area under British Administration, exclusive of Trans-Jordan, produced:—Wheat, 99,023 tons; barley, 69,358 tons; durra, 23,913 tons; olives, 2,093 tons; olive oil, 4,650 tons; and lentils, 3,321 tons. In 1926 there were in the country 290,854 sheep, 841,289 goats, 27,315 camels, and 4,161 buffaloes.

Limestone is found all over the country; sandstone abounds on the coast; gypsum of good quality is found at Mount Usdum and at Mount Gipsia near Melhamia (Galilee). Rock salt abounds in the Jordan Valley and on the shores of the Dead Sea, where also sulphur is obtainable. Mineral oil is said to have possibilities, but trial drills have not, so far, indicated the presence of oil in paying quantities. The Dead Sea contains cooking salt, carnallite, and bromide. There are medicinal springs near Tiberias.

The principal industries of export importance are those of wine-making, especially in the Jewish Colonies, Zichron Jacob, Rishon le Zion, and Petah-Tikvah; soap-boiling in Nablus and Haifa; olive oil in Nablus, Acre, and the district round Jaffa. Oranges grown chiefly in the Jaffa district are exported to Egypt and Europe. The orange and lemon crop in 1925-26 was 1,515,116 cases. The wine production was 1,483,477 litres.

Further progress has been made in the reservation of state forest; 644,000 dunums have been reserved out of a total area of 1,200,000 dunums of natural forest land. Extensive planting of timber, fruit and shade trees, has been effected by Government and private agency. It is estimated that between 1920 and 1924 some three million trees have been planted, including over half a million olives. Approximately 4 million trees were planted during 1925 and 1926, of which a million were timber trees and the remainder fruit trees, including vines, oranges and olives; 14 nurseries have been maintained during 1926 for the free issue and sale of stock to the public and the provision of material to Government plantations.

The catch of fish in 1925 weighed 172 tons.

Export of oranges and lemons, 1925, 2,146,457 cases.

**Commerce.**—Trade for 5 Calendar years was as follows:—

Year ended March	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	££	££	££	££	££
Imports . . . . .	5,471,637	4,825,185	5,266,349	7,603,923	6,513,831
Exports . . . . .	1,070,171	1,143,234	1,200,312	1,588,157	1,498,045

The trade was distributed as follows in 1926:—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E		£E	£E
United Kingdom.	730,402	509,270	Holland . .	86,187	3,901
Other British Possessions	172,286	12,709	Italy . .	299,399	10,018
Austria . .	124,001	662	Rumania . .	208,202	8,921
Belgium . .	154,677	409	Poland . .	41,918	1,056
Czechoslovakia . .	100,191	2,101	Egypt . .	1,727,582	417,392
France . .	410,306	34,607	Syria . .	1,000,504	105,112
Germany . .	715,448	52,701	Turkey . .	56,886	14,125
Greece . .	29,866	1,727	United States . .	334,997	26,374

The principal articles of import in 1926 were: flour, £E353,020; cement, £E82,979; sugar £E174,787; wood and timber, £E157,551; cotton fabrics, £E603,369; motor cars, £E127,976; rice, £E179,971; olive oil, unrefined, £E75,479; kerosene, £E204,097; benzine, £E173,688; cigarettes, £E27,870. The principal articles of export were: laundry soap, £E170,489; oranges, £E566,194; water melons, £E102,720; wool, raw, £E12,780; wine, £E27,038; almonds, £E18,018; sesame, £E17,060; hides and skins, £E20,237.

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1927, 1,593,078*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 1927, 759,488*l.*

**Shipping and Communications.**—The most important ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa; the two ports of lesser significance are Acre and Gaza. For the calendar year 1926, 712 steamers, totalling 1,580,540 tons and 1,939 sailing vessels, totalling 34,094 tons, arrived at Palestinian ports, whilst 722 steamers of 1,596,238 tonnage and 1,995 sailing vessels of 34,868 tonnage, cleared Palestine possessions no shipping of its own, other than some small sailing vessels and power launches.

A regular passenger service to Palestinian ports is provided by 30 shipping lines.

The following railways are being worked, all by the Palestine Government:—Kantara-El Arish-Rafa-Lyddá-Tulkarem-Haifa, 259½ miles; Jaffa-Lyddá-Jerusalem, 54½ miles; Safrieh-Saratand, 2¾ miles; Kafr Jinis-Beit Nabala, 2½ miles; Ras El Aiu-Petah Tikva, 4½ miles. Hijaz railway: Haifa-Afulé-El Hamme, 59½ miles; Nassib South Kalat (Transjordan), 282½ miles; Acre Junction-Acre, 11 miles; Afulé-Jenin-Nablus-Tulkarem, 61 miles; making a total of 737½ miles. The section Kantara to Rafa, known as the 'Sinai Military Railway' (125 miles), is being worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the Air Ministry.

The length of public highways in the country is 523 miles, of which approximately 373 are metalled.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1926 there were conveyed 11,996,470 letters, 980,158 postcards, 4,607,603 printed communications and samples, 147,172 parcels, and 278,583 telegrams. Length of telegraph and telephone trunk lines, 13,922 km.; local lines, 7,104 km. Number of telephone subscribers, 1,795.

**Banking and Currency.**—The most important bank in Palestine is Barclay's Bank with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth, and Tel-Aviv. The Anglo-Palestine Company has its head office in Jaffa, with branches in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Tiberias, and Safad. In addition there are branches in Jerusalem of the Banco di Roma, and the Crédit Lyonnais. The Ottoman Bank has branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus, and Amman (Transjordan).

There are also established, in addition, a Jewish Workers' Bank, several



Co-operative Credit Institutions, a Building Loan and Saving Association, a Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions and other savings societies.

A Palestine currency based on the pound sterling was introduced on November 1, 1927; the units are the Palestine pound divided into one thousand mils.

The metric system is followed by the Government, but the local weights and measures are still commonly employed by the public.

**Trans-Jordan.**—This territory is governed by a local Arab Administration under His Highness the Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein, K.O.M.G., G.B.E., second son of ex-King Hussein of the Hijaz and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq, who became its ruler in April 1921 and is assisted by an Executive Council. The country is covered by the Palestine Mandate, but the clauses relating to the establishment of a national home for the Jews are expressly excluded from operation therein. In April 1923 a Declaration was made that subject to the approval of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government will recognise the existence of an Independent Government in Trans-Jordan, under the rule of His Highness the Amir Abdullah, provided such government is constitutional and places His Britannic Majesty's Government in a position to fulfil its international obligations in respect of the territory by means of an Agreement to be concluded between the two Governments. No constitution has yet (March 1928) been promulgated, nor has the Agreement yet been signed.

The High Commissioner for Palestine is responsible for Trans-Jordan. The western frontier of Trans-Jordan (*i.e.* the frontier between Trans-Jordan and Palestine) is a line drawn from a point 2 miles west of the town of Akaba on the gulf of that name, up the centre of the Wady Araba, of the Dead Sea, and of the River Jordan, up to its junction with the River Yarmuk and thence up the centre of that river to the Syrian frontier which meets the Yarmuk river at the bridge which is situated about 500 metres to the East of El Hamme Station. The eastern frontier of Trans-Jordan (*i.e.* between Trans-Jordan and Nejd) is defined in Article 1 of the Hadda Agreement of the 2nd November, 1925 (Cmd. 2566) and starts in the north-east from the point of intersection of meridian  $39^{\circ}$  E. and parallel  $32^{\circ}$  N., which marks the termination of the frontier between Nejd and Iraq. Thence it proceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of meridian  $37^{\circ}$  E. and parallel  $31^{\circ} 30'$  N., and thence along meridian  $37^{\circ}$  E. to the point of its intersection with parallel  $31^{\circ} 25'$  N. From this point it proceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of meridian  $38^{\circ}$  E. and parallel  $30^{\circ}$  N. leaving all projecting edges of the Wadi Sirhan in Nejd territory, and thence proceeds along meridian  $38^{\circ}$  E. to the point of its intersection with parallel  $29^{\circ} 35'$  N. The exact southern frontier of Trans-Jordan, and the exact frontiers between Trans-Jordan and Syria, and between Trans-Jordan and Iraq have not yet been finally defined, but the following may be considered as the provisional frontiers between Trans-Jordan and the Hedjaz, Syria and Iraq:—

**Frontier between Trans-Jordan and the Hedjaz.**—A line drawn from a point 2 miles south of Akaba to a point on the Hedjaz Railway 2 miles south of Mudawara, and thence proceeding to the intersection of meridian  $38^{\circ}$  E. and parallel  $29^{\circ} 35'$  N.

**Frontier between Trans-Jordan and Iraq.**—A line drawn from the intersection of meridian  $39^{\circ}$  E. and parallel  $32^{\circ}$  N. to the nearest point on the frontier laid down in Article 1 of the Franco-British Convention of the 23rd December, 1920.

Frontier between Trans-Jordan and Syria.—As laid down in Article 1 of the Franco-British Convention of 23rd December, 1920. The relevant extract of this article reads as follows: From Abu Kemal on the Euphrates in a straight line to Intan to the S. of the Jebel Druz, then a line to the South of Nesib on the Hedjaz Railway, then a line traced to the South of the Railway, which descends towards Lake Tiberias and parallel to the Railway. . . . The line will be traced as close as possible to the Railway. . . .

The population is probably about 260,000. Of these, 220,000 are Arab Moslems, 30,000 Arab Christians; the remaining 10,000 are Caucasian elements (chiefly Circassian) settled by the Turks in Trans-Jordan some 45 years ago following the Turco-Russian war. Most of the towns and larger villages have schools, and the Budget provision for education in 1927-28 is £21,619. The Police Force, which is known as the Arab Legion, consists of a body of 855 officers and men under the command of a British officer who has a British officer as his Second in-Command. The Headquarters of the Royal Air Force in Trans-Jordan and Palestine is located at Amman, and there is a military force of some 750 men raised locally, but officered principally by British Officers stationed in the country. This Force is known as the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force. The country to the E. of the Hedjaz Railway line is largely desert, but to the West of this line is potentially of high agricultural value. The resources of the country are agricultural and pastoral products, while several antiquity sites, of which the most notable are Amman, Jerash, Kerak and Petra are becoming an essential part of the itinerary of Eastern tourists. There are also phosphate deposits (undeveloped, though examined). Potash is found in the Dead Sea, and possibly there is oil in the southern area. A metalled road, fit for motor traffic, connects Amman with Jerusalem while unmetalled roads have been constructed making motor traffic possible from Amman to all the chief towns in the country. The road running from Amman to Maan has been continued to Aqaba, and, from this main road, branches run to Madeba, Kerak, Tufileh and Wady Musa (Petra). The towns of Jerash, Irbid, Ajloun, Kufrinji, Remte and Deraa, the last named being in Syrian territory, are joined by good roads to Amman. From Irbid a branch runs to Jisr Mejamie and Jisr Sheikh Hussin on the Palestine boundary. An alternative route from Amman to Deraa may be taken, the road running via Zerka and Mafrak. From this latter, a branch road runs to Remthe, El Hosn and Irbid. The oasis of Azrak may be reached by motor car from Mafrak, Zerka or Amman, and from Azrak cars can pass across the desert via Rutba to Baghdad. The Hedjaz Railway from Deraa to Kalat Mudawara runs, with the exception of the first few miles, through Trans-Jordan territory. South of Maan, however, the Railway is in disrepair. The Cairo-Baghdad air route traverses the country from west to east, and there is an aerodrome with a Royal Air Force detachment at Amman, while at Zizia there is a landing ground used by the Imperial Airways Co. as a fuel replenishing station. The estimated revenue of the country in 1927-28 is £227,990. The estimated Grant in Aid from the Imperial Government for 1927-28 is £68,000. Great Britain is represented by a Chief British Representative subordinate to, and the agent of, the High Commissioner for Palestine. The official language of the country is Arabic.

*Chief British Representative:* Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.

### Books of Reference.

Report on Palestine Administration, Annual. London.  
 Syria and Palestine. (Handbooks prepared by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.) London, 1920.

Draft Mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine. [Cmd. 1,176.] Miscellaneous, No. 3 (1921).

Franco-British Convention of December 23, 1920, on certain points connected with the Mandates for Syria and the Lebanon, Palestine and Mesopotamia. [Cmd. 1,195.] Miscellaneous, No. 4 (1921.)

*Ashbee* (C. R.), Jerusalem. London, 1924.

*Ball* (John), The Geography and Geology of West Central Sinai. Cairo, 1916.

*Barron* (G. B.), Mohammedan Wakfs in Palestine. Jerusalem, 1923.

*Bentwich* (Norman), Palestine and the Jews, Past, Present and Future. London, 1919.

*Chesterton* (G. K.), The New Jerusalem. London, 1920.

*Conway* (Sir M.), Morocco and Palestine. London, 1923.

*Cust* (L.), Jerusalem. (Illustrated.) London, 1924.

*Dana* (L. P.), Arab-Asia: a Geography of Syria, Palestine, Irak, and Arabia. Beirut, 1923.

*Erskine* (Mrs. Stewart), Trans-Jordan. London, 1924.

*Gottheil* (R.), Zionism. Philadelphia, 1918.

*Grant* (Elihu), The People of Palestine. New York, 1921.

*Graves*, Palestine, the Land of Three Faiths. London, 1923.

*Kennedy* (Sir A.), Petra: Its History and Monuments. London, 1925.

*Landauer* (Georg), Palästina. Munich, 1925.

*Luke* (H. C.), Anatolica. London, 1924.

*Loder*, The Truth about Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria. London, 1923.

*Luke* (H. C.), and *Keith-Rowch* (E.), The Handbook of Palestine. London, 1922.

*McCrackun* (W. D.), The New Palestine. New York, 1922.

*Newman* (E. N.), The Middle East. London, 1926.

*Pirie-Gordon* (H.), A Guide Book to Northern Palestine and Southern Syria (Palestine Guide Books.) Jerusalem, 1920.

*Preiss* (L.) and *Rohrbach* (P.), Palästina und das Ostjordanland. Zürich, 1925. English edition, London, 1926.

*Reynolds-Ball* (E.), A Practical Guide to Jerusalem and its Environs. 3rd ed. London, 1925.

*Ruppin* (A.), Syrien als Wirtschaftsgebiet. Berlin, 1917. (Also in English.)—Aufbau des Landes Israel. Berlin, 1919.—Die landwirtschaftliche Kolonisation der Z.O. in Palästina. Berlin, 1925. English translation, London 1926.

*Sidebotham* (H.), England and Palestine. London, 1919.

*Simon* (L.) and *Stein* (L.), The Awakening of Palestine. London, 1923.

*Smith* (Sir G. A.), Historical Geography of the Holy Land. New ed. London, 1917.—Jerusalem. 2 vols. London, 1908.—Syria and the Holy Land. London, 1918.

*Sokolov* (N.), History of Zionism. 2 vols. London, 1919.

*Whittingham* (G. N.), The Home of Fadeless Splendour, or, Palestine of To-day. London, 1921.

*Wildschewitz* (N.), The Industrial Development of Palestine. London, 1920.

*Wirth* (A.), Vorderasien und Aegypten in historischer und politischer, kultureller und wirtschaftlicher Hinsicht geschildert. Stuttgart, 1916.

*Worsfold* (B.), Palestine of the Mandate. London, 1925.

## AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND. *See* ST. HELENA.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, *see* the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

## KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE.

**Government.**—The Kenya Colony and Protectorate extends, on the Indian Ocean, from the Umba River to Dick's Head, and inland as far as Lake Victoria and Uganda. The Protectorate consists of the mainland dominions of the

Sultan of Zanzibar, viz., a coastal strip of territory ten miles wide, to the northern branch of the Tana River; also Kau, Kipini, and the Island of Lamu, and all adjacent islands between Rivers Umba and Tana, these territories having been leased to Great Britain in 1895 for an annual rent of 10,000*l*. The colony and protectorate were formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate. On April 1, 1905, this was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office, and in November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown as from July 23, 1920, under the name of 'The Colony of Kenya,' thus becoming a 'Crown Colony.' The territories on the coast rented from the Sultan of Zanzibar were proclaimed as the Kenya Protectorate.

A treaty was signed (July 15, 1924) with Italy under which Great Britain ceded to Italy the Juba River and a strip from 50 to 100 miles wide on the British side of the river. Following on ratification of the treaty, cession took place on June 29, 1925, and the boundaries of the territory ceded were investigated by a Boundary Commission during 1926 and 1927.

In 1906 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. In 1919 the Legislative Council was enlarged to consist of 11 elected representatives of the European community, three nominated members, two representing the Indian population and one the Arabs, and a sufficient number of official members to give a majority in the Council. A new constitution was adopted in December, 1925, under which the Executive Council consists of 11 members, in addition to the Governor, while the Legislative Council consists of 11 elected European members, 5 elected Indian members, 1 member nominated to represent African interests, 1 elected Arab member, and a sufficient number of *ex-officio* and nominated official members to give to these a majority. Until such time as five Indian members have been elected, as many Indian members may be nominated as will make the number of Indian members, including elected Indian members, five in all. The constituencies for Europeans, Indians and Arabs are separated from one another (*i.e.* communal franchise). Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Crown.

There are 7 provinces, which are as follows: Coast (capital Mombasa), Ukamba (capital Nairobi), Kikuyu (capital Nyeri), Nyanza (capital Kisumu), Northern Frontier Province (capital Meru), Kerio Province (capital Eldama Ravine), and the Masai Province (capital Ngong). There are also five extra provincial districts.

**Area and Population.**—The territory has an area of 225,100 square miles; population in 1926 estimated at 2,736,517, including 12,529 Europeans, 30,583 Asiatics, and 10,557 Arabs. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Nilotic Kavirondo, the Nandi, the Lambwa, the Masai, the Somali, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town; population about 39,824, of whom 869 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. Kilindini harbour on the south-western side of the island is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. The principal river in the North is the Tana, which flows into

the Indian Ocean. It is navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital and the headquarters of the administration, has 32,864 inhabitants, of whom about 3,612 are European. There are about 2,324 European farmers in the Colony.

**Religion, Instruction, Justice.**—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, Italian, Swedish, and American, several being Roman Catholic. There were twenty (including 6 European) Government schools in operation in 1925, and over 900 mission and native schools. The Supreme Court is at Nairobi, and sessions are held at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and other places. District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district. In native cases local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1922	1,649,082	1,972,212	1925	2,430,509	2,339,996
1923	1,839,447	2,137,633	1926	2,627,223	2,414,681
1924 <sup>1</sup>	2,111,564	1,861,510	1927 <sup>1</sup>	2,588,255	2,570,064

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Of the revenue for 1926, customs accounted for 741,374*l.*; licences, duties, taxes, etc., 842,587*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 148,258*l.*; port, harbour and light dues, 21,357*l.*; fees of court, etc., 125,734*l.*; earnings of Govt. depts., 48,713*l.*; revenue from Govt. property and royalties, 106,908*l.*; sale of Govt. property, 26,774*l.*; miscellaneous receipts, 11,648*l.*; reimbursements, 385,558*l.*; interest, 128,952*l.*; and land sales, 39,363*l.* Public debt at end of 1926, 8,500,000*l.*

**Agriculture and Mining.**—The agricultural products in the low-lying areas, where rainfall is sufficient, are rice, coconuts, cotton, simsim, ground-nuts, cassava, sugar-cane. In the Highlands of the Colony, where the temperature is moderate and the rainfall good, considerable areas now exist under coffee, maize, wheat and sisal, while dairy and wool industries are growing in importance.

The merchantable forest area extends over 4,500 square miles, of which 316 square miles are tropical. Near the coast are mangroves, rubber trees, ebony, copal, and other trees. The commonest and most important tree is Pencil cedar; the sawing of pencil slats for export is an important industry.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored. They consist of natron, diatomite, gold, graphite, marble, limestone and manganese. Gold is being exploited in the S. Kavirondo district.

**Commerce and Shipping.**—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate are one administrative unit for Customs purposes, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories and Tanganyika.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda (excluding Government stores, bullion

and specie), the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, and the tonnage entered and cleared—Colony and Protectorate of Kenya—were :—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption	Domestic Exports	Customs Revenue	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1922	2,871,240	5,504,579	575,595	2,127,117
1923	4,302,574	5,377,122	779,731	2,309,958
1924	6,277,907	7,720,125	1,016,817	2,446,463
1925	8,061,448	9,576,312	1,192,920	2,630,977
1926	7,440,649	7,844,681	1,150,593	3,108,792

In 1926 the main imports were: cotton piece goods, 1,082,880*l.*; provisions and other articles of food and drink, 675,913*l.*; textiles and textile manufactures, 327,941*l.*; machinery, 300,952*l.*; other vehicles, 446,985*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 348,936*l.*; cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements, 202,089*l.*; motor cars, parts and accessories, 324,194*l.*; grain and flour, 220,218*l.*; cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, 198,986*l.*; spirits, wines, ale and beer, 163,083*l.*; haberdashery and wearing apparel, 130,658*l.*; oil (motor spirit), 158,958*l.*; other oils, fats and greases, 207,972*l.*; soap, 45,822*l.*; non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, 84,615*l.*; stationery, paper, etc., 69,578*l.*; earthenware, glass, etc., 46,316*l.*; chemicals, drugs and medicines, etc., 83,138*l.*; rubber manufactures, 110,744*l.*; tea, 72,761*l.*; motor cycles and tricarcs and parts and accessories, 34,597*l.*; sugar, 20,865*l.*; coal, 76,279*l.*; cement (building), 55,346*l.*

Of the 1926 imports, Great Britain supplied to the value of 2,762,178*l.*; British Possessions, 2,277,477*l.*; United States of America, 748,636*l.*; Japan, 290,048*l.*; Germany, 275,125*l.*; Holland, 354,349*l.*; Belgium, 99,054*l.*; France, 101,580*l.*; Italy, 59,265*l.*; other Asiatic and African countries, 328,077*l.*; and other European countries, 143,297*l.*

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1926 were: cotton (mainly Uganda), 3,056,940*l.*; coffee, 895,080*l.*; fibres, 585,465*l.*; maize, 280,596*l.*; hides and skins, 272,327*l.*; seeds, 277,415*l.*; carbonate of soda, 87,426*l.*; ivory, 41,396*l.*; copra, 25,763*l.*; chillies, 2,289*l.*; wood and timber, 29,737*l.*; other grain and flour, 28,978*l.*; ground-nuts, 36,966*l.*; wool, 62,450*l.*; rubber, 138,261*l.*; barks for tanning, 25,921*l.*; cattle for food, 4,273*l.*; sheep and goats for food, 4,789*l.*; potatoes, 31,366*l.*; sugar, 10,994*l.*

1926 domestic exports were mainly consigned to: Great Britain, 3,307,015*l.*; British Possessions, 2,526,715*l.*; Belgium, 379,403*l.*; Holland, 182,663*l.*; France, 231,534*l.*; United States of America, 103,740*l.*; Italy, 77,483*l.*; Germany, 152,443*l.*; Japan, 466,553*l.*; other Asiatic and African countries, 332,426*l.*; other American ports, 4,275*l.*; and other European ports, 86,446*l.*

1927, exports to the United Kingdom, 3,034,049*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 2,725,494*l.*

Communication between the ports of Kenya is kept up by small steamers owned by the British India S.S. Co. and Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers at Aden.

**Communications.**—The Kenya and Uganda Railway is a State railway consisting of: Main Line, Mombasa Island to Kisumu on Lake Victoria, 589 miles; Voi-Kahe Branch, 92 miles, with running power over the Tanganyika Railway to Moshi; Lake Magadi Branch, 91 miles; Nyeri Branch, 80 miles;

Uasin Gishu line, 142 miles; Solai Branch, 26 miles; Kitali Branch, 41 miles. Railways under construction or under survey are: Turbo to Mbulamuti on the Busoga Railway (Uganda) via Tororo, 185 miles; Tororo to Mbale (Uganda) 40 miles; North Kavirondo Branch, 45 miles; Thika-Nyeri extension, 48 miles; Gilgil to Thomson's Falls, 47 miles.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway also controls the Busoga Railway (Uganda), steamer services on Lakes Victoria and Kioga (Uganda), a motor transport service between Lakes Kioga and Albert, and a steamer service on Lake Albert. During the year ending December 31, 1926, 573,282 tons of goods and 991,753 passengers were carried; revenue, 2,058,710*l.*; expenditure, 1,216,773*l.* There is a telegraph along all lines of rail. The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks. There is a motor road from Nairobi, across Uganda, to Mongalla in the Sudan.

The Post Office of the Colony and Protectorate (inclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and despatched 11,451,700 letters, packets, &c., and 522,044 telegrams during 1926. The telegraph system has 7,124 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

**Money.**—The currency of the Colony and Protectorate, which is the same as that of the Uganda Protectorate and the Tanganyika Territory, is controlled by the East African Currency Board domiciled at 4 Millbank, London, S.W. 1, who maintain a stable rate of sterling exchange. The standard coin is the East Africa shilling (20 = 1*l.*) introduced as from January 1, 1922, which is legal tender to any amount. The subsidiary coins consist of 50 cent (silver), 10 cent, 5 cent and 1 cent (bronze). The paper currency consists of notes of the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 100, 200 and 1,000 shillings. Three banks operate in the colony. Savings bank deposits end of December, 1926, 64,721*l.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1925). (Salary, with allowances, 8,500*l.*)  
*Colonial Secretary.*—Sir Edward B. Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G.

### THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia on the Sudan boundary along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya to the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimula, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 94,204 square miles, including 15,017 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 4 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, Bugwere, Bugishu, and Budama; (2) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile; (3) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi;

and (4) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe.

The whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a 'Kabaka,' with the title of 'His Highness.' He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a Lukiko, or native assembly. In Buganda, and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native 'Kings,' purely native matters are dealt with by the various Lukikos, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by his Majesty's courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council in carrying out the functions of Government. The headquarters of the British Administration is at Entebbe; the native capital of Buganda is at Mengo, Kampala.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1926) was estimated at 3,136,946, composed as follows: Native, 3,123,581; Asiatic, 11,613; European, 1,752. Among the natives approximately 790,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Until recently educational work has been in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. Their efforts are now being supplemented by a Government educational scheme. The attendance at the Mission Schools in 1926 was 110,000 boys and 71,000 girls. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the High Courts of the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. In 1926, 5,141 criminal cases were tried, 199 of which were cases of serious crime. There is an armed constabulary force under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by natives. The area under cultivation in 1926 was estimated at about 583,400 acres. Other products are coffee, Para rubber, cocoa, oil-seeds. There are valuable forests.

Total exports in 1926, 3,597,437*l.*; mainly cotton, 3,051,791*l.*; coffee, 147,884*l.*; cotton seed, 194,887*l.*; rubber, 135,619*l.*; ivory, 18,289*l.*; hides and skins, 27,857*l.* The import figures are now merged in those of the Colony of Kenya. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India. There is a uniform Customs tariff in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The revenue and expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) for 6 years were:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1921	808,847	786,375	1924	1,239,700	918,662
1922	820,865	920,228	1925	1,479,284	1,108,396
1923	999,750	938,990	1926	1,389,641	1,295,612



In 1926 the poll-tax amounted to 427,000Z., and customs to 409,300Z. Debt, 1,114,300Z.

There are steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert. The steamers on Lake Albert descend the Nile to Nimule, on the Sudan boundary, whence there is a motor road (about 100 miles) round the rapids extending to Rejaf, the terminus of the Nile steamers from Khartum. The Busoga Railway (62 miles) from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, the highest point on the Nile served by the Lake Kioga steamers, is the main outlet for the Uganda cotton crop. A railway runs from Mbulamuti on the Jinja-Namasagali Railway and joins up with the Kenya and Uganda Railway, via Tororo, Turbo, and Eldoret. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. A network of motor roads has been constructed, and a fleet of Government motor vans serves the main routes.

Mail services by motor and relays of runners radiate from Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in most districts. The Sudan-Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Rejaf. The Uganda telegraph line is extended to Mutir and Nimule, 89 miles from Rejaf, and also connects with the Belgian Congo via Fort Portal and the Semliki. The length of telegraph and telephone line in the Protectorate is (1926) 1,490 miles. Telephone exchanges are installed at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and Mbale.

The currency was based on the rupee (originally valued at 1s. 4d., but in and after 1920 at 2s.), and consisted of silver rupees, with a subsidiary coinage of silver 50 and 25 cent pieces, and nickel 10 cent, 5 cent, 1 cent, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent pieces. The shilling has been introduced and standardised. East Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, and one florin, are also in circulation. New cental coins were issued during 1922. The Savings Bank had 15,052l. deposits and 1,012 depositors on December 31, 1926. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened branches at Kampala and Jinja.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Sir W. F. Gowders, K.C.M.G.  
*Chief Secretary.*—R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

---

## ZANZIBAR.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude, and is separated from the mainland by a channel  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude, 42 miles long by 14 broad, having an area of 380 square miles.

In the sixteenth century the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese. The subsequent allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 the African possessions were, under an arbitration by Lord Canning (then Governor-General of India), declared independent of the parent State. In 1890 the supremacy of the British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and

Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions, which extended over the coast from Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay in 10° 42' S. latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l.* At a later date Italy also acquired similar rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l.* The British-rented territories on the mainland were included in the East Africa Protectorate, and now form the Protectorate of Kenya (see above under Kenya). Thus the Zanzibar Protectorate is confined for administrative purposes to Zanzibar, Pemba, and adjacent small islands. In 1891, a regular Government was formed for the Protectorate with a British representative as first minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government. On July 1, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in the following year.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911. The Government is administered by a British Resident, who is appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, as amended by the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1925.

Legislation consists of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order-in-Council.

In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were established. The former is presided over by His Highness the Sultan, and the latter by the British Resident. The Legislative Council consists of three *ex-officio* official members and five others. There are six unofficial members, representing various communities.

**Population, Religion, Education, &c.**—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the census of 1924, was 216,790 (Zanzibar, 128,099; Pemba, 88,691). The registered birth rate in 1926 was 17·0 per 1,000 for Zanzibar and 18·6 for Pemba; and the death rate 29·7 and 18·5 respectively. The Arabs are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. According to the 1921 census there were 14,125 non-native inhabitants, including about 270 Europeans, most of whom are English, and about 12,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 38,700.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school); the Sultan and the principal Arabs are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

Education is free. Subjects of H.H. the Sultan are liable to compulsion, but for others education is voluntary. There are Government schools mainly for Moslems, a number of mission schools, Indian schools supported by

different communities for the children of their sects, private schools and a non-sectarian school. The total number of children attending these schools in 1926 was 3,407. There is a Teachers' Training School and a Commercial School. In 1927 education for Arab girls was started under the auspices of government.

There are two Government hospitals, one for Europeans and one for Government subordinate employees and poor natives, in Zanzibar, and two in Pemba, at Chake Chake and Weti.

**Justice.**—In cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are concerned, justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by H.H. the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers and Arab Qadis, and an appeal lies from those Courts to the British or Zanzibar Court as may be required. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1922	251,756	426,418	508,789	1925	341,021	577,023	543,000
1923	363,963	589,224	480,146	1926	199,053	449,087	649,777
1924	291,787	492,527	451,730	1927 <sup>1</sup>	315,000	544,083	642,292

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1926 were: interest on loan to Kenya and other investments, 33,722% ; railway and electricity department, 26,519% ; agriculture, 48,759% ; court fees, fines, etc., 106,200% ; rent of Kenya Protectorate, 11,000% ; rent of Government property, land and houses, 10,954% . The chief heads of expenditure in 1926 were: public works department, 251,909% ; port and marine, 51,549% ; police and prisons, 31,859% ; railway and electricity department, 36,734% ; judicial department, 21,637% ; agricultural department, 65,086% ; district offices, 30,812% ; medical, 44,494% ; education, 15,836% ; pensions, 25,443% .

Public debt at end of 1926, 100,000% ; sinking fund, 100,976% .

**Production and Industry.**—The clove industry is by far the most important in the Protectorate, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 48,000 acres under cloves and over 3 million trees in bearing, the average output of the last 20 seasons being 18,648,035 lbs. The exports in 1926 were 158,425 cwts., and clove-stems 39,550 cwts. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves. It is estimated that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 2½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra amounted in 1925 to 347,080 cwts.

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats. There are no mines in the Protectorate.

Commerce.—The total imports, exports, and shipping for 5 years were:—

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)
	£	£	Tons
1922	1,808,612	2,027,090	1,440,919
1923	1,942,984	2,280,000	1,602,640
1924	1,976,230	2,031,770	1,713,473
1925	1,824,015	2,029,026	1,678,617
1926	1,633,551	1,555,884	—

Chief articles of import and export:—

—	Imports (1925)	Imports (1926)	Exports (1925)	Exports (1926)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods . . . . .	61,78,595	4,513,581	27,00,787	2,857,478
Rice and Grain . . . . .	51,79,873	4,901,083	6,38,004	687,088
Chillies . . . . .	6,488	3,691	6,268	1,604
Cloves . . . . .	296	28	132,82,782	8,573,384
Clove-stems . . . . .	—	—	7,45,512	648,220
Copra . . . . .	10,02,080	1,412,035	57,40,693	5,628,737
Tobacco (European) . . . . .	5,33,278	531,616	70,935	63,656
Ghee . . . . .	5,42,954	577,569	42,997	70,606
Sugar . . . . .	9,05,251	895,273	3,26,909	191,595
Petrol and Petroleum . . . . .	5,79,451	1,119,762	9,90,712	828,769
Hardware . . . . .	84,060	42,189	10,400	4,602
Hides and Skins . . . . .	8,963	14,418	67,089	72,784
Flour . . . . .	8,54,077	680,552	1,82,767	165,251
Ivory . . . . .	5,49,771	657,508	6,41,026	624,381
Bags . . . . .	3,25,948	314,305	2,67,486	178,222
Simsim . . . . .	2,61,307	269,933	38,088	128,229
Spirits . . . . .	1,61,914	177,354	5,026	9,343
Dried fish and shark fins . . . . .	1,25,550	137,644	1,62,636	101,888
Coffee (raw) . . . . .	1,13,915	91,537	7,048	8,079
Cotton (raw) . . . . .	22,012	10,147	4,710	4,582
Wax . . . . .	6,295	5,019	9,577	8,671
Soap . . . . .	86,358	55,428	1,85,189	76,320

The distribution of trade in 1926 was as follows:—

Principal Countries	1926 Imports there- from	1926 Exports thereto	Principal Countries.	1926 Imports there- from	1926 Exports thereto
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
India and Burma . . . . .	73,01,609	32,32,947	Union of South Africa	75,347	1,64,926
Tanganyika Territory (including Malia) . . . . .	34,81,292	46,98,028	United States . . . . .	11,20,154	25,70,247
United Kingdom . . . . .	51,59,318	16,20,853	Italy . . . . .	2,50,334	6,13,722
Kenya Colony . . . . .	6,00,976	6,87,533	Italian East Africa . . . . .	6,61,898	2,90,587
France . . . . .	3,13,636	52,62,405	Holland . . . . .	11,34,539	5,17,642
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	5,45,348	6,62,415	Sumatra . . . . .	5,03,946	—
Madagascar . . . . .	40,686	77,658	Arabia . . . . .	1,77,156	2,04,087
Germany . . . . .	4,40,647	7,41,382	Japan . . . . .	7,51,265	1,15,305
			China . . . . .	73,793	2,14,270

The trade between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for four years is given as follows:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Zanzibar	£ 257,252	£ 277,008	£ 149,700	£ 179,294
Exports of British produce to Zanzibar	279,241	278,082	275,708	265,775
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	7,145	6,224	12,790	7,945

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

**Shipping and Communications, &c.**—Several British and foreign Steamship Companies have regular services to Zanzibar and all the important ports on the coast of East Africa. The Government possesses two steamers which maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, as well as making calls at Dar-es-Salaam.

Ocean-going shipping dealt with in 1926, 1,238,892 tons net (351 vessels); coastwise, 50,870 tons (228 vessels); dhows, 87,696 tons entered and 87,918 tons cleared.

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban.

There are 138 miles of roads throughout the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba suitable for motor traffic. A light railway runs north from the town to Bububu, seven miles distant.

The Government maintains wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, and a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with the District and Agricultural stations in the country. There is also a Telephone Service connecting the three Administrative Districts in the island of Pemba. There are six post offices in the two islands. The number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1926 was 1,322,294 (letters, 1,309,915). The Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1926 had 2,425 depositors, with 9,527l. on deposit.

The British Indian rupee is universally current; currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation. The value of notes in circulation on December 31, 1926, was 30,37,440 rupees. Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender up to 64 pice (= one rupee). A frasila (or frasila) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs. av.

*British Resident.*—A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1925).

### Books of Reference concerning British East Africa.

- Correspondence and Further Correspondence relating to Zanzibar. London, 1886-90.
- Annual Reports of the Administrator of East Africa. London. Reports of H.M. Commissioner in Uganda. Reports on the Mombasa-Victoria Railway. Précis of Information concerning the British East Africa Protectorate and Zanzibar, revised in the Intelligence Division of the War Office. London, 1902. Report by Mr. A. Whyte on his Travels along the Coast-Belt of the British East Africa Protectorate (Africa. No. 3. 1908).
- Report by J. Parkinson on the Geology and Geography of the Northern Part of the East Africa Protectorate (Cmd. 729). London, 1920.
- East African Slave Trade, Reports, &c., 1870-71, 1872-73, 1887-88, 1890-91; papers and correspondence 1892-96, 1897-99. London.
- Despatch relating to Native Labour (Cmd. 873). London, 1920.
- Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.—Colonial Office Reports, Annual Series. London.
- Report of the East Africa Commission (Cmd. 2387). London, 1925.
- Hertslet's Treaties and the Map of Africa, by Treaty. 2nd ed., Vol. II. London, 1897.
- Brown (A. S.), and Brown (G. G.), Editors: The Guide to South and East Africa. London, Annual.
- Browne (G. St. J. Orde), The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. London, 1923.
- Buchanan (Sir G.), British East Africa (Kenya Colony). London, 1922.
- Churchill (W. S.), My African Journey. London, 1908.

- Cranworth* (Lord), Profit and Sport in British East Africa. London, 1920.  
*Craster* (J. E. E.), Pemba The Spice Island of Zanzibar. London, 1913.  
*Cunningham* (J. F.), Uganda and its Peoples. London, 1905.  
*Drumkey's* (Y. S. A.), Year Book for British East Africa. Bombay.  
*Eliot* (Sir Charles), The East Africa Protectorate. London, 1905.  
*Emm Pasha*, his Life and Work, compiled from his Journals by G. Schwartz. 2 vols. London, 1908.  
 General information as to the Uganda Protectorate. H.M. Stationery Office. 1910.  
*Gregory* (J. W.), The Great Rift Valley. London, 1896.—The Rift Valleys and Geology of East Africa. London, 1921.  
*Holms* (A. C.), The Masai Their Language and Folklore. London, 1905.  
*Ingrams* (W. H.), Zanzibar. An Account of its People, Industries and History. London, 1924.—Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers. Zanzibar, 1926.  
*Jack* (E. M.), On the Congo Frontier: Exploration and Sport. London, 1914.  
*Johnston* (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.—The Uganda Protectorate. 2 vols. London, 1902.  
*Kelme* (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.  
 Kenya Annual and Directory including Uganda section. Nairobi.  
 Kenya Handbook. H.M. Stationery Office, London.  
*Kumke* (R.), Quer durch Uganda. Berlin, 1913.  
*Leys* (N.), Kenya. London, 1924.  
*Lucas* (Sir Charles), The Partition and Colonization of Africa. London, 1922.  
*Lugard* (Sir F.), The dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa. London, 1923.  
*Norden* (E.), White and Black in East Africa. London, 1924.  
 Oxford Survey of the British Empire. Vol. III. London, 1914.  
*Pearce* (Major Francis B., C.M.G.), Zanzibar: Past and Present. London, 1920.  
*Purvis* (J. B.), British East Africa and Uganda.—Through Uganda to Mount Elgon. London, 1909.  
 Red Book, 1922-3. Handbook for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, Nairobi.  
*Roscoe* (J.), The Northern Bantu. Cambridge, 1916.—Twenty-five years in East Africa. Cambridge, 1921.—The Bagesu and other Tribes of the Uganda Protectorate. London 1924.  
*Ross* (W. H.), Kenya from Within. London, 1927.  
*Stanley* (H. M.), Through the Dark Continent. 2 vols. London, 1878.  
*Stigand* (C. H.), The Land of Zinj. Being an Account of British East Africa. London, 1913.  
*Thomson* (J.), Through Masai Land. London, 1885.  
 Travels of Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker and Junker.  
 Uganda Handbook. H.M. Stationery Office, London.  
*Wallis* (H. R.), The Handbook of Uganda. London, 1920.  
*Ward* (H. F.) and *Milligan* (J. W.), Handbook on British East Africa. Nairobi and London, 1912.  
*Wayland* (E. J.), Petroleum in Uganda. London, 1925.

## MAURITIUS.

Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese early in the 16th century, but the Dutch were the first settlers. In 1710 they abandoned the island and it was occupied by the French under the name of Isle de France. The British occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

**Constitution and Government.**—Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1913, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate

franchise, eight *ex-officio*, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

*Governor of Mauritius.*—Sir Herbert James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B.

### Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1921, the population of the island, including Dependencies (8,394) and Military (206), was 385,074, consisting of general population, 112,370, Indian population, 265,884, Chinese population, 6,820. The estimated population of Mauritius at end of 1926 was 398,236.

Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1926, 41·8, Indian birth-rate, 38·4 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1926, 25·0, Indian death-rate, 25·4 per thousand. Population of Port Louis, the capital, with its suburbs, 53,663 (1926).

In 1921 there were 117,491 Roman Catholics, 3,371 Protestants (Church of England and Church of Scotland). State aid is granted to the Churches, amounting in 1926-27 to Rs. 196,107; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

### Education, &c.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. At the end of 1926 there were 57 Government, 94 aided and 3 technical schools. Average attendance at Government schools, 1926, 10,469 (14,244 on roll); at State-aided schools, 14,202 (19,501 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths were in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1926) 359 pupils. There were also in 1926 nine aided secondary schools for boys and girls. The total Government actual expenditure in 1925-26 on education was Rs. 1,419,138; the estimated expenditure for 1926-27 was Rs. 1,408,005.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1926 was 17,057, and at the Supreme Court 12.

### Finance.

Years ended June 30	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue . .	25,599,994	23,547,734	19,897,483	19,672,843	15,894,763
Expenditure .	26,307,668	22,031,176	16,588,702	17,355,863	16,117,983

Principal sources of revenue 1925-26 :—Customs, Rs. 7,389,384; licences, excise, &c., Rs. 4,532,219; Interest, Rs. 1,764,456.

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1926, was :—Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,765,724*l.*, mainly for public works. Municipal Debt of Port Louis (1926), 82,233*l.*

### Defence.

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at Rs. 847,523 (1927-28).

**Commerce.**(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1*l*.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1921	8,474,417	10,526,655	1924	5,004,376	3,485,502
1922	5,158,658	6,825,840	1925	4,128,821	2,977,630
1923	5,122,371	4,656,129	1926	3,373,076	2,532,749

Staple exports, sugar, 2,532,749*l*. in 1926; copra and poonac, 18,997*l*.; aloe fibre, 55,932*l*.; coconut oil, 2,875*l*. The trade was chiefly with India and Burma, and the United Kingdom. The sugar crop in 1925-26 is estimated at 233,000 metric tons, against an actual crop of 225,000 in 1924-25.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1925, 1,439,244*l*., including unrefined sugar, 1,376,881*l*.; hemp, 30,506*l*. British exports to Mauritius, 1925, 881,113*l*., including cotton goods, 138,849*l*.; machinery, 59,502*l*.; iron and steel, and manufactures, 90,355*l*.; ammonium sulphate, 98,310*l*.; soap, 51,393*l*.; woollen piece goods, 25,007*l*.; tobacco, 62,183*l*. Imports into United Kingdom, 1926, 3,481,132*l*.; 1927, 3,804,285*l*.; exports to Mauritius, 1926, 700,080*l*.; 1927, 832,418*l*.

**Shipping and Communications.**

The registered shipping January 1, 1927, consisted of 20 sailing vessels of 3,929 tons, and 2 steamers of 2,060 tons; total, 22 vessels of 5,989 tons. There was also 1 motor vessel of 35 tons net. Vessels entered in 1926, 187 of 508,555 tons (115 British of 274,056 tons); vessels cleared 194 of 541,120 tons (117 British of 288,858 tons).

There are railway lines of 144 miles, of which 24 miles are narrow gauge. The Railway Department is run on a commercial basis. Its receipts are excluded from the general revenue of the Colony. Gross earnings, 1926, Rs. 4,048,616. Working expenditure, Rs. 3,860,580.

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1926) 594 (including block telegraph for the railway) and 202 miles of line respectively; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar, and Durban. In 1926 the Post Office dealt with 1,681,122 letters, 131,342 postcards, 1,904,142 newspapers, 28,457 parcels, and 225,754 telegrams.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**

On June 30, 1926, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 5,026,698, belonging to 36,481 depositors.

The currency consists of Mauritius bronze pieces (1, 2, and 5 cents); silver pieces (10 and 20 cents); Indian rupees and its silver subdivisions; nickel pieces (Indian 4 annas); Government notes (Rs. 50, 10, 5, and 1); and Indian currency notes (Rs. 50, 10, and 5). All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. Average note circulation in 1925-26, Rs. 15,460,500. The metric system is in force.

**Dependencies.**

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate) is about 350 miles east of Mauritius, 18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 42 square miles. Population (census 1921, 6,584) on 31st Dec., 1926, 7,269. Estimated revenue (1927-28), 6,458*l*., and estimated expenditure, 10,560*l*.; imports (1926), Rs. 384,067; exports, Rs. 361,304. Two Government and two Aided schools had (1926)



877 pupils on roll. Savings Bank (December 31, 1926), 119 depositors and Rs. 49,344 deposits.

The Lesser Dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Pecos Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon Group, Trois Frères. The nearest island is 230 miles from Mauritius, and the most remote about 1,200 miles. Total population of the lesser dependencies, census 1921, 1,810 (1,038 males, 772 females).

**Diego Garcia** (the most important of the Oil Islands Group), in 7° 20' S. lat., 72° 26' E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 445 inhabitants (census 1921), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 483,438 litres of coconut oil were exported in 1926 from the Lesser Dependencies. Other exports are coconuts, copra, guano, and salted fish.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mauritius.

- Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
- Reports on Mauritius, and on Rodrigues, in Colonial Reports. Annual. London.
- Statistical Abstract for the several colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
- Mauritius Blue Book. Annual.
- Mauritius Royal Commission 1909. London.
- Mauritius Almanac and Commercial Handbook. Mauritius.
- The Mauritius Civil List. Mauritius.
- Oxford Survey of the British Empire. Vol. III. London, 1914.
- Balfour (A.), Report on Medical and Sanitary Matters in Mauritius. London, 1922.
- Bertuch (A. J.), The Island of Rodrigues. London, 1923.
- De Burgh-Edwards (S. B.), The History of Mauritius. London, 1922.
- Hart (W. E.), L'Ile Maurice. Mauritius, 1921.
- MacGregor (M. E.), Report on the Anopheles of Mauritius. London, 1924.
- Macmillan (A.), Mauritius Illustrated. London, 1914.
- Walter (A.), The Sugar Industry of Mauritius. London, 1909.

## NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). The Laws consist of local Ordinances duly enacted, with such British Acts as are of general application.

Land area, 37,890 square miles, divided into four Provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and twenty districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistant. Population, census of 1926, 1,656 Europeans (mostly in the Shiré Highlands), 850 Asiatics, and 1,290,885 natives. The chief settlements are Blantyre and Limbe in the Shiré Highlands, with about 400 European inhabitants; others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Port Herald, and Mlanje; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. Education is controlled by the Education Department, but there are no Government schools; native education is undertaken by various missionary societies. Eleven Christian missions are at work; in 1926 there were 2,702 schools, with 195 European teachers, 179,053 pupils and 115,240 in average attendance. A grant of 4,000% was made to the missionary societies in 1927 and

is distributed in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Education Ordinance, 1927.

Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decisions of the High Court are heard in H.B.M.'s. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, sitting at Mombasa.

In the Shiré Highlands coffee is cultivated; in 1926, 56,931 lbs., and in 1925, 20,365 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported: in 1925, 6,917,439 lbs.; and in 1926, 9,142,437 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1926 was 22,908 acres. The area under cotton cultivation in 1926 was 13,358 acres. In 1925, 2,291,875 lbs., and in 1926, 3,085,022 lbs. were exported. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 5,788 acres; in 1925, 1,155,781 lbs., and in 1926, 1,182,405 lbs. were exported. Cattle in the Protectorate (1926), goats, 204,657; horned cattle, 135,432; sheep, 951,249; pigs, 54,633; asses and mules (mostly belonging to the natives), 319; horses, 3.

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shiré), Kota-Kota, Fort Manning, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

—1	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports <sup>2</sup>	637,567	522,119	462,234	548,156	591,654	791,054
Exports <sup>2</sup>	416,404	442,164	425,181	588,555	564,928	671,086
Revenue	259,117	247,347	281,044	293,055	322,160	348,820
Expenditure	305,495	312,302	282,800	295,481	301,934	318,899

<sup>1</sup> Years ending March 31.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding specie and goods in transit.

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1926, 44·66 per cent. of total; direct exports thereto, 1926, 97·6 per cent. of total.

The imports (1926) consisted chiefly of manufactured articles, 651,198%; provisions, 74,571%; raw materials, 22,474%. The principal exports (1926) were tobacco, 457,122%; cotton, 93,243%; tea, 62,675%.

The revenue in 1925-26 was derived chiefly from Customs, 84,269%; Port Dues, 26,256%; Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, 158,094%; Fees of Court, 21,192%; Posts, Telegraphs, 13,002%; Rents, 10,909%; Miscellaneous, 6,594%.

Public debt, March 31, 1927, 727,105%.

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. Police force, December 31, 1926, 16 European officers and 459 African ranks. There is a Marine Transport Department on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There are 28 post offices through which, in 1926, about 2,017,040 postal packets passed. The postal savings bank had 535 depositors at end of 1926; deposits, 8,768%. A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Chindio on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre has been constructed (174 miles). A railway from Murraça on the southern bank of the Zambezi to the Port of Beira (175 miles) in Portuguese East Africa was opened for traffic in April, 1922, thus establishing direct railway communication between Blantyre and Beira. The question of a bridge across the Zambezi to connect these two railways is under consideration (1926), as is also a proposal to extend the railway system northwards to Lake Nyasa. There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate connecting southwards with Cape Town and northwards with Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. Tele-

graphs are controlled by the Government. At Zomba there is a water-power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre, Zomba, and other centres there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and at Blantyre there is a branch of the National Bank of South Africa. The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze. There is no note circulation.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Sir C. C. Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

*Chief Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.

### References.

- Colonial Office Reports on Nyasaland Protectorate.  
 Précis of Information concerning the British Central Africa Protectorate. By C. B. Vyvyan. London, 1901.  
 Duff (H. L.), Nyasaland under the Foreign Office. 2nd ed. London, 1906.  
 Johnson (W. P.), Nyassa: The Great Water. Oxford, 1922.  
 Johnston (Sir H. H.), British Central Africa. London, 1897.  
 Keltie (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd edition. London, 1895.  
 Murray (S. S.), A Handbook of Nyasaland. Crown Agents for Colonies, London, 1922.  
 Sharpe (Sir Alfred), The Geography and Economic Development of British Central Africa. Geographical Journal. January, 1912. The Backbone of Africa. London, 1921.

### ST. HELENA.

*Governor.*—C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1921 Census, 3,747; estimated civil population, December 31, 1926, 3,728. Births (living), 1925, 111; deaths, 67; marriages, 41. Civil emigrants (1925), 63; immigrants, 48. Four Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 8 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with 674 pupils in 1926. Police force, 6; cases dealt with by the Supreme Court, 5; by police magistrate, 43 in 1926. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

The following table gives statistics for St. Helena:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue <sup>1</sup>	16,282	11,509	12,699	21,731	23,944
Expenditure	11,621	13,960	14,182	19,567	23,154
Exports <sup>2</sup>	24,418	26,866	36,160	47,476	39,977
Imports <sup>3</sup>	44,636	47,948	51,421	57,805	56,040

<sup>1</sup> Including Imperial grants (3,000*l.* in 1922, nil in 1923, 4,000*l.* in 1924, 7,000*l.* in 1925, and 2,500*l.* in 1926).

<sup>2</sup> Including specie.

<sup>3</sup> Including specie, but excluding Government stores.

The revenue from customs in 1926 was 5,000*l.*

Public debt, nil, but the Colony's assets at December 31, 1926, exceeded the liabilities by 4,956*l.*

The principal export is fibre and tow, 1,168 tons in 1926.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1926, 12,082*l.*, belonging to 243 depositors.

Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St. Helena. Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat. The flax (*phormium*) industry is now established, a Government mill having com-

menced operations in 1908. There are six private mills. The area of land under flax was estimated at 1,800 acres in 1926. A lace-making industry has been started. The number of vessels that called at the Island in 1926 was 40 (38 British).

The Post Office in 1926 received 352 bags of mail, 2,212 parcels and 1,436 registered articles, and despatched 121 bags of mail, 326 parcels and 2,068 registered articles.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron visit St. Helena every year.

**Ascension** is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. Down to November 1922 it was under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but it was then transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office and annexed to the colony of St. Helena. There are 10 acres under cultivation providing vegetables and fruit.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. Phosphates and guano are collected. The island is included in the Postal Union.

*Resident Magistrate.*—Hon. E. Lee Lander.

**Tristan da Cunha**, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. long. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. Tristan consists of an extinct volcano rising to a height of 8,000 feet, with a circumference at its base of 21 miles. The habitable area is a small plateau on the north-west side of about 12 square miles, 100 feet above sea-level. Here the struggle for life is great: it is now impossible to grow corn owing to the depredation of rats, which came from a wreck in 1882; and fuel is scarce owing to deforestation. The staple food appears to be the potato. There are apple and peach trees; bullocks, sheep and geese are reared, and fish are plentiful. Besides being inhospitable, the island is extremely lonely. Until the middle of the last century the neighbouring waters were frequented by numerous American whalers, but these have now disappeared, as have also the clippers which called occasionally. Since 1900 the annual visits of a warship have been discontinued. Despite these disadvantages, the community is a growing one. In 1880 it numbered 109, declining to 52 in 1893, since when it has increased to the present figure of 130. The characteristics of the people are longevity, good health, and a certain shyness of disposition. It had been argued that inter-marriage must have a bad effect upon their qualities, but Surgeon Commander Rickard, of the *Dublin*, who visited the island in 1923, reported that this was not the case. The original inhabitants were shipwrecked sailors and soldiers who remained behind when the garrison from St. Helena was withdrawn in 1817. Many attempts have been made to induce the inhabitants to leave. The lack of educational facilities for their children was the sole argument which carried weight in the eyes of the inhabitants. A proposal to establish a settlement in South Africa for the surplus population has been revived in order to prevent the recurrence of times of scarcity. There is no form of government.

## References.

- Colonial Report. Annual. London.  
*Brooke's* History of St. Helena.  
*Barrow* (K. M.), Three Years in Tristan da Cunha. London, 1911.  
*Debérain* (H.), Dans l'Atlantique. Paris, 1912.  
 Handbook of Tristan da Cunha. London, 1924.  
*Jackson* (E. L.), St. Helena: The Historic Island. London, 1908.  
*Melliss's* Physical and Topographical Description of St. Helena.  
*Rogers* (Rev. H. M.), An Outpost of the Atlantic (Tristan da Cunha). London, 1922.  
*Rogers* (Rose Annie), The Lonely Islands. London, 1926.  
 Oxford Survey of the British Empire. Vol. III. African Territories. London, 1914.  
 Correspondence and Further Correspondence relating to the Island of Tristan da Cunha  
 London, 1887, 1897, 1898-1903, and 1906.

## SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 101 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55 square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, Farquhar Islands, and Flat Island.

The islands were first colonised by the French in the middle of the eighteenth century, the object being to establish plantations of spices to compete with the lucrative Dutch monopoly. They were captured by the English in 1794 and incorporated as a dependency of Mauritius in 1810. In 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed, with a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency Mr. de Symons M. G. Honey, C.M.G. (January, 1928).

The population at December 31, 1926, was estimated to be 26,397; census of April 24, 1921, 24,523 (11,974 males and 12,549 females). The death-rate for 1926 was 17·8; the birth-rate 27·16. The number of births in 1926 was 717; deaths, 186; marriages, 470. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour. Education is not compulsory. There were in 1926, 22 grant-in-aid schools and 6 other primary schools. In addition, there is a Catholic secondary school for boys, and one for girls. Total number of children attending school in 1926 was 2,735; average attendance, 75·5%. In 1926, 244 cases were brought before the Supreme Court (Criminal Side). The police force numbered 86 of all ranks (1926).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1922	42,084	35,765	10,338
1923	45,599	39,868	9,544
1924	57,211	49,924	5,393 + Rs. 40,000
1925	51,884	43,601	4,553 + Rs. 35,000
1926	44,170	47,580	5,691 + Rs. 25,000

Chief items of revenue, 1926 : customs, 19,047*l.* ; Crown lands, 1,832*l.* ; licences, taxes, excise and internal revenue, 16,216*l.*

Chief products, coconuts (over 23,000 acres under cultivation) and cinnamon, patchouli and other essential oils ; on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. Live-stock at end of 1926 : Cattle, 750 ; goats, 100 ; sheep, 50 ; horses, 150 ; asses, 100. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, 1926, 114,170*l.* ; 1925, 139,541*l.* Exports, 1926, 158,062*l.* ; 1925, 167,169*l.* Principal imports, 1926 : Rice, 30,555*l.* ; cotton piece goods, 10,109*l.* ; sugar, 6,488*l.* ; flour, 4,626*l.* ; wine and beer, 4,175*l.* ; cigarettes, 2,258*l.* ; sewing thread, 1,139*l.* ; dholl and lentils, 1,642*l.* ; gunny bags, 1,636*l.* ; corrugated galvanized iron sheets, 1,104*l.* Chief exports, 1926 : Copra, 5,444 tons ; cinnamon oil, 44,723 litres ; Patchouli oil, 1,305 litres ; guano, 6,935 tons ; coconut oil, 12,825 litres ; calipee, 4,080 kilos ; rubber, 6,700 kilos ; tortoise shell, 984 kilos ; vanilla, 551 kilos. Imports in 1926 from : United Kingdom, 33,190*l.* ; India, 48,357*l.* ; Mauritius, 1,259*l.* ; France, 11,638*l.* ; Dutch Possessions, 6,581*l.* ; Japan, 1,407*l.* ; Arabia, 3,299*l.* ; French Possessions, 2,187*l.* Exports 1926 to : United Kingdom, 59,542*l.* ; France, 39,977*l.* ; New Zealand, 8,700*l.* ; Mauritius, 2,793*l.* ; South Africa, 21,958*l.* ; Germany, 19,236*l.*

Shipping entered and cleared (1926), 201,339 tons, mainly British, exclusive of coasters trading between Mahé and the dependencies. The British India steamers call every four weeks from Bombay on their way to Mombasa, and every eight weeks on their way from Mombasa to Bombay. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin. In 1926 the post office despatched and received 142,500 letters and post cards, 136,500 newspapers, &c., and 4,947 parcels. There is direct telegraphic communication with Mauritius, Zanzibar, Aden, and Colombo, and a Government wireless telephone service has been recently opened up between Victoria and the Praslin group of islands.

At the end of 1926 the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 15,143*l.* to the credit of 541 depositors.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees and notes.

### References.

- Annual Reports on the Seychelles. London.  
*Belcher* (Sir Edward), Account of the Seychelles.  
*Fauvel* (A. A.), Bibliographies des Seychelles. Published by the Seychelles Government. 1908.  
*Gardiner* (J. Stanley) The Seychelles. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. XXVIII., and also proceedings of the Linnean Society.  
*Lucas* (Sir C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies.  
*Murat* (M.), Gordon's Eden, or the Seychelles Archipelago.  
*Walter* (A.), Mauritius Almanac and Commercial Handbook. Appendix on Seychelles. Port Louis.

**Sierra Leone.** See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

**Sokotra.** See ADEN.

### SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The Somali Coast stretches from Lahadu, west of Zeyla, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E. long. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by

the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined; but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907. The area is about 68,000 square miles; population about 344,700—Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation.

The chief town, Berbera, had, at the 1921 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeyla, 7,000. There is a Government school with average attendance, 1923, of 48. Police, 511 officers and men on March 31, 1926. Convictions in 1926, 916. Revenue in 1925-26, 89,057*l.*; 1926-27, 90,568*l.*, reckoned at 15 rupees to *l.* (customs in 1926-27, 67,090*l.*); expenditure, 1925-26, 167,955*l.*; 1926-27, 149,125*l.* Free Grant-in-aid in respect of military expenditure, 1926-27, 45,000*l.* Imports, 1926, 307,423*l.*; exports, 1926, 245,301*l.* Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice (56,259 cwt.), dates (47,761 cwt.), sugar (31,762 cwt.), textiles (4,064,652 yds.), and specie; the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle and sheep, and specie. Tonnage entered in 1926, 39,920; cleared, 40,870. The rupee is the basis of the currency. Government of India notes are also in circulation. Transport is by camel and motor-car; there are no porters. Besides ordinary telegraphs there are wireless telegraph stations at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, Zeyla, and Erigavo.

The Protectorate forces now comprise a Camel Corps of 400, with a reserve of 150 men, and 500 Police.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency Mr. H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E. Appointed January 26, 1926.

### Books of Reference.

- Drake-Brockman* (R. E.), British Somaliland. London, 1917.  
*Hamilton* (A.), Somaliland. London, 1911.  
*Jardane* (D. F.), The Mad Mullah of Somaliland. London, 1923.  
*Mosse* (A. H. E.), My Somali Book. London, 1913.  
*Pease* (A. E.), Somaliland. 3 vols. London, 1902.  
*Rayne* (H.), Sun, Sand, and Somals. London, 1921.  
 Correspondence relating to Affairs in Somaliland [Cd. 7,066]. London, 1913.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

### BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been under the authority of the Crown since 1884, and is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into seven

districts, namely : Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census of 1921 the population numbered 495,937 natives, 1,603 Europeans, 172 Asiatics, and 1,069 coloured. European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, Government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 1,890 natives and 399 Europeans.

There were 531 native elementary schools with 44,252 pupils at the end of December, 1926; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1927, to 41,412*l*. There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There is also a large and well-fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru. There are 8 white schools with 114 pupils.

The police force at 31st December, 1926, numbered :—14 European officers, 1 drill instructor, 4 European constables, 28 non-commissioned officers (native) and 313 men (natives).

The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and income tax customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l*. 5*s*. per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l*. 5*s*. per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l*. 15*s*. An Income Tax has been recently enacted on the lines of that existing in the Union of South Africa, and the collections for the year 1926-27 amounted to 10,784*l*.

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	209,802	212,538	252,300	260,577	281,522	274,404
Expenditure .	243,078	224,547	241,570	250,053	267,880	272,627

Native tax yielded 132,072*l*. in 1926-27, and customs, 87,352*l*. Balance of assets over liabilities, March 31, 1927, was 94,135*l*.

The products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts.

Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union. The total trade in recent years was :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	702,125	827,054	942,279	850,978	665,014
Exports . .	689,830	803,769	958,810	756,106	696,950

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of wool (427,047*l*. in 1926), wheat and wheat-meal (111,694*l*.), mohair (121,098*l*.), Kaffir corn (2,277*l*.), maize and maize-meal (3,092*l*.).

There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C.S.A.R., 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein-Natal line at Marseilles Station.

The currency is exclusively British.

*Resident Commissioner.*—John C. R. Sturrock, C.M.G. (April, 1926).



## References.

- Colonial Report. Annual. London.  
 Despatches (1869-70), Correspondence, Further Correspondence, and other Papers  
 respecting Basutoland (1880-1887). London.  
 Bryce (J.), Impressions of South Africa. 3rd edition. London, 1893.  
 Dutton (Major E. A. T.), The Basuto of Basutoland. London, 1921.  
 Ellenberger (Rev. D. F.), History of the Basuto. London, 1912.  
 Johnston (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.  
 Lagden (Sir G.), The Basutos. 2 vols. London, 1903.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to South-West Africa. That part of the territory of South-West Africa east of long. 21° E., known as Caprivi Zipfel, is, by reason of its geographical position, now administered as if it were a portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Area about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census of 1921, 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the Chief Tshekedi (acting as regent during the minority of the son of Sekgoma, who died in November, 1925) whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000), 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000), under Chief Isang Pilane (acting during minority of Kgafella, grandson of the late chief Linchwe); the Bakwena (13,000), under Sebele II.; the Bangwaketse (18,000), under chieftainess Ntebogani, acting during minority of Bathoeh, the eldest son of the late chief Gaseitsiwe; the Batawana, under Mathibe; and the Bamalete (4,500), under Seboko Mokgosi, who assumed the Chieftainship on July 9, 1917. In 1835, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere; in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company; in 1890 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. An assistant Resident Commissioner was appointed in 1923, and stationed at Francistown.

The Territory is divided for administrative purposes into 11 districts, each under a Resident Magistrate. There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut and 3*s.* (increased to 5*s.* in certain reserves for a Native Fund), for education, &c. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations. The police force consists of 31 European officers, warrant officers and sergeants, 50 mounted police, chiefly Basutos, and 200 dismounted constables.

Education is provided (there were 10 European and 81 native schools, 1926-27). The European schools were assisted financially by the Government to the extent of 1,680*l.* The native schools, with the exception of the school at Serowe, which is supported by the Chief, are now mainly financed by the Native Fund, the charge to which for 1926-27 was 4,057*l.* The schools are supervised by the various missionary bodies operating in the Reserves (chiefly

the London Missionary Society, Church of England, and Dutch Reformed Church).

Cattle-rearing, and agriculture to a limited extent (production of maize and Kaffir corn), are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. Cattle numbered on May 3, 1921, 495,000 head, sheep and goats, 380,000. During the year 1926-27, 31,889 head of cattle were exported.

Gold and silver to the total value of 16,020*l.* were mined in 1926-27.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1921-22	84,982	89,598	1924-25	90,581	87,373
1922-23	91,905	82,486	1925-26	107,344	104,173
1923-24	99,996	81,574	1926-27	131,551	108,578

Chief items of revenue, 1925-26: income tax and poll tax, 21,046*l.*; customs, 27,136*l.*; hut-tax, 36,822*l.*; licences, 5,622*l.*; posts, 10,081*l.*; Chief items of expenditure, 1925-26: Resident Commissioner, 9,345*l.*; district administration, 10,852*l.*; posts, 4,621*l.*; police, 24,372*l.*; administration of justice, 4,462*l.*; public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 13,192*l.*; medical, 7,353*l.*; veterinary, 13,959*l.* There has been no Imperial grant-in-aid since 1911-12, when the grant amounted to 10,000*l.*

There is no public debt. Excess of assets over liabilities on April 1, 1927, 65,077*l.*

When the Union of South Africa was established, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement full figures relating to imports and exports of the Protectorate are not available. The export of dairy products was in 1925-26, 22,537*l.*; 1926-27, 15,386*l.*

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 22 post offices; receipts, in 1926-27, 19,430*l.*; expenditure, 4,925*l.* In 1926-27, 1,679*l.* was deposited in the Savings Bank and 1,120*l.* withdrawn.

The currency is British. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

*Resident Commissioner.*—Lieut.-Col. J. Ellenberger, C.M.G., I.S.O.

*Assistant Resident Commissioner.*—Lieut.-Col. R. M. Daniel, C.B.E.

*Government Secretary.*—C. L. O'B. Dutton.

## References.

- Annual Report on the Protectorate. London.  
 Reports by and Instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., a Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland, 1884-86. Correspondence and Further Correspondence respecting Bechuanaland, 1887-98. London.  
 Brown (J. T.), Among the Bantu Nomads. London, 1926.  
 Johnston (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.  
 Passarge (Fr.), Die Kalahari. Berlin, 1904.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Rhodesia includes the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory, bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Tanganyika Territory, and on the west by the Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The region south of the Zambezi (Matabeleland and Mashonaland) is called Southern Rhodesia; that north of the Zambezi is known as Northern Rhodesia.

Prior to October, 1923, Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia, was under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In October, 1922, Southern Rhodesia voted in favour of responsible government. On September 12, 1923, the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, and on October 1, 1923, the new form of government was established under a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislature. The latter consists at first of a single elected Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council in addition. There must be a session at least once a year, and the duration of the Legislature is five years, unless sooner dissolved. The Legislature may amend, by a two-thirds vote of the total membership, the Letters Patent setting up the Constitution, with certain exceptions (relating to reservation of bills by the Governor, native administration, Crown Land Agent, and Governor's salary). The Crown reserves the right to disallow laws. The powers of the Legislative Council respecting appropriation and Taxation Bills are limited. The franchise is extended to women.

A native Council may be established in any native reserve, representative of the local chiefs and native residents, to advise the Governor and manage such local affairs as may be entrusted to it.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Salary, 4,000*l.*)

The Cabinet is as follows (June 1924)—

*Premier and Secretary for Native Affairs.*—Sir C. P. J. Coghlan, K.C.M.G.

*Mines, Works, and Industries.*—Mr. H. U. Moffat.

*Agriculture and Lands.*—Mr. J. W. Downie.

*Attorney General.*—Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C.

*Colonial Secretary.*—Mr. W. M. Leggate, C.M.G.

*Treasurer.*—Mr. P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.

*High Commissioner in London.*—Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

**Area and Population.**—The area is 149,000 square miles. According to the census taken in May, 1926, the European population was 39,174 (21,808 males and 17,366 females). The native population was estimated (1926) at about 834,473. There are also approximately 3,500 Asiatics and other coloured persons. The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda, and Gatooma. In 1926, Bulawayo had a white population of 7,650, Salisbury 5,606, and Umtali 1,964.

**Education.**—At the end of 1925 the schools for Europeans numbered 75 primary and 8 secondary, the latter including one school—the Matopos School—of a new type specially designed to prepare boys for life on the land. There were also 92 aided farm schools, taught by private tutors or governesses, with an aggregate enrolment of 394 pupils. Including these, the total enrolment of European children at the end of the year 1925 was 6,929. There were also six schools for coloured children, including Eurafrian and Asiatic, with a total enrolment of 370 pupils; and 1,297 schools for native

pupils, with a total enrolment of 87,306 pupils. The total expenditure on public education in the Colony in the calendar year 1925 amounted to 243,791*l.*, against which receipts from boarding and tuition fees were 78,893*l.*

**Justice.**—There is a High Court with criminal and civil jurisdiction. Single Judges are stationed at Salisbury and Bulawayo and sittings are held at five of the other principal towns twice a year. There are nine principal Courts of Magistrate, also courts presided over by detached Assistant Magistrates and several periodical courts. Natives are subject mainly to the same laws as Europeans, though there are special restrictions relating to arms, ammunition and liquor, and there are laws particularly applicable to natives, such as those dealing with marriage, taxation and registration and passes. Native Commissioners have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in which natives only are concerned, but generally exercise jurisdiction in their capacity as Assistant Magistrates.

**Finance.**—The total revenue for the year ended March 31, 1925, was 1,599,455*l.*, of which the receipts from stamps and licences were 88,483*l.*; Native tax, 289,153*l.*; income tax, 261,839*l.*; and customs and excise duties, 461,573*l.* The total administrative expenditure was 1,591,746*l.* The audited revenue for the year ended March 31, 1926, was 1,842,288*l.*, including receipts from stamps and licences, 94,276*l.*; Native tax, 304,873*l.*; income tax, 377,101*l.*; and customs and excise duty, 486,809*l.* The unaudited administrative expenditure was 1,752,254*l.*

Early in 1924 the first Southern Rhodesia Loan was floated. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and was for 3,000,000*l.*, issued at 98.

**Production and Industries.**—The British South Africa Company has relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia, except in the estates which it was already developing and working on 10th July, 1923. The Crown has recognized the Company as the owner of the mineral rights throughout both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements ('native reserves'). The country is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers. Live stock (1925): cattle, 2,101,927; sheep, 348,753. Acreage under crops (1925): maize, 232,947; tobacco, 8,441; winter wheat, 4,526; ground-nuts, 5,067; cotton, 62,858. Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting a rapidly expanding industry. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry. Creameries, bacon factories, an oil-expressing plant, and, during 1925, ginneries in the principal cotton producing centres have been successfully established.

A Land Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings, and numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals.

The country contains gold and other minerals. The total output of gold from 1890 to December 31, 1925, is valued at 63,001,347*l.* The gold output in 1926 was valued at 2,508,527*l.*, and in 1927 at 2,458,862*l.* The output of other minerals was: silver, 152,705 oz., valued at 20,234*l.*; coal, 759,718 tons raised, sales, &c., 324,511*l.*; copper, 1,889 tons, 109,343*l.*; chrome ore, 135,827 tons, 337,317*l.*; asbestos, 34,349 tons, 766,381*l.*; mica, 146 tons, 20,754*l.*; arsenic, 187 tons, 6,603*l.*; barytes, 42 tons, 42*l.*; corundum, 48 tons, 263*l.*; tin, 19 tons, 4,472*l.*; tungstic, 22 tons, 2,288*l.*; antimony, 21 tons, 390*l.*; iron, 1,172 tons, 818*l.*; lead, 5 tons, 150*l.*; diamonds, 189 carats, 1,152*l.* The total mineral output for 1925 was valued at 4,134,260*l.*,

for 1926 at 4,100,592*l.*, and for 1927 at 4,238,257*l.* Mineral production in 1927 included asbestos, 33,176 tons (794,215*l.*) ; coal, 1,001,724 tons ; silver, 113,241 ozs. ; chrome ore, 218,028 tons (490,653*l.*).

**Commerce.**—The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1925 was 4,892,180*l.*, the chief being: food and drink, 549,537*l.*; textile goods, wearing apparel, boots, etc., 1,243,144*l.*; machinery, 510,343*l.*; metals and manufactures, 775,450*l.*; railway and tramway materials and locomotives, 209,777*l.* The value of the exports, including gold, was 5,723,207*l.*, the chief being: raw gold, 2,057,070*l.*; asbestos, 636,213*l.*; copper (blister), 259,682*l.*; maize, 211,904*l.*; chrome ore, 315,397*l.*; animals, 260,789*l.*; tobacco, 157,616*l.* Imports from the United Kingdom, 1927, 1,665,271*l.*, exports to the United Kingdom, 1,871,954*l.*

**Communications.**—The British South Africa Company has a controlling interest in the Rhodesian railway system, the total mileage of which (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1922 was 2,468. The system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends through the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa. In conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa it provides through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles), and (by a line from Bulawayo via Salisbury) to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean (2,036 miles). There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia. At a conference in London in 1926, attended by the representatives of the Company and of the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, a scheme was drawn up for the public control of traffic rates.

On December 31, 1924, there were in Southern Rhodesia 166 post offices, 35 of which are money order and savings bank offices. During the year 1925, 8,745,414 letters and post-cards were despatched; 4,131,203 newspapers, books, and parcels, and 145,184 registered articles. The postal revenue for the year was 86,470*l.*, and the expenditure, 58,766*l.* Telegraphic revenue, 76,338*l.*, expenditure, 68,330*l.* There is an extensive telephone system in operation.

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1925, the deposits amounted to 167,215*l.*

### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia, the amalgamation taking effect as from August 17, 1911. The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South-west Africa (now South-west Africa), Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State (now the Belgian Congo), German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.'

An Administrator was appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State, and had, for consultative purposes, an Advisory Council of five members, chosen by the white settlers.

By an Order in Council dated February 20, 1924, the office of Governor was created, an Executive Council constituted and provision made for the institution of a Legislative Council. This latter Council is composed of five *ex-officio* members, who also constitute the Executive Council, four nominated official members and five elected unofficial members. On April 1, 1924, the British South Africa Company was relieved of the administration of the

Territory by the Crown, from which date the Order in Council of February 20, 1924, took effect.

Northern Rhodesia has an area of 287,950 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains areas carrying good arable and grazing land. The permanent European population in December 1925 was 4,624. The native population on December 31, 1925, was 1,140,642. The territory is divided into nine magisterial districts. The seat of Government is at Livingstone, on the Zambezi. The most important centres are Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Ndola, and Lealui. The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

There were in December 1926, 6 Government, 3 Farm Schools, and 1 aided school for Europeans, with 21 teachers and 352 pupils. There is 1 Government school for natives, at Mongu, and a large number of Mission stations and schools.

Revenue, 1926-27, 421,035*l.* (taxes, licences, etc., 205,627*l.*; customs, 107,917*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 29,484*l.*; fines and fees, 41,142*l.*); land sales and rents, 25,957*l.*; miscellaneous, 10,908*l.*; Expenditure, 1926-27, 455,451*l.*

Imports, inclusive of specie, 1926, 1,725,682*l.*; exports (including specie), 490,382*l.*, including living animals, 52,606*l.*; pig lead, 42,284*l.*; copper, 23,561*l.*; gold (bar), 2,697*l.*; vanadium, 4,498*l.*; wheat, maize and maize meal, 60,415*l.*; tobacco, 155,832*l.*; hides, skins, and horns, 15,591*l.*; ivory, 7,117*l.*; timber, 12,217*l.*; cotton (raw), 4,746*l.*

Agricultural products are maize, tobacco, cotton, wheat, and European fruits. There is timber of various kinds; gold, copper, zinc, lead and vanadium are mined; coal has been discovered. Production 1926: gold, 778 ozs., value 3,238*l.*; silver, 114 ozs., value 11*l.*; copper, 708 tons, value 27,353*l.*; lead, 3,833 tons, value 68,570*l.*; zinc, 235 tons, value 3,766*l.*; zinc-ore, 485 tons, value 1,745*l.*; vanadium, 25 tons, value 6,044*l.*; mica, 355 tons, value, 833*l.* Total value of mineral production: 1926, 111,560*l.*

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

There are 38 post offices, 10 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border.

Governor from August 31, 1927).—Sir James Crawford Maxwell, M.D., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—G. A. S. Northcote.

## Books of Reference concerning Southern and Northern Rhodesia

Annual Reports and other publications of the British South Africa Company.—Information for Settlers.—Handbooks for Tourists and Sportsmen (latest editions).

Correspondence regarding a proposed settlement of various outstanding questions relating to the British South Africa Company's position in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. (Cmd. 1914.) London, 1923.

Agreement between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British S.A. Co. for the settlement of outstanding questions relating to Southern and Northern Rhodesia. (Cmd. 1884.) London, 1923.

Report on the Census of 1921.

Official Year Book of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia. No. 1, 1924. London, 1925.

Northern Rhodesia Blue Books, 1924 and 1925.

Meteorological Report. Annual.

Brown (A. S. and G. G.), Guide to South Africa. London. Annual.

- Colvin* (Ian), *The Life of Jameson* London, 1922.  
*Darter* (A.), *The Pioneers of Mashonaland*. London, 1914.  
*Fyfe* (H. Hamilton), *South Africa To-Day*, with an Account of Modern Rhodesia. London, 1911.  
*Gouldsbury* (Cullen) and *Sheane* (Hubert), *The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia*. London, 1911.  
*Guide to Rhodesia*. Bulawayo, 1924.  
*Hole* (H. M.), *The Making of Rhodesia*. London, 1920.  
*Hone* (P. F.), *Southern Rhodesia*. London, 1909.  
*Johnson* (J. P.), *The Mineral Industry of Rhodesia* London, 1911.  
*Jollie* (E. T.), *The Real Rhodesia*. London, 1924.  
*Keane* (A. H.), *Africa*. Vol. II., *South Africa*. 2nd edition. London, 1904.—*The Gold of Ophir*. London, 1901.  
*Keltie* (J. Scott), *The Partition of Africa*. 2 Ed. [Contains Bibliographical Appendix of works on Africa.] London, 1895.  
*Lucas* (C. K.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Vol. IV. Oxford, 1897.—*The Partition and Colonisation of Africa*. London, 1922.  
*Michell* (Sir Lewis), *Life of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes*. London, 1910.  
*Native Races of South Africa* (issued by South Africa Native Races Committee). London, 1901.  
*Smith* (Rev. E. W.), and *Dale* (A. M.), *The Ha-speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia*. 1920.  
*Taylor* (Guy A., editor), *Nada: the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department Annual, 1924* Salisbury (Rhodesia) and London, 1925.

### SWAZILAND.

Swaziland lies at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal. On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa.

The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 3,800 feet.

Area, 6,704 square miles. Population, census 1921: 112,838 (Europeans, 2,235). The Government maintains 13 European schools at different centres, average attendance, 385 in 1926; and 1 native school at Zombode, the kraal of the ex-Chief Regent, average attendance, 150 in 1926. The Government also subsidises certain native schools with an average attendance in 1926 of 4,065, and two schools for coloured children, at which the total average attendance in 1926 was 54 and 28 respectively.

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1926) 22 Europeans and 147 natives. During 1926, there were 3,307 summary convictions, and 20 convictions in the Superior Court. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner.

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	87,104	89,441	90,897	89,710	110,108	92,090
Expenditure .	94,795	89,674	93,127	87,597	97,047	111,835

Chief items of revenue, 1926-27: Native tax, 41,708*l.*; customs, 15,345*l.*; sales of Crown lands, &c., 5,385*l.*; dog tax, 3,846*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1926-27: Police, 16,899*l.*; public works, 18,281*l.*; East Coast Fever Veterinary, 12,417*l.*; medical, 7,119*l.*; education, 6,687*l.*; justice, 5,383*l.*

## 222 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits; base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output, in addition to any rentals now payable.

The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1926) to 55,000*l*.

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives are safeguarded, and delimited. The agricultural products are cotton, tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities for local supply. Stock numbers approximately (1926): horses, 1,000; cattle, 300,000; native sheep and goats, 200,000; pigs, 9,500. About 350,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1926 the output was 189 tons, valued at 52,947*l*. A few gold mines are worked on a small scale, the output in 1926 being 1,510 oz. valued at 6,342*l*.

By agreement (dated June 30, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected. Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not available. The exports consist mainly of cassiterite tin, slaughter oxen, tobacco and cotton.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor between Bremersdorp, Mbabane and Breyten, and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu. Elsewhere communication is by carts, donkey packs, or runners. Post offices working in 1926, 16. There are telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Dwaleni, Mahamba, Stegi, and Nsoko. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 1,903*l*. on March 31, 1927, belonging to 403 depositors.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. This bank conducts savings bank business—72 depositors, total deposits during 1926, 2,272*l*.

*Resident Commissioner.*—Vacant.

*Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.*—B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

---

## THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

### Constitution and Government.

THE Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. Under the terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively. There is a Governor-General, and an Executive Council in charge of the Departments of State.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor-General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament every year.



The Senate consists of forty members, eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-European races) being nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two being elected, eight for each Province. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union; an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of 500*l.* over any mortgage.

The House of Assembly consists of 135 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows:—The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 50; Orange Free State, 17. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. Each electoral district in each province returns one member, who must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union. A House of Assembly continues five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made respecting disagreements between the Houses, the Royal Assent to Bills, and the disallowance of laws assented to by the Governor-General.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

*Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, and High Commissioner for South Africa.*—Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (salary £10,000 per annum).

The Executive Council was constituted (November 1924) as follows:—

The Governor-General.

*Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs.*—General The Honourable J. B. M. Hertzog (3,500*l.*).

*Minister of the Interior, of Public Health and of Education.*—The Honourable Dr. D. F. Malan (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Mines and Industries.*—The Honourable F. W. Beyers, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Railways and Harbours.*—The Honourable C. W. Malan (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Finance.*—The Honourable N. C. Havenga (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Justice.*—The Honourable Tielman J. de V. Roos, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Defence.*—Colonel The Honourable F. H. P. Creswell, D.S.O. (2,500*l.*). (November 1925.)

*Minister of Labour.*—The Honourable T. Boyde (2,500*l.*). (November 1925.)

*Minister of Agriculture.*—General The Honourable J. C. G. Kemp (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Lands.*—The Honourable P. G. W. Grobler (2,500*l.*).

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works.*—The Honourable W. B. Mudeley (2,500*l.*). (November 1925.)

*Clerk to the Executive Council and Secretary to the Prime Minister.*—H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O.

*Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council.*—W. J. H. Farrell.

The result of the elections in June 1924 was: Nationalists, 63; South African Party, 53; Labour, 18; Independent, 1; total, 135.

In each province there is an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General for five years, and a Provincial Council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of the council), the administrator presiding at its meetings. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 50; Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other matters may be delegated to these Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General-in-Council.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

The railways, ports, and harbours are managed by a Harbour and Railway Board, under the chairmanship of a Minister of State. The revenues therefrom are paid into a special fund. All other moneys received by the Union are paid into a Consolidated Revenue Fund, on which the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge. To the Union has been transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies.

The English and Dutch languages are both official. The word 'Dutch' has now been expressly declared by Act of Parliament to include Afrikaans. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor-General-in-Council. The government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

*High Commissioner in London.*—Mr. J. S. Smit.

### Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 472,347 square miles divided between the Provinces as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Transvaal, 110,450; Orange Free State, 49,647.

The census taken in 1904 in each of the four Colonies was the first simultaneous census taken in South Africa. In 1911 the first Union census was taken.

The following tables give the returns of population at the various censuses, classified according to race and sex:—

Year	All Races			European		Non-European	
	Total	European	Non-European	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904 . . .	5,175,824	1,116,806	4,059,018	685,117	481,689	2,047,118	2,011,900
1911 . . .	5,978,894	1,276,242	4,697,152	685,164	591,078	2,884,228	2,812,924
1918 . . .	—	1,421,761	—	728,866	692,915	—	—
1921 . . .	6,928,580	1,519,488	5,409,092	782,085	737,453	2,754,957	2,654,135
1926 . . .	—	1,676,600	—	856,018	819,742	—	—

The 1926 population census was a quinquennial one of Europeans only, and was taken under the provisions of the South Africa Act for the delimitation of political constituencies.

Walvis Bay, area 430 sq. miles, previously included in the area of the Cape Province, has been included for administrative purposes in the mandated territory of South West Africa.

Of the non-European population in 1921, 4,697,813 were Bantu, 165,731 Asiatic, and 545,548 of other races.

The increase in the total population, 1911-21, was: Union, 15·99 per cent.; Cape, 8·49 per cent.; Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; O. F. S. 19·06 per cent. The increase in the European population in the Union, 1911-21, was 19·06 per cent., and in other races 15·16 per cent. The proportion of Europeans to the total population in 1921 was 21·93 per cent.

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of European race, 1921 and 1926:—

Town	Province	1921			1926
		European	Non-European	Total	European
Over 20,000—					
1. Johannesburg . . . .	Transvaal . . . .	151,536	136,205	288,131	170,741
2. Cape Town . . . .	Cape . . . .	113,302	94,102	207,404	180,565
3. Durban . . . .	Natal . . . .	57,095	89,215	146,310	70,833
4. Pretoria . . . .	Transvaal . . . .	45,361	28,691	74,052	54,326
5. Port Elizabeth . . . .	Cape . . . .	25,982	20,112	46,094	33,371
6. East London . . . .	Cape . . . .	20,374	14,299	34,673	23,210
7. Bloemfontein . . . .	Orange Free State	19,367	19,667	39,034	22,695
Over 10,000 and less than 20,000—					
8. Pietermaritzburg . . . .	Natal . . . .	17,998	18,025	36,023	19,748
9. Kimberley . . . .	Cape . . . .	18,288	21,414	39,702	17,268
10. Germiston . . . .	Transvaal . . . .	15,697	26,658	42,355	16,545
11. Benoni . . . .	Transvaal . . . .	14,458	33,158	47,641	14,899
12. Krugersdorp . . . .	Transvaal . . . .	13,489	29,077	42,516	14,524
13. Boksburg . . . .	Transvaal . . . .	12,416	25,563	37,979	12,144

For occupational census in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1925, p. 223.

*Migration.*—1926. Gross Figures (excluding "Intransit.") European: Arrivals, 30,431; departures, 28,178. Non-European: Arrivals, 8,347; departures, 5,168.

*Vital Statistics.*—The following table gives the total numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in the Union for recent years for all races:—

Year	European			Non-European <sup>1</sup>		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922	42,632	14,753	12,184	74,301	52,915	14,528
1923	42,181	15,438	11,709	62,645	54,145	14,544
1924	42,346	15,503	12,742	54,235	44,709	15,832
1925	43,411	15,371	14,002	51,611	41,181	16,231
1926	48,876	16,080	14,908	58,348	41,718	17,090

<sup>1</sup> Partial Registration only.

Owing to wide variation of the laws relating to the registration of births and deaths of natives in the four provinces, and to the entire absence of native registration in one province, the figures of 1922 and 1923 must be regarded as merely recording registrations and not the total number of actual events. Unifying Act No. 17 of 1923, which came into effect as from January 1, 1924, abolished compulsory registration of native vital events in rural areas, but made registration compulsory in all urban areas throughout the Union.

### Religion.

*Religions.*—The results of the European census of 1921 as regards religions are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 838,982; Anglicans, 294,026; Presbyterians, 74,999; Congregationalists, 10,598; Wesleyans, 102,771; Lutherans, 19,098; Roman Catholics, 61,246; Baptists, 15,414; Jews, 62,103; others and unspecified, 40,251; total, 1,519,488. Non-Europeans as at the census of 1921: Dutch Churches, 276,486; Anglican, 420,059; Presbyterians, 115,897; Independents (Congregationalists), 145,723; Wesleyans, 730,022; various Christian Sects, 57,186; Lutherans, 241,807; Roman Catholics, 82,008; Hindus, 109,261; Buddhists and Confucians, 14,127; Mahomedans, 49,936; no religion, 2,402,652; others and unspecified, 763,928; total, 5,409,092.

### Instruction.

Under the *South Africa Act*, for a period of five years after the establishment of the Union and thereafter subject to decree of Parliament, control of education other than higher education was granted to the four Provincial Administrations. This arrangement still obtains. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute Higher Education.

*Higher Education.*—By legislation of 1916 three Universities, with teaching and examining functions, were established on April 2, 1918, in place of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, provision being made for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, styled the University of South Africa, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges, the names of which, with appropriate details, will be found in the table hereunder. In 1921 the University College of Johannesburg was created the University of the Witwatersrand, and Potchefstroom University College was incorporated as a constituent college of the University of South Africa.

Institution	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Current Expenditure for year 1926	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students at end of 1926	Total Value of Bursaries held in 1926
University of Cape Town . . . . .	1829 (Incorporated 1837) <sup>1</sup>	£ 154,480	45	117	1,663	£ 6,680
University of Stellenbosch . . . . .	1866 (Incorporated 1881) <sup>2</sup>	69,544 <sup>3</sup>	38	50	948	2,656

<sup>1</sup> As the South African College—constituted the University of Cape Town on April 2, 1918.

<sup>2</sup> As the Victoria College—constituted the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include Government grant for Faculty of Agriculture.

Institution	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Current Expenditure for year 1926	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students at end of 1926	Total Value of Bursaries held in 1926
University of Witwatersrand . . .	1903 (Incorporated 1922) <sup>1</sup>	£ 159,584	37	121	1,347	£ 8,385
University of South Africa Constituent Colleges— . . .	1918 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	26,061	14	16	401	1,459
Huguenot University College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907)	10,822	7	9	96	650
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown . . .	1904	48,052	15	24	459	2,490
Transvaal University College, Pretoria . . .	1908	67,580	42	43	784	2,170
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg . . . . .	1909	21,001	15	31	245	2,203
Potchefstroom University College . . .	1905 (Incorporated 1921)	14,796	9	11	195	648
Totals . . . . .	—	571,870	222	422	6,158 <sup>3</sup>	27,350

<sup>1</sup> Formerly University College of Johannesburg.

<sup>2</sup> On the dissolution of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (founded 1873).

<sup>3</sup> Includes 889 music students.

*State and State-aided Education, other than Higher Education.*—Subject to final control of the Provincial Administration the central direction of public education in each Province is exercised by the Provincial Education Department.

Statistics of State and State-aided education other than higher education—

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars		Number of teachers <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure
	For European scholars	For Non-European scholars	European	Non-European		
1921	5,088	3,285	322,685	245,946	20,632	£ 6,612,884
1922	4,750	3,288	331,081	251,872	20,820	6,468,855
1923	4,651	3,312	332,066	263,788	21,000	6,326,082
1924	4,682	3,285	330,871	262,763	21,005	6,913,451
1925	4,679	3,275	320,834	276,926	21,322	7,002,190

<sup>1</sup> Primary, intermediate and secondary schools only.

There were in 1925, 289 private schools for white pupils, 469 for coloured, with 20,132 white scholars, 20,146 coloured, and 1,817 teachers.

The following table shows the number of schools and the expenditure on

## 228 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

education other than higher education of white scholars in each Province, 1925:—

Province	Number of Schools			Training Colleges and Schools <sup>3</sup>	Special Schools	Expenditure
	Primary	Beyond Primary	Total			
Cape of Good Hope	2,208 <sup>1</sup>	194	2,402	12	12 <sup>4</sup>	£ 2,896,420
Natal	459 <sup>2</sup>	19	478	1	7	496,019
Transvaal	1,155	43	1,198	4	—	2,566,536
Orange Free State	774	69	843	1	—	807,713
Union	4,596	325	5,921	18	19	6,766,688

<sup>1</sup> Including 352 farm schools.

<sup>2</sup> Including 279 farm schools.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding training departments attached to secondary schools.

<sup>4</sup> Including 10 part-time schools.

### Justice.

The Common Law of the Union is the Roman-Dutch Law, that is, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the date of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The sources of the law are the Dutch Commentaries and text-books of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The Law of England as such is not recognised as authoritative, though by Statute the principles of English Law relating to mercantile matters, *e.g.*, companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced. In shipping, insurance, and other modern business developments English Law is followed, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure. In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, &c., Roman-Dutch Law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith. The prerogatives of the Crown are, generally speaking, the same as in England.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and two ordinary and two additional Judges of Appeal. In each Province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court; while in the Cape there are two Local Divisions, and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions. The Judges hold office during good behaviour. The Circuit System is fully developed.

Each Province is further divided into Districts with a Magistrate's Court having a prescribed civil and criminal jurisdiction. From this Court there is an appeal to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division. A distinctive feature of the Criminal system is that Magistrates' convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge.

Persons convicted, all courts, 1926: males, 354,156, females, 51,762.

### Finance.

Prior to 1913-14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Since then various Financial Relations Acts have been passed defining the conditions upon which subsidies shall be granted to the Provinces, assigning and transferring to them certain revenues and limiting their powers of taxation. Act No. 46

of 1925 bases the subsidy on the attendance of pupils receiving education, assigns cent in revenues collected by the Union to the Provinces and gives special grants to the two smaller Provinces.

Revenue and expenditure of the Union (excluding Interest on Railway Capital, now paid direct to the Public Debt Commissioners, and Subsidies to Provincial Administrations).

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary) . . . . .	22,674,916	24,252,888	25,335,543	26,986,778	28,577,004
Expenditure (ordinary) . . . . .	19,505,957	19,720,265	20,098,267	20,963,835	22,409,165
„ (loan account) . . . . .	7,798,225	10,617,206	11,330,001	12,809,115	13,290,948

<sup>1</sup> Unaudited figures.

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1927-28 :—

Ordinary Revenue.		Ordinary Expenditure.	
	£		£
Customs . . . . .	7,985,000	H.R.H. The Governor-General . . . . .	25,906
Excise . . . . .	1,932,000	Legislator . . . . .	177,855
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones . . . . .	3,579,000	Prime Minister . . . . .	30,837
Mining . . . . .	1,650,000	Native Affairs . . . . .	340,132
Licences . . . . .	160,000	Defence . . . . .	923,924
Stamp Duties and Fees . . . . .	870,000	Mines and Industries . . . . .	391,650
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax . . . . .	6,522,000	Higher Education and Child Welfare . . . . .	958,137
Death Duties . . . . .	550,000	Treasury . . . . .	75,573
Native Taxes . . . . .	900,000	Public Debt . . . . .	4,654,333
Native Pass and Compound Fees . . . . .	50,000	Pensions . . . . .	2,319,000
Land Revenue, Quit Rent, and Farm Taxes . . . . .	130,000	High Commissioner in London . . . . .	47,337
Forest Revenue . . . . .	90,000	Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	175,044
Rents of Government Property . . . . .	210,000	Inland Revenue . . . . .	149,857
Interest . . . . .	1,550,000	Audit . . . . .	71,626
Departmental Receipts . . . . .	700,000	Customs and Excise . . . . .	224,724
Fines and Forfeitures . . . . .	250,000	Justice . . . . .	77,491
Recoveries of Advances . . . . .	25,000	Superior Courts . . . . .	231,086
Miscellaneous . . . . .	280,000	Magistrates . . . . .	595,721
		Police . . . . .	2,660,000
		Prisons and Reformatories . . . . .	741,964
		Interior . . . . .	211,336
		Public Health . . . . .	432,479
		Mental Hospitals and Training Schools . . . . .	499,544
		Printing and Stationery . . . . .	309,072
		Public Works . . . . .	938,562
		Agriculture . . . . .	787,177
		Agriculture (Education) . . . . .	194,050
		Forestry . . . . .	186,926
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .	2,981,000
		Lands, Deeds, and Surveys . . . . .	308,188
		Irrigation . . . . .	196,836
		Public Service Commission . . . . .	26,473
		Labour . . . . .	279,952
Total . . . . .	27,438,000	Total ordinary <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	22,137,392
		Expenditure, loan account . . . . .	13,470,000

<sup>1</sup> Excluding £5,481,866 for provincial administrations.

## 230 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1927, was 231,475,948*l.* and the net debt, 216,397,410*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1927-28 on Railways is 27,194,312*l.* ; harbours, 1,359,190*l.* ; steamships, 174,953*l.*

### Defence.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, which became law on June 14, 1912, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South African Permanent Force*, which consists of:—(i) The South African Staff Corps; (ii) The South African Instructional Corps; (iii) The South African Naval Service; (iv) The South African Field Artillery; (v) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery; (vi) The South African Engineer Corps; (vii) The South African Air Force; (viii) The South African Service Corps; (ix) The South African Medical Corps; (x) The South African Ordnance Corps; (xi) The South African Veterinary Corps; (xii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service. A surveying vessel of 800 tons and two minesweeping trawlers are maintained in commission.

2. *The Active Citizen Force*; 3. *The Citizen Force Reserve*; 4. *The Coast Garrison Force Reserve*; 5. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*; 6. *The National Reserve*; 7. *Rifle Associations*; and 8. *Cadets*.

Every citizen of European descent between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district have been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

Under the 1922 Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. Its strength in June, 1927, was 151 officers and 1,082 white and 273 native other ranks. The strength of the South African Air Force was 36 officers and 244 white and 109 native other ranks.

The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

A complete reorganisation of the Defence Forces has recently taken place. The more important changes involve the disbanding of the S.A. Mounted Rifles and the disappearance of the Field Force; the disbanding of the Brigade Head-Qrs. of the S.A. Field Artillery, and the distribution of



sections of that force to various centres, and the reduction of establishment of the Service Corps, Engineering Corps, Garrison Artillery and Instructional Corps; and the reduction of the number of Military Districts to 6.

### Production and Industry.

*Agriculture.*—The production of wheat in recent years is shown by the following table.

Production on European Farms Only.						Native Reserves, Locations, etc.
Year.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1920-21	339,445	773	42,874	56,817	439,409	17,394
1921-22	380,563	779	62,904	60,632	505,138	1
1922-23	293,579	652	44,002	17,343	361,476	14,795
1923-24	305,056	490	33,405	13,747	352,698	5,694
1924-25	842,737	769	32,300	45,610	421,416	6,498

<sup>1</sup> Not enumerated.

The following table gives the production of maize :

Production on European Farms Only.						Native Reserves, Locations, etc.
Year.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1921-22	116,616	924,245	775,044	855,043	1,970,948	1
1922-23	172,244	803,419	1,056,126	1,021,667	3,153,456	799,302
1923-24	107,616	244,001	745,519	569,290	1,696,426	581,342
1924-25	161,267	317,696	1,520,864	2,179,607	4,187,924	671,193
1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	97,000	247,800	779,000	565,000	1,683,800	490,200

<sup>1</sup> Not enumerated.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

Other products, excluding Native Reserves, &c., 1925: barley, 49,213,800 lbs.; oats, 239,006,250 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 312,214,000 lbs.; potatoes, 310,893,000 lbs.; tobacco, 12,762,476 lbs.

The 1925 census (Agriculture) showed the numbers of live-stock in the Union as follows: 9,738,337 cattle; 814,894 horses; 124,010 mules; 729,856 donkeys; 162,732 ostriches; 35,569,712 sheep; 8,022,857 goats; 800,883 pigs.

The production of wool in 1925 was 156,969,334 lbs., and of mohair, 8,051,114 lbs. The export of ostrich feathers in 1926 was valued at 71,922*l.*; hides and skins at 2,619,045*l.* and wattle bark at 917,167*l.*

Cotton-growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. The 1925 yield was 20,391,818 lbs. of seed cotton. The output of sugar in 1924-25 was 161,210 tons. The area under tea is 3,177 acres, from which the yield for 1925-26 was 4,146,371 lbs. (green leaf). It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available.

On March 31, 1925, the forest reserve areas comprised 2,132,033 acres demarcated, and 506,592 acres undemarcated: total, 2,638,625 acres.

*Irrigation.*—Technical and financial assistance is given by the State under the Union Irrigation Law of 1912, which was designed to encourage irrigation.

## 132 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Government expenditure on irrigation in 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26 was 906 180*l.*, 665,870*l.* and 240,059*l.* respectively from Loan Funds and 120,904*l.*, 137,985*l.* and 163,078*l.*\* respectively from revenue; total 1,027,084*l.*, 803,855*l.* and 403,137*l.* respectively.

*Manufactures.*—The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1924-25 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c., as 41,867,288*l.*, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 84,159,604*l.* The total number of factories which made returns was 7,206. Value of land and buildings, 21,671,888*l.*, machinery, plant, and tools, 31,952,302*l.*, of materials used, 42,292,316*l.*, and cost of fuel, light, and power, 3,453,954*l.* Average number of persons employed, 191,598 (Europeans, 71,004). Wages paid, 21,504,084*l.* The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was: food, drink, &c., 26,338,945*l.*; metals, engineering, &c., 18,274,324*l.*; chemicals, &c., 5,884,413*l.*; heat, light, and power, 4,669,477*l.*; building, &c., 8,463,116*l.*; clothing, textiles, &c., 3,193,207*l.*; books, printing, &c., 4,021,645*l.*; leather, &c., 2,888,980*l.*; stone, clay, &c., 2,704,449*l.*; vehicles, 1,543,605*l.*; furniture, &c., 1,794,373*l.*

*Mining.*—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union from the earliest dates of existing records to December 31, 1926. The value of gold is calculated at 4·24773*l.* per fine ounce up to 1919, when the gold premium came into effect, as from the 24th of July. Copper, tin, antimony, scheelite, and silver are valued on the estimated pure metal contained in shipments according to the average current prices in London. The value of other base minerals is calculated on average local prices.

Classification.	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State.	Union.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold . . . . .	21,947	86,174	918,599,764	—	918,707,886
Diamonds . . . . .	189,755,628	—	42,026,073	23,338,961	255,1·0 557
Coal . . . . .	2,015,745	29,665,735	36,778,219	4,326,848	72,786,542
Copper . . . . .	20,428,627	389	4,478 016	—	24,907,032
Tin . . . . .	62,482	—	5,662,548	—	5,725,030
Total . . . . .	212,284,324	29,752,298	1,007,544,620	27,665,804	1,277,247,046

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given hereunder for recent years:—

	1922	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926 <sup>2</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Sulphate of . . . . .	3,046	7,531	12,987	11,920	10 080
Asbestos . . . . .	81,230	121,453	110,075	152,115	216,466
Coal . . . . .	3,395,176	3,718,706	3,824 746	3,862,118	4,046,620
Coke . . . . .	57,758	76,244	90,537	92,643	106,153
Copper . . . . .	38 622	404,511	530,824	514,219	494,852
Corundum . . . . .	15,492	22,543	18 284	18,229	44,871
Diamonds . . . . .	2,266,681	4,036,207	8,033,406	8,198,128	10,683,597
Gold <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	32,343,485	41,574,945	44,739,377	40,767,981	42,286,139
Iron Pyrite . . . . .	4,714	4,906	3,109	3,400	3,376
Lead . . . . .	94,720	138,573	153,288	55,966	5,726
Lime . . . . .	209,720	239,092	223,204	220,664	252,790

<sup>1</sup> Premium included up to 1924.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Magnesite . . . . .	2 372	2,048	4,130	4,007	4,211
Osmiridium . . . . .	18,165	43,528	102,886	170,005	96,784
Platinum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	98,807
Salt (including by-product) . . . . .	148,445	114,225	111 450	165,969	138,356
Silver . . . . .	171,427	197,888	212,470	166,898	126,550
Soda (crude) . . . . .	1,588	1,018	0,844	13,480	22,970
Talc . . . . .	1,022	1,065	1,502	262	365
Tar . . . . .	3,621	8,597	9,180	8,441	15,466
Tin . . . . .	59,986	170,337	305,838	301,552	310,899
Zinc . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Quarries . . . . .	56,032	100,922	172,215	105,248	84,107
Other minerals . . . . .	3,908 <sup>2</sup>	9,479 <sup>2</sup>	14,373	32,705	42,642 <sup>2</sup>
Total including items not named . . . . .	38,972,246	52,987,603	58,678,413	54,804,940	59,085,927

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>2</sup> Including 'other Coal By-products' values for 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, 71L., 1,270L., 1,840L., 4,010L., 5,044L.

The gold output in 1926 was 9,954,762 fine oz. ; silver, 981,833 fine oz. ; diamonds, 3,217,967 metric carats ; coal production 1926, 13,734,463 tons.

The gold output in 1925 was 9,597,592 fine oz. ; silver, 1,161,470 fine oz. ; diamonds, 2,430,128 metric carats ; coal production 1925, 12,999,666 tons of 2,000 lb.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1926 :—

Classification	Number of Persons				Proportion of Total Persons Employed
	European	Asiatic	Natives and Other Coloured	Total	
Gold . . . . .	20,685	162	194,900	215,747	62.60
Diamonds . . . . .	14,780	25	57,236	72,041	20.01
Coal . . . . .	1,786	1,533	35,043	38,312	11.11
Other Minerals . . . . .	978	2	13,953	14,933	4.34
Power Supply Companies and Quarries . . . . .	850	2,735		3,585	1.04
Total . . . . .	39,029	305,589		344,618	100.00

### Commerce.

The total value of the Imports and Exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of Specie, was as follows :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1919	50,701,205	102,402,627	1923	57,814,440	81,047,094
1920	101,827,104	98,890,463	1924	65,815,517	84,256,972
1921	57,800,816	74,354,154	1925	67,928,799	82,365,219
1922	51,418,450	64,978,524	1926	72,598,157	75,267,858

## 234 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The principal articles of import and export for 1925 and 1926 were —

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel . . . . .	4,184,631	3,768,057	Angora Hair . . . .	886,328	741,715
Arms and Ammunition . . . .	899,913	519,464	Bark . . . . .	1,109,161	917,167
Bags . . . . .	1,878,282	1,173,028	Blasting Compounds . . . .	13,312	9,984
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods . . . .	6,622,644	6,064,558	Butter & Substitutes . . . .	59,275	18,158
Drugs and Chemicals . . . . .	1,160,676	1,189,790	Coal <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,071,343	1,418,908
Electrical Wire and Fittings <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,372,085	2,620,242	Diamonds . . . . .	8,605,525	10,732,810
Food and Drink . . . . .	8,017,111	7,268,442	Feathers, Ostrich . . . . .	203,976	71,922
Furniture . . . . .	748,567	810,999	Fish . . . . .	385,372	269,265
Glycerine . . . . .	220,639	346,800	Gold . . . . .	34,337,506	32,559,687
Haberdashery . . . . .	1,389,742	1,451,846	Hides and Skins . . . . .	2,870,754	2,619,045
Hardware & Cutlery . . . . .	3,150,839	3,979,074	Maize . . . . .	5,669,405	908,541
Hats and Caps . . . . .	555,791	726,540	Maize Meal . . . . .	819,820	206,307
Implements Agricultural . . . . .	1,315,081	1,083,910	Meats . . . . .	305,222	505,939
India Rubber Manufactures <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	772,949	860,260	Tobacco . . . . .	36,656	90,273
Iron and Steel . . . . .	1,725,891	1,818,300	Wines . . . . .	24,515	26,905
Leather Manufactures: Mainly Boots and Shoes . . . . .	1,168,879	1,244,237	Wool . . . . .	15,093,446	12,045,851
Machinery <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3,340,581	3,954,892			
Nitrates . . . . .	125,404	194,796			
Oils . . . . .	2,470,482	3,048,203			
Printing Paper . . . . .	562,090	668,150			
Stationery & Books . . . . .	1,175,786	1,367,610			
Tobacco . . . . .	4,616	4,065			
Vehicles <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4,587,522	4,943,059			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine) . . . . .	278,158	319,313			
Wood and Timber . . . . .	1,669,197	1,861,073			
Woollen Manufactures . . . . .	1,730,566	2,078,421			
Zinc . . . . .	91,593	99,767			

<sup>1</sup> Excluding bunker coal.

<sup>2</sup> Including Electrical Machinery.

<sup>3</sup> Includes tyres imported separately.

<sup>4</sup> Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery, and locomotives.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures).

Imports of specie amounted to 8,718*l.* in 1925 and 160,648*l.* in 1926, and exports to 7,072,000*l.* in 1925 and 10,237,045*l.* in 1926.

The total value of general merchandise, exclusive of specie and Government stores, imported into British South Africa in 1926 was 70,824,438*l.*, of which 34,889,149*l.* came from the United Kingdom, 8,807,122*l.* from the rest of the British Empire, 11,915,251*l.* from the United States of America, and 5,758*l.* from the Belgian Congo. The imports of Government stores amounted to 5,369,212*l.*

The total exports, excluding specie, in 1926, were 75,609,095*l.* (excluding ships' stores value 2,470,408*l.*), of which 50,781,727*l.* went to the United Kingdom, 9,583,886*l.* to the rest of the Empire and 2,320,647*l.* to the U.S.A.

### Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1926: entered, 1,321 vessels of 4,937,406 tons net; cleared, 1,303 of 4,945,337 tons. Coastwise: entered, 3,667 vessels of 8,941,822 tons net; cleared, 3,684 of 8,982,837 tons.

Prior to the Union the State Railways of the several colonies were operated by the separate Governments. In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government. The total open mileage of this system at the end of

March, 1926, was 12,002 (1926-27, 12,206) [comprising Cape 4,536 (1926-27, 4,932) miles, Orange Free State 1,489 (1926-27, 1,504) miles, Transvaal 2,939 (1926-27, 2,953) miles, Natal, 1,379 (1926-27, 1,460) miles, and South West Africa 1,352], of which 11,017 (1926-27, 11,286) miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 985 (1926-27, 920) miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 31, 1926, amounted to 123,273,570*l.*, 1926-27, 128,024,206*l.* Earnings, 1924-25, 21,747,631*l.* and 1925-26, 24,151,407*l.*, 1926-27, 24,098,347*l.*; working expenditure. 1925-26, 18,735,325*l.* (including depreciation), 1926-27, 19,437,177*l.*; passengers, 76 millions, 1926-27, 80 millions; goods carried, 21,072,082, 1926-27, 20,615,369 tons (exclusive of live-stock tonnage). Mileage of private lines, 418, 1926-27, 418 miles (Cape, 249, Natal, 84, Transvaal, 7, O.F.S., 4, and South West Africa, 74).

At the end of 1926-27 there were in the Union 3,154 post offices. Telegrams dealt with numbered 6,055,679. The number of money orders issued during the year 1926-27 was 577,844, and the value 2,761,470*l.*, while 539,620 orders of the value of 2,483,984*l.* were paid. 4,461,276 postal orders amounting to 2,439,810*l.* were issued, and 3,912,519, valued at 2,085,772*l.*, paid. The revenue of the Post Office in 1925-26 was 1,892,063*l.* and 1926-27 was 1,717,588*l.* The expenditure in 1925-26, was 1,645,138*l.* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone services (excluded from the previous figures) was in 1925-26, 1,646,091*l.* and in 1926-27 was 1,777,929*l.* Expenditure in 1925-26, 1,143,231*l.*, 1926-27, postal and telegraph, 1,686,299*l.*, telephone, 1,220,372*l.*

At the end of March, 1927, there were 7,492 miles of telegraph line, carrying 37,836 miles of wire, and 11,290 (excluding telegraph lines on telephone routes) miles of telephone trunk route; the total mileage of wire on all routes was 320,488. 12,857 wireless messages were dealt with during the year 1926-27. A powerful international wireless station is to be established about 30 miles from Cape Town. It will be a link in the wireless "chain" of the British Empire.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1927, was 350,587, and the amount standing to their credit 6,510,666*l.*

### Banks.

Statistics of the banks in the Union are as follows:—

	Six B nks. June 30, 1927	South African Reserve Bank, <sup>1</sup> June 30, 1927.
	£	£
Subscribed capital . . . . .	16,404,492	1,000,000
Paid-up capital . . . . .	7,708,773	1,000,000
Reserve fund . . . . .	4,240,689	422,912
Notes in circulation . . . . .	1,516,681 <sup>2</sup>	8,606,209
Deposit and current accounts . . . . .	93,589,937	7,578,173
Coin and bullion . . . . .	3,084,669	5,311,169
Gold Certificates . . . . .	—	—
Securities, Government and other . . . . .	18,574,446	2,273,008
Bills of Exchange . . . . .	23,388,262	5,812,671
Advances . . . . .	40,606,224	—

<sup>1</sup> In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria. It commenced operations in June, 1921, and began to issue notes in April, 1922. Liability for the outstanding notes of the commercial banks was transferred to it on June 30, 1924, and amounted to 238,346*l.* on June 30, 1924. A branch was opened in Johannesburg on September 1, 1925, and further branches at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London by the end of the year.

<sup>2</sup> Circulating in Rhodesia.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

An Act of 1922 provided for the issue of a Union Coinage with denominations identical with those of British Coins, which remain legal tender, and a branch of the Royal Mint has been established at Pretoria.

Union of South Africa silver and bronze coins of 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. are being coined and are in circulation. A considerable portion of the gold output is being minted.

An Act (No. 22 of 1922) was passed legalizing the optional use of either the metric or the imperial standard weights and measures, but under a proclamation of 1923 the cwt. has been replaced by the 'cental' of 100 lbs. The following old Dutch measures are, however, still in use:—*Liquid Measure*: Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The customary surface measure is the *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

## Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The South Africa Act, 1909.  
 Official Year-Book of the Union of South Africa, and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. Pretoria. Annual.  
 Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.  
 Statistics of Production: Manufacturing Industries. Annual.  
 Statistics of Production: Censuses of Agriculture. Annual.  
 Reports of Select Committees, Commissions, etc., since 1910: classified according to subject.  
 Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa. Cape Town.  
 Report to the Board of Trade on Economic Conditions in South Africa. Annual. London.  
 Trade Report. Monthly. Cape Town.  
 The Selborne Memorandum on the Union of S. Africa. London, 1925.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Brand (Hon. R. H.), The Union of South Africa. Oxford, 1909.  
 Brown (A. S.) and Brown (G. G.), Editors. The Guide to South and East Africa. Annual. London.  
 Cory (G. E.), The Rise of South Africa. 4 vols. London, 1910, 1913, 1919, and 1926.  
 Daburn (Charles), My South African Year. London, 1921.  
 Dawson (W. H.), South Africa: People, Places and Problems. London, 1925.  
 De Kock (Mr. M. H.), Analysis of the Finances of the Union. Cape Town, 1922.—State Ownership, in South Africa. Cape Town, 1923.  
 Donnithorne (F. A.), Wonderful Africa. London, 1925.  
 Dornan (S. S.), Pygmies and Bushmen of the Kalahari. London, 1925.  
 Edgar (J.), A History of South Africa. Oxford, 1923.  
 Eybers (G. W.), Select constitutional documents, illustrating South African History, 1795-1910. London, 1919.  
 Fairbridge (D.), A History of South Africa. London, 1918.—Historic Houses of South Africa. Cape Town, 1923.  
 Fitzsimons (F. W.), The Natural History of South Africa. London, 1921.  
 Haugner and Izy, Sketches of South African Bird Life. Cape Town, 1923.  
 Harrison (C. W. F.), The Trade, Industries, Products and Resources of S. Africa. Woodchester, 1926.  
 Lamont (A. B.), Economic Geography of South Africa. Cape Town, 1925.  
 Leffeldt (R. A.), The Natural Resources of South Africa. London, 1922.  
 Lebrandt (H. C. V.), Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope, 1695-1708, 1715-1806. 6 vols. Cape Town, 1896-1906.  
 Lloyd (A. C. G.), A List of the Serial Publications Available for Consultation in the Libraries and Scientific Institutions of the Union of South Africa. Cape Town, 1921.  
 Lucas (Sir C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies, South Africa. Part I. History, revised by Sir C. Lucas, and Part II., Geographical, revised by A. B. Keith. Oxford, 1915.—Partition and Colonisation of Africa. London, 1923.  
 Murks (J. L.), Illustrated Guide to South Africa. Cape Town, 1925.  
 Mandelstam (S.), Bibliography of Books relating to South Africa. London.  
 Mentzel (O. F.), Description of the Cape. Cape Town, 1921 and 1925.  
 Millen (S. G.), The South Africans. London, 1926.

- Molema (S. M.), The Bantu, Past and Present.* Edinburgh, 1920.  
*Nathan (M.), The South African Commonwealth.* London, 1919.—South Africa from Within. London, 1926.  
*Oxford Survey of the British Empire.* Vol. III. African Territories. London, 1914.  
*Pretter (G. S.), Voortrekkersmusee.* 3 vols. Cape Town, 1913, 1920, 1922.  
*Scully (W. C.), A History of South Africa, from the Earliest Days to the Union.* London, 1915.  
*Stirke (D. W.), Eight Years Among the Barotse.* London, 1922.  
*Theal (G. McCall), South Africa.* Eighth Edition. London, 1917.—Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to South Africa south of the Zambesi. Cape Town, 1912.—History and Ethnography of South Africa. 11 vols. London, 1907-20.  
*Tilby (A. Wyati), South Africa (1486-1913).* London, 1914.  
*Walker (E. A.), Historical Atlas of South Africa.* London, 1922.—A History of South Africa. London, 1927.  
*Worsfold (W. B.), The Union of South Africa.* London, 1912.—Lord Milner's Work in South Africa, 1897-1902. London (new edition), 1913.—The Reconstruction of the New Colonies under Lord Milner, 1902-1905. 2 vols. London, 1913.

## PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. Letters Patent issued in 1850 declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

*Administrator.*—The Hon. A. P. J. Fourie. (Salary 2,500*l.*)

The Province is divided into 122 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 90 fiscal divisions. Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties.

There are 128 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 77 Village Management Boards.

**Area and Population.**—The following table gives the population of the Cape of Good Hope at each census :—

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1865	496,381	255,760	240,621	95,410	86,182	160,350	154,439
1875	720,984	369,628	351,356	123,910	112,873	245,718	238,483
1891	1,527,224	767,827	759,397	195,956	181,031	571,371	578,866
1904	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667
1911	2,564,965	1,255,671	1,309,294	301,268	281,109	954,403	1,028,185
1918	—	—	—	311,312	307,513	—	—
1921	2,782,719	1,348,589	1,434,130	329,494	321,215	1,019,195	1,112,915
1926	—	—	—	307,588	348,554	—	—

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1921 and 1926 —

	Area in Sq. Miles	1921			1926
		European	Non-European	Total	European
Colony Proper .	260,185	635,651	1,183,077	1,818,728	690,079
East Griqualand .	6,602	6,245	258,582	264,827	7,065
Tembuland .	3,339	4,627	230,361	234,988	4,693
Transkei .	2,504	2,292	195,803	198,095	2,477
Pondoland .	3,906	1,512	263,392	264,904	1,823
Total Province	276,536	650,327	2,181,215	2,781,542	706,137

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. The great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Chief Towns: The census figures for the European population in 1926 are—Cape Town, 130,568; Kimberley, 17,268; Port Elizabeth, 33,371; Graham's Town, 7,652; Paarl, 6,678; King William's Town, 6,444; East London, 23,210; Graaff-Reinet, 4,576; Worcester, 4,233; Uitenhage, 8,121; Oudt-hoorn 5,649.

Marriages, births and deaths in five years, so far as registered :—

Year	European			Non-European <sup>1</sup>		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922	18,248	6,425	5,538	39,807	29,577	8,444
1923	18,296	6,377	4,823	39,350	30,715	8,106
1924	18,780	6,740	5,345	37,593	27,262	8,223
1925	18,366	6,910	5,723	36,984	26,094	8,704
1926	18,675	7,053	5,972	38,793	26,114	9,154

<sup>1</sup> Partial registration.

**Religion.**—In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546,065 members of Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglicans, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,224, Heathen 1,002,450, others 49,606.

**Instruction.**—Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. There are now (1927) 112 such districts, each under the control of a school board, two-thirds of whose members are elected by the ratepayers and one-third nominated by Government and local authority. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. Grants in support of education are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free. Aided schools 1926, 4,585. There are 137,843 European pupils and 176,955 non-European. Total number of teachers 11,236 (6,328 in European schools, and 4,908 in non-European schools).

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government) in 1925-26 amounted to 2,896,420*l*.



**Pauperism.**—There is no system of poor-law relief.

**Finance.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years.—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial . . . .	1,152,872	1,261,638	1,402,851	1,076,311	1,457,860
Union Subsidy . . . .	1,758,000	1,560,890	1,652,686 <sup>1</sup>	1,701,315 <sup>1</sup>	2,350,914
Total Revenue . . . .	2,910,872	2,821,528	3,055,487	2,777,626	3,807,774
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . . .	3,314,476	3,260,923	3,760,905	3,527,850	3,679,879

<sup>1</sup> Includes 80,000*l.* for 1923-24 and for 1924-25, and 46,500*l.* for 1925-26 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education. The figures for 1925-26 also include a Special Grant from the Union Government of 40,750*l.* for Roads.

Ordinary Expenditure 1925-26:—General Administration, 317,140*l.*; Education, 2,821,881*l.*; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 203,448*l.*; Roads, Bridges, Works, 337,410*l.* Capital Expenditure 1925-26, 249,743*l.*

**Commerce.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape . .	10,234,994	12,477,627	16,574,894	12,385,632	15,082,404
Exports from U.K. to Cape . . . . .	12,689,474	13,243,689	13,271,544	14,661,655	14,230,807

The more important imports and exports in 1926 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: sheep's wool (111,776,900 lbs.), 8,193,165*l.*; mohair, 531,277*l.*; raw hides, 236,510*l.*; sheep skins, 542,699*l.*; maize, 1,277,565*l.*; feathers, 133,203*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton goods, 1,884,997*l.*; woollens, 776,594*l.*; apparel (including hats and boots), 2,434,225*l.*; machinery, 1,208,519*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,749,995*l.*; paper, 333,343*l.*; rubber manufactures, 233,036*l.*

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Cape of Good Hope.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Colonial Office List. Annual. London.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonies and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Brown* (A. S. and G. G.), *Guide to South Africa*. Annual. London.  
*Minzel* (O. F.), *Description of the Cape*. Part I. 1921. Part II. 1925. Cape Town.  
*Playne* (S.), *Cape Colony: Its History, Commerce, Industries, and Resources*. London. 1912.  
*Stow* (G. W.), *The Native Races of South Africa*. London, 1905  
*Theal* (G. M.), *History of South Africa*. 3 vols. London, 1908-04.  
 The Government of South Africa. 2 vols. Cape Town, 1908.  
 The South African Natives. London 1908.

## PROVINCE OF NATAL.

**Constitution and Government.**—Natal was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were annexed in January, 1903. On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg.

*Administrator.*—The Hon. H. Gordon Watson (Jan. 1928) (2,000*l.*)

**Area and Population.**—The Province (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles) has an area of 35,284 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into 40 Magisterial Divisions.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population at the last six censuses were :—

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1891 . .	543,913	268,002	275,911	25,787	21,001	242,275	254,850
1904 . .	1,108,754	550,631	558,123	56,768	40,351	448,873	517,772
1911 . .	1,794,043	564,648	629,395	52,495	45,619	512,153	583,776
1918 . .	—	—	—	62,745	59,186	—	—
1921 . .	1,429,398	707,600	727,798	70,477	66,361	637,123	655,437
1926 . .	—	—	—	81,170	77,746	—	—

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand; those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango.

Population of Durban according to the census of 1921: European 57,095 other 89,215, total 146,310; and of Pietermaritzburg: European 17,998, coloured 18,025, total 36,023. The European population of Durban in 1918 was 48,413, and of Pietermaritzburg, 18,525. The census figures for the European population of Durban in 1926 are 70,883, and of Pietermaritzburg, 19,748.

Marriages, births and deaths for 1925 and 1926 are as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European <sup>1</sup>		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1925	3,509	1,532	1,209	8,319	4,462	2,824
1926	3,588	1,503	1,342	8,278	4,343	2,941

Partial registration

**Instruction.**—With the exception of Higher Education, which is under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration. In 1926 there were, for children of European extraction, 171 schools giving primary, 24 giving beyond primary education, in all 195 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by Government funds. In addition there were 2 technical colleges, 1 physical culture school, 3 night continuation classes, 1 training school for teachers, and 300 farm schools. For coloured children, there were 553 native schools; 52 Asiatic schools and 23 other coloured schools, State and State-aided. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 32,422 for 1925; the average daily attendance 90·0 per cent. of the number on the registers. The number of native, Asiatic, and coloured children receiving instruction in 1925 amounted to 41,792. A sum of 111,421*l.* was spent on native, Asiatic and coloured education during 1925–26 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was 439,250*l.* It is estimated that only a very small percentage of European children are receiving no education.

**Finance.**—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 228 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for six years —

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Revenue.—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial . . . . .	359,320	413,219	426,936	448,350	485,420
Union Subsidy . . . . .	639,999	563,082	599,239 <sup>1</sup>	611,880 <sup>1</sup>	538,781
Total Revenue . . . . .	999,319	976,251	1,026,175	1,060,230	1,024,201
Total Ordinary Expenditure . .	991,812	973,086	1,029,628	1,070,144	1,114,129

<sup>1</sup> Includes 10,000*l.* for 1923–24 and for 1924–25, and 21,250*l.* for 1925–26 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1925–26: General administration, 52,380*l.*; education, 642,066*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 141,179*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 270,918*l.*; Miscellaneous 7,586*l.* The capital expenditure in 1925–26 was 189,436*l.*

**Production and Industry.**—On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar (output, 1924–25, 161,210 tons) and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops are produced.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth, particularly coal. Other

**Religion.**—Statistics for the Transvaal (Census 1921):—

Churches, &c.	Euro- peans	Others	Churches, &c.	Euro- peans	Others
Dutch Churches . . .	287,630	49,578	Other Christian . . .	19,554	64,437
Anglican . . . . .	98,849	94,543	Jews . . . . .	33,515	
Presbyterian . . . .	31,715	12,407	Hindus and other non- Christians . . . . .	1,804	15,499
Methodist . . . . .	37,921	143,441	Other Religions and Sects . . . . .	4,507	1,018,417
Roman Catholic . . .	23,419	14,490			
Lutheran . . . . .	4,588	136,335			

**Instruction.**—All education except that of a university and of a vocational type is under the provincial authority. The Province has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into thirty-one school districts. Instruction in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free. The new University of the Witwatersrand was established in Johannesburg in 1921.

The following statistics of education are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926: 1,162 primary schools with 112,294 pupils; 41 beyond primary schools, with an enrolment of 10,163 pupils; 432 State and State-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 48,059 pupils. There are four training institutions for European teachers, with 815 students; and three for coloured teachers, with 253 students. During the year 1926, 2,844,470*l.* was expended for educational purposes.

The medium of instruction up to the fourth standard is the home language (English or Afrikaans) of the pupil, but parents may request that the other language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard both languages may be used at the parents' option or as occasion allows. Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught.

**Finance.**—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 228 above.

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for six years:—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26.
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial . . . . .	1,873,625	1,523,167	1,687,338	1,872,171	1,966,072
Union Subsidy . . .	1,685,999	1,456,936	1,506,895	1,558,986	1,778,583
Total Revenue . . .	3,509,624	2,980,103	3,194,233	3,431,157	3,744,655
Total Ordinary Expen- diture . . . . .	3,436,688	3,272,802	3,373,242	3,548,320	3,617,696

<sup>1</sup> Includes 10,000*l.* for 1923-24, 15,500*l.* for 1924-25, and 15,000*l.* for 1925-26, in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1925-26: General administration, 145,409*l.*; education, 2,673,739*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 421,416*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 377,132*l.* The capital expenditure in 1925-26 was 257,761*l.*

The Provincial Revenue is mainly derived from Employers' Tax, Licences, Native Pass Fees, Poll Tax, Transfer Duty and Companies' Tax.

**Production and Industry.**—The Province is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agri-

culture, including the growing of tropical crops. The extent of land under cultivation is given as 3,523,218 acres: fallow land as about 398,644 acres. The maize and tobacco crops may be regarded as the most important.

The live-stock numbered in 1925, 2,862,411 cattle, 4,116,490 sheep, 354,525 goats (including 31,513 of the valuable Angora breed).

For mineral production, *see* above, p. 232. The Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c. The Transvaal gold output in 1926 was valued at 42,342,122*l.*, and in 1927 at 43,055,178*l.*

**Commerce.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	252,350	500,990	392,751	229,319	5,991,704
Exports of U.K. to Transvaal . . .	6,827,637	7,452,141	8,102,344	8,119,495	8,306,162

The more important imports and exports in 1926 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: copper bars, etc., 111,812*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): Cottons, 1,203,490*l.*; woollens, 561,014*l.*; apparel (including hats and boots), 1,763,082*l.*; machinery, 591,912*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures, 484,273*l.*; chemicals and preparations, 261,222*l.*

### Statistical and other Books of Reference.

- Papers, Correspondence, &c., relating to the Transvaal from 1852 to 1903. London.  
 History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902. Compiled by direction of H.M. Government. 2 vols. London, 1907.  
 The War in South Africa. Prepared in the Historical Section of the Great General Staff, Berlin. Trans. by Col. H. Du Cane. London, 1905.  
 Amery (L. S.), (Editor), "The Times" History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902. London, 1909.  
 Botha (P. M.), From Boer to Boer and Englishman. [English Translation from the Dutch.] London, 1900.  
 Cloete (H.), History of the Great Boer Trek and the Origin of the South African Republics. London, 1899.  
 Colquhoun (A. R.), The Africander Land. London, 1906.  
 Keane (A. H.), Africa, Vol. II. South Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1908.  
 Kellie (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.  
 Kruger (P.), Memoirs of Paul Kruger. Told by Himself. 2 vols. London, 1902.  
 Leyds (W. J.), The First Annexation of the Transvaal. London, 1906 — The Transvaal Surrounded. London, 1919.  
 Mackenzie (W. D.), South Africa: Its History, Heroes, and Wars. London, 1900.  
 Native Races of South Africa. Edited by Native Races Committee. London, 1901.  
 Willoughby (W. C.), Native Life on the Transvaal Border. London, 1900.  
 Wilms (Hon. A.), History of South Africa. London, 1901.  
 Worsfold (B.), Lord Milner's Work in South Africa. London, 1906.

### PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, settlements were made in the southern parts of the Orange Free State, and the Great Trek greatly augmented

the number of settlers during and after 1836. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854 by the Convention of Bloemfontein, British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899-1902), and was annexed on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910 the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

*Administrator.*—The Hon. E. R. Grobler (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 61 in all; local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 49,647 square miles; it is divided into 30 districts. The census population has varied as follows:—

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1880 .	138,518	70,150	68,368	81,906	29,116	38,244	34,252
1890 .	207,508	108,862	98,646	40,571	37,145	67,791	61,996
1904 .	387,815	210,095	177,720	81,571	61,108	128,524	114,112
1911 .	528,174	277,518	250,656	94,488	80,701	183,080	169,955
1918 .	—	—	—	98,969	87,709	—	—
1921 .	628,827	321,373	307,454	97,776	90,780	223,597	216,674
1923 .	—	—	—	104,392	93,593	—	—

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1921, 19,367 white inhabitants, and 19,667 natives and other coloured persons; total, 39,034. The 1926 Census figures for the European population are 22,695.

Vital statistics are shown as follows:—

Year	European			Non-European <sup>1</sup>		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922	4,920	1,551	1,289	—	—	1,271
1923	5,087	1,668	1,352	—	—	1,475
1924	4,919	1,698	1,468	1,012	1,920	1,507
1925	5,188	1,703	1,661	1,277	2,191	1,717
1926	5,309	1,611	1,690	1,380	1,912	1,780

<sup>1</sup> Partial registration.

<sup>2</sup> No figures available.

**Religion.**—The census of 1921 gave the following results: Dutch Churches, 207,536; Anglican Churches, 50,807; Presbyterians, 13,562; Congregationalists, 2,763; Methodists, 135,778; Lutherans, 7,931; Roman Catholics, 9,879; Jews, 4,761; Heathen, 174,697; others, 607,714.

**Instruction.**—Higher and vocational education is under the control of the Union Education Department while primary and secondary education and the training of teachers are controlled and financed by the Provincial Administration. Under the Education Ordinance of 1920 the Province is divided into 59 School Board Districts, for each of which there is a School Board elected by the School Committees in the district. In 1926 there were 759 public schools and 98 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of 44,691 pupils. Education is free in all public schools up to the University Matriculation standard, but two secondary schools are allowed to charge fees and to expend the proceeds for the advantage of the schools. Attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, but exemption may be granted in special cases or when a child has passed Standard VI and is in regular employment. Unless parents object, the two official languages—English and Afrikaans—are taught to all pupils, the home language of the pupil being the chief medium of instruction and the second language being introduced gradually during the primary school course. In all the towns and villages of the Province there are either secondary or intermediate schools preparing pupils up to the standard of the University Matriculation. The Normal College trains from 150 to 200 teachers annually.

**Finance.**—For financial arrangements see p. 232 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial . . .	352,333	363,419	400,288	422,233	410,416
Union Subsidy . . .	646,000	577,408	607,869 <sup>1</sup>	622,803 <sup>1</sup>	770,308 <sup>1</sup>
Total Revenue . . .	1,000,333	940,827	1,008,157	1,045,038	1,180,814
Total Ordinary Expenditure .	1,076,356	999,441	1,012,876	1,045,554	1,067,479

<sup>1</sup> Includes 10,000*l.* up to 1924-25 and 13,500*l.* for 1925-26 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1925-26: General administration, 55,484*l.*; education, 821,225*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 37,652*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 173,118*l.* The capital expenditure in 1925-26 was 248,516*l.*

**Production and Industry.**—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracts for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock-farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts.

For Mineral Statistics see p. 232.

**Commerce.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the

value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Orange Free State . . .	20	730	6	100	9
Exports to Orange Free State . . .	522,568	636,342	657,989	689,520	615,182

The more important exports (British produce) from the United Kingdom in 1926 were:—Cottons, 120,440*l.*; woollens, 87,424*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 24,552*l.*; apparel (including hats and boots), 184,428*l.*; machinery, 26,310*l.*

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2½ acres.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference.

Correspondence, Reports, Despatches, Proclamations, &c., relating to the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony. London, 1899-1901.

Keane (A. H.), *Africa*. Vol II. London, 1908.

Wet (Chr. R. de), *Three Years' War (1899-1902)* London, 1902.

## WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria; the Gambia Colony and Protectorate; the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories; and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate.

Parts of Togoland and the Cameroons are also included as mandated territories.

## NIGERIA.

**History and Constitution.**—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, bought in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate 'Colony and Protectorate of Lagos' was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the 'Niger Coast Protectorate,' which was formed in May, 1893, from the 'Protectorate of the Oil Rivers,' which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the 'Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria,' and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor. Lagos is the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor.

The British mandated territory of Cameroon is now attached to Nigeria for administrative purposes.



The Executive Council of the Colony was made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. It consists of a few of the senior officials. There is a Legislative Council, created by Order in Council in November 1922, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members (total official membership 27); three members elected by the ratepayers of Lagos; one member elected by the ratepayers of Calabar; four members selected respectively by the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Kano, and the local Chamber of Mines; two members to represent respectively Banking and Shipping interests; and eight members to represent African interests in those parts of the Colony and Southern Provinces which do not return elected representatives. This Council legislates for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, laws affecting the Northern Provinces being enacted by the Governor as heretofore.

*Governor of Nigeria.*—Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

*Chief Secretary to the Government.*—F. M. Baddeley, C.M.G.

*Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate.*—Major Upton Fitzgerald Ruaxton, C.M.G. (Southern Provinces); and H. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Northern Provinces).

There are altogether 24 provinces, including Cameroons, each under the immediate control of a Resident. In many provinces the administration is in the hands of the permanent chief and his officials.

**Area and Population.**—Area approximately 335,700 square miles; population, 18,765,690, including about 5,200 Europeans (Northern Provinces: 258,000 square miles, 10,282,834 population. Southern Provinces: 78,000 square miles, 8,532,856 population). In 1900 a proclamation was issued in Northern Nigeria which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declared all children born after January 1, 1900, free, and forbade the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer. In 1917 the Slavery Ordinance abolished the legal status of slavery throughout the Protectorate. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers, but cases of slave dealing are still found among the tribes east of the Niger. In recent years very many slaves have been liberated in the Northern Provinces.

**Justice.**—The Supreme Courts of Northern and Southern Nigeria are united under one Chief Justice of Nigeria. There are police magistrates at Lagos, Ebute Metta and Calabar. In each province is a Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace as may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and councillors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. There are cantonments at Kaduna, on the river of the same name, Kano, Zaria, Lokoja on the Niger, and Port Harcourt, and there station magistrates have been appointed. The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Provincial Courts in 1925 was 7,727, of whom 5,527 were convicted. Out of 18,443 brought before Magistrates' Courts in 1925, 14,862 were convicted, and 184 were convicted in the Supreme Court.

**Religion and Education.**—*Northern Provinces.*—Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and

other schools at several stations. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed. Secular subjects only are compulsory; the acceptance of religious teaching is optional. At present the principal schools are situated at Kano, a great Mohammedan centre. In 1925 there were 53 Government schools, and 124 unassisted private schools, the total average attendance in Government schools being about 2,125. It is estimated that there are 28,702 Mohammedan schools, with 335,203 pupils. In 1921 a Training College for Mohammedan native teachers was opened at Katsina.

*Southern Provinces.*—There is a system of primary and secondary schools. There are also a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions, a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar. In 1925 there were 49 Government schools with 9,074 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of about 7,751; 205 assisted schools, 37,077 on the roll, and 29,718 in average attendance; and 3,200 unassisted schools, with about 133,900 on the roll, and 87,876 in average attendance.

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established, each with several stations, and altogether there are approximately 1,000 places of worship with an average attendance of about 130,000.

#### Finance.—Revenue, expenditure, and debt of Nigeria as a whole:—

Year (ending March 31)	Revenue	Expenditure— Ordinary Recurrent	Total Expenditure	Public Debt
	£	£	£	£
1922-23 . . . . .	5,506,165	4,884,965	6,509,244	13,609,209
1923-24 . . . . .	6,260,561	4,093,750	5,501,242	19,309,210
1924-25 . . . . .	6,944,220	5,820,027	5,768,715	19,309,210
1925-26 . . . . .	8,265,928	5,663,223	6,583,167	19,309,210
1926-27 . . . . .	7,734,429	6,259,086	7,584,092	23,559,209

The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1927, on railway construction was 689,978*l*.

The main items of revenue for the year 1926-27 were:—Customs, 2,929,460*l*.; railway, 2,459,850*l*.; direct taxes, 787,713*l*.; fees of court, 479,479*l*.; marine, 317,129*l*. The chief items of expenditure were:—Railway, 1,230,990*l*.; Public Debt, 1,059,685*l*.; Public Works, 1,230,990*l*.; Political, 497,863*l*.; Military and Police, 567,804*l*.

There is established in each native State in the Northern Provinces a Treasury, locally known as a 'Beit-el-Mal,' which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. There are also native treasuries in a few of the more advanced States in the Southern provinces.

**Production and Industry.**—The products are palm-oil (exports 1926, 113,267 tons) and kernels (exports 1926, 249,100 tons); cotton lint (export 1926, 179,815 cwt.), cocoa (export 1926, 39,099 tons). Mahogany is exported. Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. The natives have worked iron, lead, and tin for centuries. Tin ore exported in 1926, 10,562 tons. There are also deposits of coal, silver, galena, manganese ore, liguite, and monazite (which contains thorium).

Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement

made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, that Company receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east, for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

**Commerce and Communications, &c.**—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Sapele, Brass, Akassa, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, Calabar, and Victoria. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well-made roads.

Considerable trade is carried on in the Northern Provinces. There is also a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium.

The trade and shipping of Nigeria are shown as follows (bullion and specie are included):—

Year	Trade		Shipping entered and cleared	
	Imports	Exports	Total	British only
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1922	10,907,335	10,450,511	1,780,387	1,137,265
1923	11,761,852	11,705,012	2,086,874	1,356,714
1924	12,921,337	15,083,077	2,193,905	1,344,090
1925	16,273,349	17,370,161	2,655,001	1,616,679
1926	18,597,480	17,839,618	3,006,115	1,737,417

The chief imports (1926) were: Cotton-piece goods, 3,244,973*l.*; coopers' stores, 467,571*l.* Chief exports (1926): Palm kernels, 4,440,452*l.*; palm oil, 3,616,159*l.*; cotton lint, 1,182,050*l.*; tin ore, 2,217,046*l.*; cocoa, 1,363,016*l.*; ground-nuts, 2,342,739*l.*; hides and skins, 613,930*l.*

Imports from the British Empire, 1926, 10,256,549*l.*, and from U.S.A., 988,510*l.* Imports from the United Kingdom, 1927, 8,380,720*l.*; exports to the United Kingdom, 7,554,663*l.*

The railway system comprises (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (685 miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles) and from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (114 miles, light railway); (2) an Eastern line (560 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue by train ferry at Makurdi and connecting from Kaffanchan junction with the tinfields line. Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway, to end of March, 1926, 14,188,511*l.*; gross receipts, 1926, 2,353,464*l.*; working expenses, 1,141,628*l.*; net receipts, 1,211,836*l.*; passengers carried, 2,413,113; goods and minerals transported, 797,279 tons.

There is a wireless station at Lagos.

In 1925 there were 130 Post Offices in Nigeria and the British sphere of the Cameroons. The Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1925, had 5,425 depositors, with 32,753*l.* to their credit.

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the denominations being 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.*, of the same size, weight, and fineness as corresponding coins of the United Kingdom. The new currency, with adequate reserves in London, based on gold and securities, is under the control of the West African Currency Board. A nickel coinage (penny, half-penny, and tenth of a penny) is also in use. In 1916 local currency notes were introduced (present denominations 5*l.*, 20*s.*, 10*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.*).

and in 1920 an alloy coinage of similar denominations to the silver coinage was added.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and the Colonial Bank have branches in Nigeria.

### Books of Reference.

- Papers relating to the Royal Niger Company. London, 1899.  
 Boundary Convention with France, 1898. London, 1899.  
 Annual Reports on Northern and Southern Nigeria.  
 Report of Committee on Trade and Taxation for British West Africa (Cmd. 1600). London.  
 Handbook of British West Africa. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1920.  
 Handbook of Nigeria. London, 7th ed., 1926.  
 Travels of Clapperton, R. Lander, Richardson, Barth, Rohls.  
*Basden* (G. T.) Among the Ibos of Nigeria. London, 1921.  
*Buchanan* (A.), Out of the World North of Nigeria. London, 1921.  
*Fraser* (D. C.), Impressions—Nigeria, 1925. London, 1926.  
*Geary* (W. M. N.), Nigeria Under British Rule. London, 1927.  
*Hall* (H. C.), Barrack and Bush in Northern Nigeria. London, 1924.  
*Hastings* (A. C.), Nigerian Days. London, 1925.  
*Johnston* (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.  
*Keltie* (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.  
*Lucas* (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. West Africa. Third edition, revised to end of 1912 by A. B. Keith. Oxford, 1913.—The Partition and Colonisation of Africa. London, 1922.  
*Luqard* (Sir F. D.), Report on the Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria, and Administration, 1912-19. London, 1920.  
*Meek* (O. K.), The Northern Tribes of Nigeria. London, 1926.  
*Micoed* (H.), Through Nigeria to Lake Chad. London, 1924. Across Equatorial Africa. London, 1926.  
*Morel* (E. D.), Nigeria. Its Problems and its People. London, 1911.  
*Ormsby-Gore* (W. G. A.), Report on a visit to West Africa (Cmd. 2744). London, 1926.  
*Orr* (Capt. C. W. J.), R.A., The Making of Northern Nigeria. London, 1911.  
*Schulze* (A.), The Sultanate of Bornu. Translated, with additions, by P. A. Bonton. London, 1914.  
*Talbot* (P. A.), Life in Southern Nigeria. London, 1923. The Peoples of Southern Nigeria (4 vols.). London, 1926.  
*Tremearne* (Maj. A. J. N.), The Niger and the West Sudan. London, 1911.  
*Umsin* (A. H.), West African Forests and Forestry. London, 1920.  
*Vischer* (I.), Croquis et Souvenirs de la Nigérie du Nord. Paris, 1917.

### GAMBIA.

*Governor*.—Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. (2,500*l.*, and 750*l.* allowances).

Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement. During the seventeenth century various companies of merchants obtained trading charters and established a settlement on the river, which, from 1807, was controlled from Sierra Leone; in 1843 it was made an independent Crown Colony; in 1866 it formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December, 1888, it again became a separate Crown Colony. It is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a nominated Legislative Council containing an unofficial element. With the exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. Since 1901 both banks of the Gambia have been under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population, 10,000. In the Protectorate (area, 4,130 square miles) the population in 1921 was about 200,000.

There were, in 1926, 7 elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,687 pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of about 848 pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1926), 1,652*l.* Of the elementary

schools two are Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also 2 secondary schools with 37 boys and 43 girls, and the Roman Catholics 1 secondary school for girls with 45 pupils. Total Government expenditure on education (1926), 8,007*l*.

There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 142 men. The armed police has a strength of 142 men.

### Finance and Trade.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	204,244	229,688	208,018	159,686	214,181
Expenditure . .	430,312	211,317	203,635	271,836	218,643
Imports <sup>1</sup> . .	862,115	818,866	672,018	617,522	656,507
Exports <sup>1</sup> . .	1,037,008	899,509	1,062,330	727,815	944,146

<sup>1</sup> Including specie.

There is a public debt amounting (Dec. 31, 1926) to 108,601*l*. On December 31, 1926, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 218,718*l*.

Principal items of revenue in 1926: Customs, 141,003*l*; Taxes, 7,718*l*; Licences, 9,609*l*; Fees of Courts or Office, &c., 17,845*l*; Post Office, 3,740*l*; Interest, 9,751*l*; Miscellaneous, 24,514*l*.

Chief imports, 1926: specie, 5,170*l*; apparel, wearing, 10,860*l*; bags, empty, 8,191*l*; biscuits, bread, and cakes, 5,427*l*; boots and shoes, 5,325*l*; cotton (piece goods), 162,196*l*; cotton manufactures, other, 40,564*l*; cotton yarn, 20,784*l*; flour, 11,622*l*; hats and caps, 4,762*l*; kola nuts, 98,473*l*; lumber, 4,686*l*; metals, all kinds, 18,569*l*; oils, edible, 12,108*l*; oils, not edible, 11,362*l*; rice, 72,270*l*; salt, 2,866*l*; soap, 8,778*l*; spirits, potable, 3,231*l*; sugar, 18,504*l*; tobacco, 17,383*l*; wines, 5,887*l*. Chief exports: ground-nuts, 862,578*l*; hides and skins, 2,795*l*; palm kernels, 11,293*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1926, 280,289*l*; 1927, 316,638*l*; exports to United Kingdom, 1926, 347,829*l*; 1927, 57,071*l*.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1926 was 1,252,796 tons, of which 771,022 were British.

Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are four post offices, but postal facilities are afforded to all river towns by means of a weekly travelling post office on the Government river mail-steamers. Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1926, 263,957. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local railways. Bathurst is in wireless communication with Georgetown, Kuntaur and Basse in the Protectorate. The Post Office Savings Bank had 148 depositors holding deposits value 1,939*l*. in 1926. A special West African alloy currency was introduced in 1920 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 251). West African currency notes in circulation December 31, 1926, amounted to 152,734*l*. There is one bank in the Colony, the Bank of British West Africa.

### GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast first became known through Portuguese navigators in the fourteenth century, and English and Dutch traders and companies exploited the district in the seventeenth century, their main object being the slave

traffic. The Dutch held settlements on the coast until 1871, when a convention was made transferring them to the English. The Colony stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council. Attached to it inland are Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The British mandated territory of Togoland is also attached to the Gold Coast for administrative purposes.

The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles; population, census 1921, 2,078,043; Europeans, 2,165. Chief towns: Accra, 38,000; Sekondi, 10,000; Cape Coast, 15,000; Keta, 10,000; Winneba, 7,000. Saltpond, 6,500; Koforidua, 5,500. There were (in 1925-26) 22 Government schools, and 221 assisted schools which are under the control of various missions; average attendance of primary and secondary schools (exclusive of Northern Territories), 29,332 (in 1926-27); enrolled, 32,461; Government expenditure on education in 1926-27, 166,299*l*. There are also a large number of non-assisted primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. A University College for Secondary Education at Achimota was formally opened on Jan. 28, 1927.

The strength of the police (1926-27), 31 European officers and 1,586 other ranks. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 4 officers and about 476 other ranks. Summary convictions in 1926-27, 12,106; convictions in Supreme Courts, 131.

Staple products and exports, cocoa, palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, lumber, india-rubber, manganese, gold, and diamonds; in 1926 there were 3,200 horses, 9,600 asses, 415,000 sheep and goats, and 16,000 pigs. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue <sup>1</sup> . . .	3,357,196	3,742,834	3,971,187	5,871,556 <sup>3</sup>	4,366,821
Expenditure <sup>1</sup> . . .	2,934,494	4,105,938 <sup>4</sup>	4,632,633 <sup>4</sup>	4,255,136	4,828,159
Imports <sup>2</sup> . . .	7,900,539	8,448,862	8,315,244	9,782,619	10,285,876
Exports <sup>2</sup> . . .	8,335,400	8,959,218	9,914,937	10,890,223	12,104,800

<sup>1</sup> Financial year changed in 1921 to end on March 31, the figures after 1920 being for 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

<sup>2</sup> Including bullion and specie.

<sup>3</sup> This includes 950,814*l*. expenditure on loan works which was recovered from loan funds when the new loan was raised in 1925.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 804,300*l*. expenditure on loan works which has been recovered from loan funds when the new loan was raised in 1925.

<sup>5</sup> This includes amount of 1,753,114*l*. reimbursed from loan funds. See notes 3 and 4.

Chief items of revenue, 1926-27: customs, 2,409,597*l*.; licences, 186,137*l*.; railways, 1,158,833*l*. Chief items of expenditure, 1926-27: public works (extraordinary), 236,021*l*.; railways, 618,909*l*. (this includes expenditure on Railway Renewals Fund); debt charges, 694,158*l*.; medical and sanitation 240,620*l*. (this includes 11,775*l*. for medical research); education, 166,299*l*. (this includes 26,407*l*. for Achimota); agriculture and forestry, 81,900*l*. Special works from surplus balances, 778,717*l*.

Public debt, March 31, 1927, 11,791,000*l*.

Chief imports, 1926: apparel, 145,280*l*.; bags and sacks, 273,580*l*.; beads (other than real coral), 84,720*l*.; coal, coke and patent fuel (75,642 tons), 183,928*l*.; cement (34,177 tons), 127,918*l*.; cotton—manufactured piece goods (29,413,618 sq. yards), 1,568,792*l*.; other kinds, 219,282*l*.; machinery (excluding sewing machines and typewriters), 252,196*l*.; metals—

iron and steel manufactures other than corrugated iron sheets, 291,173; corrugated iron sheets (6,686 tons), 164,131; oil—illuminating (2,188,178 gallons), 114,645; oil—motor spirit (3,615,014 gallons), 248,264; fish—canned or preserved, etc. (2,791,966 lbs.), 99,042; dried, salted, smoked or pickled, etc. (4,194,045 lbs.), 69,444; rice (190,887 cwt.), 184,368; flour—wheat (187,354 cwt.), 233,406; sugar—all kinds (89,653 cwt.), 134,929; meats—canned and bottled (3,252,830 lbs.), 126,433; beef and pork—pickled or salted (4,472,288 lbs.), 70,324; motor cars (including lorries) and parts thereof, 414,851; silk manufactures, 246,086; soap, other than toilet and shaving soap (55,526 cwt.), 140,499; spirits (potable) other than gin (69,732 gallons), 77,980; gin (735,910 gallons), 211,140; tobacco, unmanufactured (1,645,446 lbs.), 110,300; cigarettes (350,559 lbs.), 195,504.

Chief exports, 1926: cocoa (230,840 tons), 9,181,235; bullion-gold (219,999 ozs.), 850,042; diamonds (299,835 carats), 362,833; manganese ore (844,933 tons), 684,852; kola nuts (12,474,023 lbs.), 259,479; lumber (1,880,456 cubic feet), 213,928; palm kernels (7,659 tons), 125,556; palm oil (1,752 tons), 52,283; copra (1,513 tons), 33,482; rubber (1,418,250 lbs.), 53,473.

Imports, 1926: United Kingdom, 5,717,461; U.S.A., 1,150,327; Germany, 697,158; Holland, 724,368; France, 274,490.

Exports, 1926: United Kingdom, 3,570,865; U.S.A., 2,958,443; Germany, 2,193,840; Holland, 1,580,922; France, 653,231.

1927. Imports, 10,905,681; exports, 14,005,002.

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1926 was 4,314,436 tons, of which 2,698,872 tons were British.

There is a Government railway, from Sekondi on the coast to Kumasi, 168 miles, with branches Tarkwa to Prestea, 19 miles; Inchaban Junction to Inchaban, 5 miles. A new line is under construction between Hani Valley in the Western Province, and Kade in the East Province, a distance of about 100 miles. There are now 394 miles of railway open to traffic, and 98 are under construction. Gross railway receipts, 1926-27, 1,153,833; expenditure, 1926-27, 618,909. There are over 1,530 miles of main roads and 3,157 miles of secondary roads in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. There are in the Colony over 7,000 miles of telegraph trunk lines and 193 offices, and there are telephone exchanges at Accra, Akuse, Bekwai, Cape Coast, Duukwa, Koforidua, Kumasi, Mangoase, Nsawam, Obuasi, Saltpond, Sekondi, Swedru, Tarkwa, and Winneba. A trunk telephone system linking Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Koforidua, as well as a majority of the large towns, has been installed. There are over 933 telephones in use in the country, and the total length of telephone wires in the towns fitted with Exchanges is 1,321 miles. Telegrams in 1926-7: 334,298. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1925-6 was 10,458,280. In 1925-6 the savings bank had 7,299 depositors with 60,870 to their credit.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the Colony and Ashanti. For currency, see p. 251. The natives tend to melt down the silver and nickel coins for ornaments. West African currency notes in circulation at March 31, 1926, amounted to 1,339,077; March 31, 1927, 1,515,774.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896. Under Orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of

Ashanti, though only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast apply to the annexed territory. The area is 13,470 square miles and the population (census 1921) was 407,000; Europeans (1921), 400. Kumasi, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. The number of children in the Government schools was (1926-27) 789, and in the mission schools 3,091. At the Agricultural and Forestry Training Centre 38 students were in residence during 1926-27—32 agricultural and 6 forestry. Police force (1926-27), 239; convictions, 1926-27, 2,952, but there is little serious crime. Local receipts, 1926-27, 102,214*l.*; local expenditure (except railway, posts, and telegraphs), 427,417*l.* Motor vehicles in use, 988 cars and lorries. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. 70,848 tons of cocoa were exported in 1926-27. Gold output (1926-27), 9,545·57 oz. (406,176*l.*). Average number employed in mining industry, 2,485 in 1926-27. Imports for 1926-27, 4,013,969; exports, 5,068,324. In the western parts of the Colony are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber, and gum copal. This district has been opened up by a trunk motor road from Kumasi to Pamu on the western frontier, via Sunyani, with the accompanying branch roads. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints it would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, coco-yams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

The Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection in 1901. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner and 21 Political officers. The country is divided into two provinces Northern and Southern, with headquarters at Tamale in the Southern Province, 237 miles north of Kumasi. Population (1921), 527,914; Europeans (1921), 49. Chief towns, Tamale, 4,000; Navaro, 15,000. Area of the Protectorate, 35,000 square miles. Constabulary, 481 (476 rank and file) in August 1927. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. A new scheme of Education was inaugurated on April 1, 1927, under a Superintendent of Education, with European masters on his staff. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lawra, Salaga, and Wa. Pupils in 1926-27, 377. There are now Veterinary, Trade, Primary and Kindergarten schools all situated outside Tamale. There are also Mohammedan schools. There are 1,389 miles of motorable roads in dry season. Local revenue in 1926-27, 19,027*l.*; expenditure, 118,793*l.* The chief crops grown are yams, Guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, and tobacco. Livestock, 1921: cattle, 69,500; sheep and goats, 242,400; donkeys, 8,500; horses, 2,550. There are 13 quarantine stations through which foreign cattle and sheep enter the Protectorate. Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits, and mica, exist.

*Governor of the Gold Coast.*—Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

*Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.*—T. S. W. Thomas. O.B.E.

*Chief Commissioner of Northern Territories.*—Major A. H. C. Walker-Leigh.

### SIERRA LEONE.

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession, in 1788, by a native King to English settlers, of a piece of land intended as a home



for natives of Africa who were waifs in London; and later it was used as a settlement for Africans rescued from slave-ships. It lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south-east. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 260 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, 180 miles. Inland it extends to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south, but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. There are for the Colony and Protectorate a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, twelve official members, three elected unofficial members, and not more than seven nominated unofficial members, of whom three are paramount chiefs of the Protectorate. Elected members must be 25 years of age, and hold their seats for five years. The franchise is confined to males.

Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census 1921), 85,163. Europeans, 1921, numbered 1,161. The birth-rate (1926) was 24 per thousand, and the death-rate 27·9; infantile mortality-rate 296 per 1,000 registered births. Owing to the fact that many births escape registration, the birth-rate appears lower and the infantile mortality-rate higher than they really are. Chief town, Freetown, 44,142 inhabitants (1921), headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa. The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling-station, with an excellent harbour.

In 1926 there were 58 primary schools, belonging to missionary societies and assisted from public funds, and 4 Government primary schools. The average attendance in these 62 schools was 5,397. The grant paid to the assisted primary schools amounted to 3,900*l*. There were 7 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 582. The grant awarded these secondary schools amounted to 1,191*l*. One of these (the Albert Academy) includes industrial work in its curriculum. There were also 2 assisted industrial schools with an average attendance of 71, and one (The Sir Alfred Jones' Trades School) controlled by Government with an average of 16 boys. The assisted industrial schools received grants amounting to 214*l*. 10*s*. Besides these there were 4 Secondary and 7 Primary unassisted schools.

The Government conducts in Freetown a Model School for primary education with an average attendance of 185, and a secondary school for boys with an average attendance of 66. Fourah Bay College which is under the management of the Church Missionary and Wesleyan Missionary Societies is affiliated to the University of Durham.

Police force at end of 1926 had an authorised strength of 316, including 6 European officers. In 1926, 83 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court, and 11 in the Circuit court.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	786,540	845,320	868,819	945,581	855,440
Expenditure .	816,977	727,661	777,790	848,321	957,155
Imports .	1,511,486	1,949,981	1,730,648	2,178,461	1,844,122
Exports .	1,372,862	1,607,225	1,711,488	1,820,635	1,871,446

The revenue in 1926 from customs was 452,675*l.*; the railway, 228,527*l.*; licences, 16,205*l.*; court fees, 26,390*l.*; post-office, 13,215*l.*; light dues, 14,516*l.*; house tax, 60,669*l.*

Net public debt, December 31, 1926, 1,729,848*l.*

Principal imports, 1926: cotton manufactures, 347,922*l.*; coal, 20,466 tons, 36,445*l.*; spirits, 38,597 gallons, 29,723*l.*; tobacco manufactured, 51,123 lbs., 25,648*l.*; tobacco unmanufactured, 1,573,229 lbs., 79,460*l.*; oil (kerosene), 409,811 gallons, 24,807*l.* Principal exports, 1926: ginger, 2,763 tons, 72,019*l.*; kola nuts, 3,015 tons, 246,725*l.*; palm kernels, 65,000 tons, 1,116,780*l.*; palm oil, 2,865 tons, 89,032*l.*; piassava, 2,083 tons, 24,423*l.*

Imports (Board of Trade returns) from United Kingdom in 1926, 692,500*l.*; exports thereto, 808,201*l.*; 1927, imports, 855,625*l.*; exports, 660,179*l.*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade (excluding vessels in Admiralty service) was 4,058,059 tons, of which 2,748,704 tons were British.

A Government railway, a single line of 2ft. 6in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Boia Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance of 104 miles. There is also a mountain section from Freetown to the official quarters at Hill Station, a distance of 5½ miles. Total line open, 1923, was 339 miles, excluding sidings. Total receipts 1926, 228,527*l.*, expenditure 184,288*l.* There are over 1,265 miles of telegraph and telephone, including electric-train-staff lines. In 1926, 1,777,783 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 42,590*l.* There are 544 miles of combined telegraph and telephone wires in operation. There are 69 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1926 there were 5,819 depositors in the savings bank with 62,129*l.* (inclusive of interest) to their credit. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 251), and in 1920 West African Alloy Coinage was put into circulation; but British coins are still largely used. Currency notes of the West African Currency Board are in circulation (150,000*l.* at the end of 1926). The Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank have their headquarters at Freetown.

**The Protectorate.**—The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896. On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for its administration; this was revoked and replaced by an Order in Council of January 16, 1924. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911. The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

The Protectorate has an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1921, of 1,456,148 (natives, 1,450,903). The whole territory has been divided into three Provinces, each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population; convictions in 1925, 11. There are also district commissioners' courts, *chiefs' courts* for purely native cases (not serious crime), and com-

bined courts (a chief and a non-native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assaults, abusive language) arising between native and non-native. The chief articles of imports are cotton goods, spirits, hardware and tobacco; the chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger. A platinum-bearing area of about 40 square miles has been discovered. There were 134 mission primary schools, 69 of which received assistance from the Government. The average attendance at the assisted schools was 2,923 and the grant paid them was 2,517*l.* 8*s.*; 3 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 171, and which received grants amounting to 331*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; one industrial school with an average attendance of 41, and which received a grant of 81*l.*; a Government School for the sons and nominees of chiefs at Bo, with 157 pupils at the end of 1926; a senior rural school at Njala with 94 pupils, and 8 smaller Government Rural Schools, with a total of 341 pupils; 20 apprentices were in training at the Agricultural College at Njala.

*Governor*.—Brig. Gen. Sir J. A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B.

*Colonial Secretary*.—H. C. Luke, C.M.G.

### Books of Reference.

#### GAMBIA, GOLD COAST AND SIERRA LEONE.

- The Annual Blue Books of the various Colonies, and Reports thereon.  
 The Colonial Office List. Annual.  
 The Gambia Colony and Protectorate. An Official Handbook. London.  
 Gold Coast Handbook. Compiled by J. Maxwell. London, 1923.  
 Statistical Abstract for the Colonies. Annual.  
 Aldridge (T. J.), A Transformed Colony: Sierra Leone as it was and as it is. London, 1910.  
 Butt-Thompson (Capt. F. W.), Sierra Leone in History and Tradition. London, 1926.  
 Cardinall (A. W.), The Natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. London, 1920.  
 Claridge (W. W.), A History of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, from the Earliest Times to the Twentieth Century. 2 vols. London, 1915.  
 Crooks (Major, J. J.), A History of Sierra Leone. Dublin, 1903.  
 Fuller (Sir Francis C.), A Vanished Dynasty—Ashanti. London, 1920.  
 Goddard (T. N.), Handbook of Sierra Leone. London, 1925.  
 Johnston (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.  
 Lucas (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. West Africa. 3rd edition, revised to end of 1912 by A. B. Keith. Oxford, 1913.—The Partition and Colonisation of Africa. London, 1922.  
 Luke (H. C.), A Bibliography of Sierra Leone. Oxford, 1925.  
 Macmillan (A.), The Red Book of West Africa. London, 1920.  
 McPhee (Allan), The Economic Revolution in British West Africa. London, 1927.  
 Migeod (F. W. H.), A View of Sierra Leone. London, 1926.  
 Powell (R. S. Baden), The Downfall of Prempeh. New ed. London, 1900.  
 Ratray (R. S.), Ashanti. London, 1924.  
 Reeve (H. F.), The Gambia: Its History, Ancient, Mediæval and Modern. London, 1911.

Zululand. See NATAL.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

### Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country from 1885 for about 13 years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 an Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September

2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was killed by the Egyptian forces near Gedid.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into fifteen Provinces under Governors. Administration is carried out through British District Commissioners in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials. An increasing number of natives of the country are being employed in administrative posts.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council.

### Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N. lat. 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 1,014,400 square miles. The population in 1926 was estimated at 7,005,966. The Gambela Enclave, situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier and the frontier with French Equatorial Africa have been delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are: Khartum, population 30,797, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 78,624; Khartum North, population 14,319; Wadi Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Athara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, Singa, and El Fasher.

### Instruction.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:—(1) The elementary vernacular schools (Kuttab), 88 in number (January, 1927), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 8,200 pupils. Instruction is given to boys from 7 to 12 years of age. (2) The primary schools, of which there are now 11—at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, Athara, El Obeid, Suakin, Halfa, Rufaa, Berber, El Dueim and Port Sudan. The number of boys in attendance is 1,200. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the upper school at the Gordon College, or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government Offices. The school at Gordon College is attended by 370 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying, while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools or translators. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 16 students, who undergo a five years' course, after which they are drafted out as Kadis in district courts. The industrial workshops, of which there are three, at Khartum,

Omdurman and Atbara, are attended by 336 boy apprentices. There is a training college for girls in Omdurman attended by 25 students, and girls' schools at Omdurman, Rufaa, El Obeld, Dongola, Merowe, Kamlin and El Duseim, which are attended by 555 girls altogether. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country. In addition to the above the Central authority aids some 400 native schools (Khalwas) attended in 1927 by 15,000 boys.

### Justice.

The Courts of Justice as well as the Registry of Lands, the Department of Government Lands, and the offices which deal with the legal business of the Government, are administered by the Legal Secretary, who has a permanent seat *ex-officio* on the Governor-General's Council.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of civil suits comprises the Court of Appeal and Courts of original jurisdiction. Judges of the High Court sitting singly have general original jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal is constituted by any three or more Judges of the High Court sitting together.

The general superintendence of the High Court is vested in the Chief Justice. In addition to the Chief Justice there are four Judges of the High Court. The High Court sits at Khartum, but Judges from time to time go on circuit.

Subordinate to the High Court in every province is the Province Court. This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, and District Judges of three grades. Appeals from decisions of a District Judge lie to the Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, where such appeals lie to the High Court. Appeals from decisions of a Province Judge lie to the High Court.

In Provinces where there is neither a High Court Judge nor a specially appointed Province Judge the Governor acts as Province Judge, and in any District where there is no specially appointed District Judge, the district commissioners and assistant district commissioners act as District Judges. There are eight specially appointed British District Judges, and five specially appointed District Judges of the second grade possessing Egyptian or other legal qualifications and experience.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

In some districts there are native courts presided over by sheikhs, chiefs, or village elders. This system is being developed and extended.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Judges of the High Court, and District Judges of the first and second grades, governors of provinces, district and assistant district commissioners, and some subordinate administrative officials are magistrates; there are also native notables appointed as magistrates to sit as members of courts. Decisions of courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

### Defence.

Egyptian troops were evacuated in 1924, and a new Sudan Defence Force, owing allegiance to the Governor-General, has been created.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan are as follows (£E1=£10s. 6d.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1922 . .	3,495,595	3,406,990	1925 . .	4,806,853	4,375,670
1923 . .	3,766,133	3,392,469	1926 . .	5,357,989	5,482,388
1924 . .	4,298,856	3,453,273	1927 <sup>1</sup> . .	5,660,000	5,660,000

<sup>1</sup> Budget estimates.

The main sources of revenue in 1926 were: Land Tax (£E130,879); Animal Tax (£E171,338); Royalties (£E180,078); Customs (£E555,017); Railways and Steamers (£E2,115,999); Posts and Telegraphs (£E142,206).

From 1914 onwards, the figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1922, to £E232,615 and £E200,843; 1923, £E234,338 and £E197,626; 1924, £E239,735 and £E197,637; 1925, £E239,937 and £E203,168; 1926, £E208,168 and £E192,422.

### Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory. Exports of gum in 1926 amounted to 22,744 tons, value £844,198. Egyptian cotton has been well established, and increasing quantities, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. In 1926 the area of the Gezira irrigation scheme (put into operation in 1925) was increased to 100,057 acres and produced a crop of 474,728 cantars of 315 lbs. seed cotton, an average of 4.74 cantars per acre. In addition, increasing quantities of high-grade, long-staple American cotton are produced in the Northern Provinces of Berber and Dongola under irrigation, and as a rain crop in the Kassala, Fung, Blue Nile and White Nile, Kordofan, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Mongalla and Bahr el Ghazal Provinces. The total area under cotton in 1926 is recorded as 208,539 acres, and the crop of 1926-27 is estimated at 29,200 tons of lint and 53,400 tons of cotton seed.

Other products of the Sudan include sesamé, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). Average annual yield of dura in the principal dura growing areas (Blue Nile, The Fung, White Nile and Kassala Provinces) for the years 1919-25, 197,000 tons. Large quantities of ivory are exported, and the cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for her meat supply.

In 1925 there were in the Sudan approximately 20,500 horses; 345,000 asses; 2,000 mules; 1½ millions cattle; 5,250,000 goats and sheep; and 418,150 camels. Pigs are kept by the Nubas only—about 5,000.

The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile they contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, whilst the sudd area in the upper reaches is composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Exports <sup>2</sup>	Year	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Exports <sup>2</sup>
	££	££		££	££
1921 . .	5,806,070	2,057,230	1924 . .	5,474,910	3,511,866
1922 . .	4,252,890	1,998,436	1925 . .	5,427,727	3,801,348
1923 . .	4,669,004	2,562,091	1926 . .	5,574,401	4,876,236

<sup>1</sup> Including Government Stores.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding re-exports, which were £E261,303 in 1921; £E305,334 in 1922; £E106,334 in 1923; £E288,805 in 1924; £E367,016 in 1925; and £E314,269 in 1926.

Specie (1926 imports £E88,996, re-exports £E131,419) and Transit trade (£E237,906 in 1926) are also excluded.

Summary of merchandise imported and exported showing countries of importation and exportation for 2 years :—

Countries Imported from and Exported to :—	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	££	££	££	££
Abyssinia . . . . .	303,943	288,528	10,030	11,710
Africa (Union of South) . . . . .	100,807	127,172	45	105
Arabia . . . . .	20,206	23,642	15,957	1,455
Australia . . . . .	18,020	55,485	19,779	23,286
Belgium . . . . .	122,042	415,701	62,639	50,768
Congo and Uganda . . . . .	802	808	153	697
Egypt <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,614,725	1,381,984	792,040	585,197
Eritrea . . . . .	24,556	40,757	4,425	9,185
France . . . . .	98,097	34,894	110,447	110,788
Germany . . . . .	52,680	65,616	110,536	108,514
Great Britain . . . . .	1,788,330	1,724,107	2,152,175	3,484,210
Holland . . . . .	38,996	25,227	25,251	30,861
Italy . . . . .	98,907	91,001	113,827	106,599
India, British and Aden . . . . .	543,202	744,736	1,223	2,670
Japan . . . . .	332,288	301,968	31,639	40,012
United States . . . . .	65,927	46,348	245,530	296,456
Other countries . . . . .	214,199	200,432	105,647	69,773

<sup>1</sup> Includes goods of non-Egyptian origin imported into the Sudan via Egypt.

The value of imports from abroad other than tobacco, etc., in parcels post from all countries in 1926 was £E87,828. These imports are now classified in the same way as other imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports for 2 years :—

Articles		1925		1926	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Horses, donkeys, mules and camels . . . . .	units	1,953	10,623	2,840	12,954
Cotton fabrics . . . . .	tons	5,113	1,108,216	4,431	815,318
Empty sacks . . . . .	metres	183,219	11,185	331,649	14,814
Empty sacks . . . . .	tons	3,022	158,668	3,291	167,908
Clothing, underclothing and hosiery . . . . .	value	—	60,705	—	60,151
Carpets, woollen blankets and rugs . . . . .	units	20,288	19,689	21,287	17,800
Cotton yarn and sewing cotton . . . . .	value	—	12,500	—	11,548

Articles		1925		1926	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Cotton covers . . . . .	units	122,287	18,217	44,072	6,362
Silk fabrics . . . . .	metres	64,786	11,761	68,588	5,710
Butter and margarine . . . . .	tons	102	9,512	92	9,727
Sugar, refined . . . . .	"	18,725	880,480	22,345	491,595
Coffee . . . . .	"	4,163	817,720	3,188	242,979
Flour (wheat) . . . . .	"	7,972	140,406	10,588	185,874
Tea . . . . .	"	1,443	159,487	1,812	219,458
Rice . . . . .	"	2,153	35,109	2,174	86,255
Spices, pepper and chillies . . . . .	"	273	18,405	434	22,763
Jams and confectionery . . . . .	"	675	37,748	608	81,985
Bread and ship's biscuits, biscuits and cakes . . . . .	"	105	8,355	78	8,022
Wheat . . . . .	"	298	5,590	379	7,102
Liquors and liqueurs (including whisky) . . . . .	litres	162,428	36,450	159,087	34,695
Beer, ale and stout . . . . .	"	798,004	23,416	811,268	21,793
Coal and patent fuel . . . . .	tons	88,939	125,050	96,602	126,823
Motor spirit (benzine) . . . . .	cases	74,268	62,947	104,180	88,449
Petroleum (kerosene) . . . . .	"	128,328	55,491	132,270	56,976
Essential and volatile oils . . . . .	tons	33	26,273	34	20,756
Soap (household) . . . . .	"	2,132	69,503	1,438	46,541
Candles . . . . .	"	118	5,916	131	7,021
Matches . . . . .	value	—	13,867	—	7,974
Chemicals and drugs (including medical plants) . . . . .	"	—	40,825	—	38,980
Tanned and untanned skins and hides, saddlery and other leather goods . . . . .	"	—	34,033	—	34,540
Boots and shoes . . . . .	pairs	123,539	37,589	83,405	27,579
Machinery, all kinds of (including steam engines, motor cars, etc.) . . . . .	value	—	391,074	—	468,098
Finished iron and steel tools, etc. . . . .	"	—	518,373	—	224,217
Timber (including railway sleepers) . . . . .	"	—	118,298	—	80,571
Paper and printed matter . . . . .	"	—	27,629	—	33,606
Tobacco, tobacc, cigars and cigarettes . . . . .	tons	347	280,372	258	264,414
Great millet (dum) and dukhn . . . . .	"	131	1,296	22,566	220,870

### Internal Communications.

There is a railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum with connections to the Red Sea at Port Sudan, to Kareima in Dongola Province, and Sennar and El Obeid; there is also a line, 215 miles long, from Kassala (near Eritrea) to Haiya, on the Atbara-Port Sudan line. The total length of line open for traffic is approximately 1,728 miles. There is also a section of line 135 miles long being constructed from Kassala to Gharef. There is a motor transport service throughout the year between Rejaf and Aba (Belgian Congo) a distance of 125 miles, and another during the summer months only between Tonga and Taloda, a distance of 99 miles. The gauge is 3ft. 6in.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government steamers.

There is telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythraea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia and submarine cable communications with the Hedjaz. There are 16 wireless stations, 4,566 miles of telegraph line open, and 8,366 miles of wire. There are 81 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 15 travelling Post Offices. In 1926, 18,194,207 postal packets were dealt with, 255,000 parcels and 762,325 telegrams. There were 795 telephone subscribers.

*Governor-General.*—Sir John L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.

*G.O.C. Troops.*—Major-General H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.



*Legal Secretary.*—N. G. Davidson, Esq., C.B.E.

*Civil Secretary.*—H. A. MacMichael, Esq., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Financial Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

## Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Egypt and the Sudan. Despatch to H.M. High Commissioner. Cmd. 2263. London, 1924.

Handbook of the Sudan. London. Annual—Annual Reports on the Sudan.—Sudan Customs Monthly and Annual Statements of Trade with Foreign Countries and Egypt.—Central Economic Board Monthly and Annual Reports.—Sudan Almanac.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bacdeker's Egypt.*

*Budge* (Sir E. A. W.). The Egyptian Sudan, its History and Monuments, 2 vols., London, 1907.—By Nile and Tigris. London, 1920.

*Chapman* (A.). Savage Sudan. London, 1921.

*Dugmore* (Major A. R.). The Vast Sudan. London, 1924.

*Furth* (C. M.). The Archeological Survey of Nubia. (Report for 1909-10 of the Egyptian Survey Department). Cairo, 1915.

*Grossard* (Lt.-Col.), Mission de Delimitation de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française et du Soudan Anglo-Egyptien. Paris, 1925.

*MacMichael* (H. A.). A History of the Arabs in the Sudan. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1922.

*Macmillan's Guides*: Guide to Egypt and the Sudan. 7th ed. London, 1916.

*Martin* (P. F.). The Sudan in Evolution. London, 1921.

*Millais* (J. G.). Far away up the Nile. London, 1924.

The works of many travellers may be consulted, among them being those of Baker (1867-73), Colborne (1833), Colston (1878), De Cosson (1873), Ensor (1875-76), Felkin (1879-80), Jephson (1887-88), Junker (1875-76), Grant (1864), Lejean (1860-61), Petherick (1852), Marno (1873-75), Schweinfurth (1868-71), Speke (1863), Russegger (1838). Also see Bibliography appended to Dr. Budge's 'The Egyptian Sudan.'

See also under Egypt, below.

## BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA (TANGANYIKA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, CAMEROONS, AND TOGOLAND).

### TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA).

**Government.**—German East Africa was conquered in 1918, and was subsequently divided between the British and Belgians. In March 1921 the district of Ujiji and part of Bukoba, formerly administered by the Belgians, were handed over to British jurisdiction. It is administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations. The mandates lay down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic, the trade in spirits, usury, and security of labour. The interests of natives are safeguarded.

Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council, all of whose members are nominated. A Legislative Council has been constituted as from Oct. 1, 1926, consisting of 13 official members and not more than 10 non-official members. Rights in or in relation to any public lands vest in the Governor, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies may appoint, if he sees fit, another trustee or trustees to exercise such right. A Native Affairs Department was established in 1926.

**Area and Population.**—The Territory extends from the Uмба River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast-line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands. The northern boundary runs approximately north-west to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of southern latitude with the eastern shore (Mohuru Point). The boundary on the west follows the Kagera River (the eastern frontier of Ruanda), thence the eastern boundary of Urundi to Lake Tanganyika. The western boundary then follows the middle of Lake Tanganyika to its southern end at Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), whence it goes south-east to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Rather less than half-way down the lake the boundary turns east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area is about 373,500 square miles. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital, population, 25,000.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated (April 1921) at 4,107,000. Asiatics numbered 14,991 (Indians 9,411, Goans 798, Arabs 4,782), and Europeans 2,447. In 1926 the European population was estimated at 4,330 and the native population at 4,319,000. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of slavery was enacted in 1922.

**Education.**—Considerable progress has been made with the reorganisation of a system of education suitable to the needs of the natives. There were in 1926, 84 Government schools, 2,345 Roman Catholic schools and 1,254 Protestant schools, with a total roll of 167,883 pupils. The expenditure on education in 1926-27 was 58,897*l.*

There are 2 schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha District but no other schools for European children have yet been established. There is one monthly paper published by the Government in Swahili.

**Defence.**—Two battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory. The police force consisted (1926) of 2,465 all ranks.

**Production and Industry.**—The total area under forest other than savannah forest is approximately 4,183 square miles of which 89 per cent. is Government forest reserves, 9·5 per cent. awaits reservation, and 1·5 per cent. is valuable forest in private ownership. These forests contain some good merchantable timbers in large quantity, among which Pencil Cedar, Yellow-Wood, Camphor and Mvule are the most noteworthy. Ebony is plentiful near the coast, and the creeks and river mouths support extensive mangrove woods valuable as a source of tanning bark and poles. The possibility of the Territory's forests far exceeds the local consumption.

There are extensive plantations of sisal fibre and coffee as well as cotton (output in the 1926-27 season, 10,000,000 lbs.), ground-nuts, coconuts and maize. Cultivation of tobacco and tea by Europeans is now beginning.

In 1926 there were 4,479,210 cattle and 4,462,093 sheep and goats in the territory.

Minerals known to exist are: Coal, iron, gold, lead, copper, mica, asbestos and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities. Prospecting and mining for gold is being carried on in the Mwanza and Mbeya districts and diamonds are being won at Mabuki near Mwanza. Tin is being mined, as yet on a small scale, in the Bukoba district; considerable prospecting activity is being shown.

**Finance.**—The local revenue in 1925-26 was 1,975,400*l.*; expenditure 2,233,625*l.* The chief items of revenue were licences, taxes, etc., 776,201*l.*; customs, 501,065*l.*; railways, 404,829*l.*; fees of court or office, 100,183*l.*; revenue from government property, 58,548*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 42,528*l.* The chief items of expenditure were: railways (ordinary), 404,905*l.*; public works, 256,823*l.*; district administration, 264,856*l.*; railways (extraordinary), 380,276*l.* Estimates, 1926-27: revenue, 2,135,100*l.*; expenditure, 2,274,410*l.* (not including guaranteed loan expenditure).

**Trade and Shipping.**—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. Total imports, 1925, 2,863,917*l.*, 1926, 3,152,422*l.*; total exports, 1925, 3,007,879*l.*, 1926, 3,129,292*l.*; Transit, 1925, 1,355,602*l.*, 1926, 1,423,045*l.*

Chief exports, 1926: Sisal (25,022 tons), 911,293*l.*; cotton (109,450 centals), 427,437*l.*; coffee (130,793 cwts), 495,199*l.*; ground-nuts (15,867 tons), 254,903; hides and skins (41,907 cwts), 164,435*l.*; copra (7,348 tons), 152,228*l.*; grain (154,441 cwts), 92,365*l.*; simsim (3,563 tons), 68,585*l.*; beeswax (6,147 cwts), 48,179*l.*; ghee (7,423 cwts), 32,577*l.*; diamonds (6,056 carats), 36,026*l.*; gold (8,049 ozs.), 31,290*l.* Chief imports, 1926: Cotton piece-goods, 817,576*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 297,724*l.*; food-stuffs, 255,026*l.*; machinery, 162,274*l.*; building materials (including cement and galvanised sheets), 140,625*l.*; kerosene and motor spirits, 118,023*l.*; sugar, 51,120*l.*; rice, 43,099*l.*; spirits, 37,880*l.*; cigarettes, 34,892*l.*

In 1926, 380 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 1,573,914 tons, and 4,582 dhows of 100,333 tons, entered and cleared the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani.

**Communications.**—Light motor traffic is now possible over 7,238 miles of road during the dry season.

There are two railways of metre gauge in the territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), with a branch line to Sanya River (21 miles) towards Arusha and a connecting line between Moshi and Voi on the Uganda Railway (92 miles). The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Shinyanga (123 miles) towards Mwanza. A 60 c.m. tram line from Mingoyo near Lindi to Ndanda (57 miles). There are steamers on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika.

Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda. Cable communication exists between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by Wireless between Kigoma and Albertville. A Wireless Station with a range of 450 miles spark transmission and 1,000 miles continuous wave transmission was erected at Dar-es-Salaam in 1927. There are 101 Post Offices and Postal Agencies, 81 of which are Telegraph Offices. Telegraph Money Order and Savings Bank business are conducted at 19 Head Offices, and Postal Order and ordinary Money Order business at 32 Sub Offices. Telephone Exchanges are established in 15 centres, and Trunk Telephone communication is in operation between 14 centres.

The German rupee (10 = 1*l.*) was current until the East African shilling was adopted as the standard coin as from January 1, 1922. The new currency is: silver shilling, the equivalent of 100 cents; a 50 cent silver

piece; copper and bronze 10 cent, 5 cent, and 1 cent pieces. There are currency notes in denominations ranging from 5 to 1000 shillings. Four banks, the chief of which is the Standard Bank of South Africa, have branches in the country.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*—Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.  
*Chief Secretary*—John Scott, C.M.G.

### Books of Reference.

Official Reports on Tanganyika Territory (Annual). London.  
*Calvert* (A. F.), German East Africa. London, 1917.  
*Dundas* (Hon. C.), Kilimanjaro and its people. London, 1924.  
*Fonck* (H.), Deutsch-Ostafrika. Berlin, 1909.  
*Jocson* (F. S.), The Tanganyika Territory. London, 1920.  
*Smit's* (J. C.), German East Africa, *Geographical Journal*, March, 1918.  
Tanganyika Handbook. H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1920.

### SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

**Situation and Physical Features.**—This country is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southern portion of the eastern boundary by the Cape Province of the Union, and on the remainder of the eastern boundary by the Bechuanaland Protectorate. On the western coast, a strip varying from 60 to 100 miles in width and extending from the Orange River in the south to the Ugab River, which borders on what is known as the Kaokoveld, consists of barren desert, and this is also the case in that portion of the Great Kalahari depression which is included in the country on its eastern boundary. The eastern portion is, however, not barren, being good grazing land.

The Kunene River and the Okavango, which form portions of the northern border of the country, and the Orange River in the south, are the only permanently running streams. But there is a system of great sandy dry river beds throughout the country, in which water can generally be obtained by sinking shallow wells; these are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru and Ugab on the west, the Fish River in the south, the Nosob and the Elephant Rivers in the south-east, and a series of what are known as Omuramba in the north-east, with numerous smaller stream beds. In the Grooifontein area, which geologists describe as a "karst" region, there are large supplies of underground water, but except for a few springs, mostly hot, there is no surface water throughout the country.

**Government and Administration:**—The country was annexed by Germany in 1884, but was surrendered to the Forces of the Union of South Africa on July 9, 1915, at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations, dated December 17, 1920. The laws of the Union, subject to local modifications, if required, may be applied to the country and are gradually being introduced.

The Administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 Districts controlled by Magistrates. In addition there is a Native Commissioner at Windhoek who has charge of all Native Affairs in the Territory. Under him are officers at the larger labour centres and Superintendents of Reserves in the Districts where there are large Native Reserves. The officer in charge of Native Affairs in Ovamboland keeps in touch with the Ovambos living there. There is also an officer stationed at Kuring Kuru on the Okavango River, who keeps close touch with the natives living along the North-Eastern border of the territory,

Windhoek, the capital, is situated in the centre of the territory, and with its surrounding district contains a population of 4,602 Europeans and 10,489 (estimated) Natives.

The administration has been vested by the Union Parliament in the Governor-General of the Union, who has delegated his powers to an Administrator with full authority to legislate. On June 8, 1925, a bill was introduced into the Union Parliament to confer a Constitution on South-West Africa, providing for an Executive Committee, an Advisory Council, and a Legislative Assembly.

*Administrator.*—A. J. Werth (April 1926).

The chief executive officer for the country is the Secretary for South-West Africa, H. P. Smit.

**Area and Population.**—The total area of the country excluding Caprivi Zipfel (now administered by Bechuanaland Protectorate) is 311,820 square miles; that of Walvis Bay, administered by S.W.A., 374·05 square miles, and that of Caprivi Zipfel 10,573·5 square miles.

The European population according to the figures of the 1926 Census amounts to 24,115. The remainder are almost all South Africans, and farmers by profession. The Native population is estimated at 234,790. As large areas of the country, particularly along the coast and in the north, are uncivilised, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the numbers of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable numbers in the north-eastern portion of the country.

The principal native races are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Klipkaffirs, Hottentots and Bushmen.

The Ovambos are a Bantu race and follow agriculture. They still possess to its full extent tribal organisation.

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds of cattle. The Germans oppressed them, their tribal organisation completely disappeared and they were scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they formed the ordinary source of labour. The Herero makes an excellent herd. Since the British occupation of the country Reserves have been set apart for them and they have considerably increased in numbers and in animal wealth.

The Bergdamaras are, it is believed, also of Bantu origin, though some authorities hold that they belong rather to the Hottentot race whose language they now speak. They are an inferior tribe and were alternately the slaves of the Hereros and the Hottentots in pre-European days, as the former or the latter were in the ascendant.

The Hottentots, so called, consist of two distinct sections: one, whose remnants are found in the central portions of the country, being of pure native extraction, the source of which is but little understood; the other is composed of tribes resulting from an admixture of European blood in the Cape with the Hottentot races residing there a couple of centuries ago, which, after conflict with their European neighbours, sought refuge across the Orange River.

The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of South-West Africa and are found in considerable numbers in its eastern portion from Lat. 26° to the Northern boundary.

In the centre of the country just south of the Windhoek district is the Bastard Gebiet occupied by a semi-independent race known as the Bastards, whose origin is much the same as the second class of Hottentots mentioned above, except that the admixture of European blood is much greater, and their ordinary language is Cape Dutch. These people control

their own affairs to a very large extent and are governed by a Raad (Council) which is partly hereditary and partly elected. The Administration is represented by a Magistrate who assists them with advice and takes cognisance of serious crimes. They number about 5,000.

**Education.**—*European.*—There are (1926) 50 Government schools with 3,083 pupils, and 31 registered private schools with 905 pupils. Of the children in Government schools 1,142 are accommodated in hostels which are conducted by the Administration in conjunction with 21 of the Government schools. The general policy has hitherto been to bring the country children into these hostels and so obviate the necessity of single-teacher country schools. In consequence of the expenditure involved, however, this policy is now being modified, and wherever possible Government farm schools and aided private farm schools are being established. There are 17 Government-aided farm schools.

*Native.*—The education of the Natives is under the direct supervision of the various Missions. There are (1927) 48 Government-aided mission schools with 3,945 pupils, and 12 registered mission schools not yet aided. In 1922 a Training School for Native Teachers, subsidised by the Government, was opened with 18 students. A second Training School for Native Teachers, subsidised by the Government, was opened with 23 students in 1924.

**Finance.**—In 1926-27 the revenue amounted to 889,331*l.* and the expenditure to 899,154*l.* (including 261,092*l.* loan expenditure). The Estimates for 1927-28 are: revenue 631,500*l.*, expenditure 1,117,002*l.* (including 336,990*l.* loan expenditure).

The principal source of revenue is the tax on diamonds, which is 66 per cent. of the gross proceeds less 70 per cent. of the working costs.

For the purposes of Customs and Excise revenue the territory is included in the South African Customs Union, and a lump sum based on the customs and excise duties on goods consumed in the territory is paid over to the Administration. The total annual revenue from this source is now approximately 160,000*l.*

**Production and Industry.**—South-West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the absence of water rendering agriculture, except in the Northern and North-eastern portions, almost impossible. Generally speaking the southern half of the Territory is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. It is estimated that in 1925 there were about 572,239 head of cattle, 2,094,878 head of small stock, 15,030 horses, 39,406 donkeys and 2,124 mules.

The staple product is diamonds, which are found along the coast from the Orange River to Conception Bay. The fields are alluvial and the deposits shallow. The stones are small but of a very good quality. Other minerals worked are copper, rich deposits of which exist at Tsumeb and in the neighbourhood, vanadium, marble and tin. Gold and silver are known to exist but in too small quantities to work remuneratively.

**Commerce.**—Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1921	1,211,864	1,587,805	1924	1,777,164	2,851,473
1922	1,147,637	1,247,229	1925	2,189,861	2,828,223
1923	1,301,804	2,672,904	1926	2,507,625	3,292,180

The principal exports are diamonds, the exports in 1925, 515,090 carats, valued at 1,387,209*l.*, and in 1926, 683,024 carats, valued at 1,863,860*l.* In the latter year 54,535 tons of copper were exported.

Imports from overseas, 1926, 1,066,668*l.*; Union of South Africa, 1,343,924*l.* Exports overseas, 2,649,875*l.*; Union of S. A., 639,933*l.*

The bulk of the direct imports into the country are landed at Walvis Bay, which is now administered as a portion of South-West Africa, and the Government proposes to develop this port as the main harbour.

**Communications.**—The railway line between De Aar Junction and Prieska has been extended through Upington across the Orange River and joined up with the line from Kalkfontein south to Windhoek.

The whole of the railway system, from De Aar in the Union to the border and within the border, is controlled by the S.A. Railways and Harbours Department through the Divisional Superintendent of Railways in Windhoek.

The total length of the line inside South-West Africa is 1,018 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge, and 315 miles of 2ft. gauge. There are also 98 miles of private line, most of which have been constructed for the service of the diamond fields south of Luderitz.

At the 31st March, 1927, there were 97 Post Offices and 269 Private Bag Services distributed by rail or road transport. The number of articles posted was 3,470,636 and 4,505,280 were received.

On 31st March, 1927, there were 2,411 miles of trunk lines, 1,399 miles of telegraphs, 1,161 miles of super-imposed telegraphs and telephones, 629 miles of rural telephones and 828 miles of farm telephone lines; 81 telegraph offices, 37 telephone exchanges, and 1,047 telephone subscribers.

A Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1916. The number of accounts open at 31st March, 1927, was 3,987, with a credit of 138,117*l.*

At Walvis Bay there is a Coastal Wireless Station.

### Books of Reference.

Numerous Imperial Blue Books, especially the Report on the Natives of South-West Africa (Cd. 9146, London, 1918); and Cape Parliamentary Papers, especially the Report on Ovamboland (U.G. 38/15, Pretoria, 1915).

South-West Africa Handbook. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1920.

Barth (Paul), Suedwest-Afrika. Leipzig, 1926.

Culvert (A. F.), South-West Africa during the German occupation. London, 1915.

Irle (L.), Die Herero. Gutersloh, 1906.

Kaiser (Erich), Diamanten Wüste Suedwestafrikas. Berlin, 1926.

Keltie (J. S.), The Partition of Africa. London, 1895.

Tønnesen (J.), The South-West African Protectorate. 'Geographical Journal,' April, 1917.

Wagner (P. H.), The Geology and Mineral Industry of South-West Africa. Cape Town, 1916.

### BRITISH CAMEROONS.

The Cameroons, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad. It was captured from the Germans in February, 1916, and is now divided between the British and French under a Declaration signed at London July 10, 1919. The British portion is a strip, area about 31,000 square miles and population estimated at 660,000, stretching from the sea along the Nigerian frontier to Lake Chad. Bantu negroes live near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. The country is administered under a mandate which contains provisions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public services) and abuses of the traffic in arms and spirituous liquors. The northern part is attached to the Provinces of Bornu and Yola in

Nigeria, and the southern part, known as the Cameroons Province, to the Southern Provinces of Nigeria. There are Government schools at Victoria.

The soil in the coast region is fertile. In Victoria, experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and other products; there is an active trade in ivory and palm-oil; hardwood and ebony are abundant, and gold and iron have been found.

There is a poll tax. The revenue and expenditure are incorporated in the accounts for Nigeria.

Imports into the British Cameroons in 1926, 275,439*l.*; exports, 220,740*l.* Chief exports: palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, coffee. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, flour, kerosene, fish, rice, tobacco, cigarettes, motor spirit, coopers' stores, hardware, and colonial produce. In 1926 there entered Victoria 136 vessels having a total tonnage of 265,536.

The mark was in use until July 1, 1922, on which date British currency, similar to that in use in Nigeria, was substituted for it.

*Administrator of British Zone.*—The Governor of Nigeria.

### Books of Reference.

- Cameroon Handbook. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1920.  
 Draft Mandate for the Cameroons. (Cmd. 1850.) London, 1921.  
 Official Reports on the British Sphere of the Cameroons. Annual. London.  
 Calvert (A. F.), The Cameroons. London, 1917.  
 Hoase (L.), Durchs unbekannte Kamerun. Berlin, 1915.  
 Mgeod (F. W. H.), Through British Cameroons. London, 1925.  
 Sembriski (E.), Kamerun. Berlin, 1909.  
 Zimmermann (E.), Neukamerun. Berlin, 1913.

### TOGOLAND.

Togoland, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. On September 30th, 1920, the country was divided between France and Britain in accordance with the Franco-British declaration of July 10th, 1919. The boundary between the two spheres extends from the north-west corner in a general direction south-east and south, terminating not far from the port of Lome, but so that no part of the British sphere reaches the coast. (See map in the YEAR BOOK for 1920.) The area allotted to Great Britain is approximately 12,600 square miles, and for administrative purposes it is attached to adjacent provinces of the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories. The population, according to the 1921 census, is 188,265 (including 20 non-Africans, of whom 15 are Europeans).

In the British mandated area there is one Government Junior Trade School (at Yendi) with 114 pupils. The Ewe Mission has 57 schools with 1,678 pupils, average daily attendance 1,524, and the Roman Catholic Mission has 50 schools with 1,222 pupils, average daily attendance 1,107.

The revenue and expenditure of the area are now included in the figures for the Gold Coast. Expenditure still greatly exceeds revenue.

Separate figures for imports and exports are no longer available, being included in the general total for the Gold Coast.

The principal imports are cotton goods, salt, and tobacco. Principal exports are palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, kola nuts, and raw cotton.

*Administrator of British Area.*—The Governor of the Gold Coast.

### Books of Reference.

- Draft Mandate for Togoland (Cmd. 1850). London, 1921.  
 Official Reports on the British Sphere of Togoland. Annual. London.  
 Togoland Handbook. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1920.  
 Trierenberg (G.), Togo. Berlin, 1914.



## AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

### BERMUDA.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for its climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 28,000 annually.

The Spaniards visited the islands in 1515, but they had previously been discovered (the exact date is unknown) by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. No settlement was made, and they were uninhabited until a party of colonists under Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609. A company was formed for the 'Plantation of the Somers Islands,' as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the Government.

*Governor.*—Lieut. General Sir Louis Jean *Bols*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (3,400*l.* + 600*l.* for entertainment allowance), assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members (four official) appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members (three official), also appointed by the Crown, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,486 electors.

Area, 19·3 square miles (12,360 acres, 2,759 under cultivation). Civil population at census 1921, 20,127 (7,006 white); 13,021 belong to Church of England (census 1921). Estimated civil population, 1926, 30,113 (15,613 white). In 1926 the birth-rate was 23·7 and the death-rate 12·1 per 1,000; there were 164 marriages. In 1926 there was an excess of immigration over emigration of 241. Chief town, Hamilton; population, 3,000. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West Indies Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c. Police force, 1926, 56.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, and Government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, school fees, but there are no Government schools. The aided schools must reach a certain standard of efficiency, and submit to Government inspection and control. In 1926, 32 aided primary schools, with 3,110 pupils, and 4 secondary schools, received in Government grants 10,941*l.* There are 2 garrison schools and 1 naval school; about 15 other primary schools receiving no Government grant.

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	201,382	214,082	309,916	329,139	248,476	314,298
Expenditure .	237,492	220,476	277,925	312,969	312,283	291,209

Chief sources of revenue 1926: customs, 195,705*l.*; lighthouse tolls, 5,375*l.*; postal, 34,532*l.* Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. In 1926, 34,904*l.* was spent on the tourist traffic. Public debt (1926), 50,000*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables.

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports <sup>1</sup>	1,340,240	1,266,696	1,882,401	1,815,023	1,325,041	1,404,824
Exports	224,626	233,296	493,800	446,252	166,020	239,553

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1926, 391,156*l.*; United States, 761,545*l.*; Canada, 253,346*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to the United States. The principal imports in 1926 were: beef, 59,901*l.*; bran, 27,681*l.*; flour, 34,445*l.*; clothing, 46,797*l.*; cotton goods, 62,537*l.*; electrical goods, 21,248*l.*; hardware, 48,806*l.*; oats, 36,202*l.*; woollen goods, 37,833*l.*; kerosene oil, 23,217*l.*; machinery, 39,391*l.*; malt liquor, 25,807*l.*; spirits, 27,988*l.*; coal (steam), 8,336*l.*; anthracite, 21,026*l.*; fresh fruit, 24,943*l.*; smoked and pickled meats, 55,734; groceries, 45,907; fancy goods, 66,248*l.*; canned goods, 26,744; butter, 39,750. The principal exports in 1926 were: potatoes, 80,665*l.*; onions, 7,668*l.*; other vegetables, 89,046*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1925) of 13 steam vessels of 26,421 tons net, and 16 sailing vessels of 3,362 tons net, and two motor boats of 93 tons net; total net tonnage, 29,876. In 1925 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,749,780 tons, of which 2,367,432 were British.

There are 220 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable. There is also a private telephone company, with over 1,600 miles of wire. Cables connect the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, Turks Island, and Jamaica. There were (1925) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1926 was 2,704,576; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 667,788; parcels, 78,481. The post office revenue was 35,319*l.*, and expenditure, 14,999*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1925, were 74,604*l.* to the credit of 3,739 depositors.

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights, and measures are British. The British 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes are legal tender. The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1*l.* notes up to an amount not exceeding 40,000*l.* A considerable quantity of American paper is also in circulation, being largely used for remittances to the United States.

REFERENCES: Bermuda in Colonial Reports. Annual. London.

*Aspinall* (A.), C.M.G. Pocket Guide to the West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Bermudas, the Spanish Main and the Panama Canal. London. Annual.

*Hayward* (W. B.), Bermuda: Past and Present. London, 1923.

The Year Book of the Bermudas, the Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras and the British West Indies. New York and London, 1926.

## CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

### Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, by settlement, conquest, or cession. Nova

Scotia was temporarily occupied in 1628 by settlement at Port Royal, was ceded back to France in 1632, and was finally ceded by France in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht; the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, conferring rights over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada, with all its dependencies, including New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was established as a separate colony in 1858. As originally constituted, the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' The powers of the Dominion Parliament include all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869 Rupert's Land, or the North-West Territories, were purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was erected from this territory, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the province of British Columbia was admitted, and Prince Edward Island on July 1, 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and admitted on September 1, 1905.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (May, 1915), which came into effect in 1917, the Senate consists of 96 senators—namely, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The total number may not exceed 104. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised British subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, to the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, the province of Quebec always having 65 members (one for each 36,283 persons at the 1921 census), and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The sixteenth Parliament, elected on Sept. 14, 1926, comprised 245 members, in accordance with the Representation Act of 1924 which, as the result of the census of 1921, fixed the representation as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 21 for Saskatchewan, 16 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. Voting is by ballot. Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Dominion Parliament.

State of the Parties in Parliament, elected on Sept. 14, 1926: Liberals, 118; Conservatives, 91; Liberal-Progressives, 11; United Farmers of Alberta, 11; Progressives, 9; Labour, 8; and Independent, 2.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 6,000 dollars per

annum, the Deputy Speaker an allowance of 1,500 dollars, and each member an allowance of 4,000 dollars for the session, subject to deductions for non-attendance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same sessional indemnity as the Speaker and members of the House of Commons, with no extra allowances.

*Governor-General.*—The Right Hon. Viscount *Willingdon*, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Appointed August 19, 1926. Salary, 50,000 dollars per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Privy Council composed of Cabinet Ministers and other persons.

The Ministry consists of the following (sworn in on Sept. 25, 1926):

*Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.*—Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.

*Minister of Finance and Receiver General.*—Hon. James A. Robb.

*Minister of National Defence*—Hon. Col. J. L. Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Postmaster-General.*—Hon. Peter J. Veniot, LL.D.

*Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Minister of Public Health.*

—Hon. James H. King, M.D.

*Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.*—Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C.

*Minister of National Revenue.*—Hon. W. D. Euler.

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*—Hon. Pierre J. A. Cardin.

*Secretary of State.*—Hon. Fernand Rinfret.

*Minister of Railways and Canals.*—Hon. Charles A. Dunning.

*Minister of Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Minister of Mines.*—Hon. Charles Stewart.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. William R. Motherwell.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. John C. Elliott, K.C., D.C.L.

*Minister of Trade and Commerce.*—Hon. James Malcolm.

*Solicitor General.*—Hon. Lucien Cannon, K.C.

*Minister of Immigration and Colonization.*—Hon. Robert Forke.

*Minister of Labour.*—Hon. Peter Heenan.

*Minister without Portfolio.*—Hon. Raoul Dandurand (Senator).

Each minister with portfolio has a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, and the Prime Minister 15,000 dollars, in addition to the 4,000 dollars sessional allowance. The Leader of the Opposition receives a salary of 10,000 dollars, in addition to the sessional allowance.

There is a Department of External Affairs, which has charge of all Imperial and inter-Dominion correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street, and between Ottawa and the sister Dominions and Colonies. It is also the medium of communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consuls in Canada. An arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed. Accordingly, it has been agreed that his Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will be at all times the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy, and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. The United States, reciprocally, have appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary at Ottawa.

*High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.*—Hon. P. C. Larkin. (Appointed Feb. 10, 1922.) } Canadian Building, Trafalgar

*Permanent Secretary.*—Lucien T. Pacaud. } Square, London, S.W. 1.

*Canadian Minister in the United States.*—The Hon. Charles Vincent Massey. (Appointed November 26, 1926.)

*United States Minister to Canada.*—The Hon. William Phillips.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. Among the subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislature are: the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing; management and sale of crown lands; provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c.; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes; local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and excepting also such works as the Dominion Parliament declares are for the general good; marriages; administration of justice within the province; education. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers and the other Provinces one Chamber. The North-West Territories and the Yukon Territory are governed by Commissioners assisted by Councils.

## Area and Population.

The following is the population of the area now included in the Dominion:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1806-7 (est.)	433,000	1881	4,324,810
1825	860,000	1891	4,833,239
1851-2	2,383,500	1901	5,371,815
1860-1	3,183,000	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,689,257	1921	8,788,483

The estimated population in 1927 was 9,519,220.

The following are the areas of the provinces, etc., with the population at recent censuses:—

Province	Land Area sq. miles.	Water Area <sup>1</sup> sq. miles	Total Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion, 1901	Popula- tion, 1911.	Popula- tion, 1921.
Prince Edward Island <sup>1</sup>	2,184	—	2,184	108,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup>	21,068	860	21,428	459,574	492,338	523,137
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>	27,911	74	27,985	831,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec <sup>1,2,3</sup>	583,895	10,539	594,434	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,361,199
Ontario <sup>1</sup>	365,880	41,382	407,262	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba <sup>1</sup>	231,926	19,906	251,832	255,211	461,394	610,118
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	353,416	2,439	355,855	178,657	392,480	524,582
Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285	73,022	374,295	588,454
Saskatchewan	243,381	8,319	251,700	91,279	492,432	757,510
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories.	1,258,217	51,465	1,309,682	20,129	6,507	7,938
Royal Canadian Navy.	—	—	—	—	—	485
Totals	3,647,230	137,493	3,684,723	5,371,815	7,206,643	8,788,483

<sup>1</sup> The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence system.

<sup>2</sup> By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-West Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 351,780, and Manitoba by 178,100.

<sup>3</sup> As amended by the Labrador Boundary Award.

Of the total population in 1921, 6,832,747 were Canadian born, 1,065,454 British born, and 890,282 foreign born, 374,024 of the latter being U.S. born.

In 1921 figures for the population according to origin were:—

English . . . . .	2,545,496	Ukrainian . . . . .	106,721
Scottish . . . . .	1,173,637	Russian . . . . .	100,064
Irish . . . . .	1,107,817	Norwegian . . . . .	68,856
French . . . . .	2,452,751	Italian . . . . .	66,769
German . . . . .	294,636	Swedish . . . . .	61,503
Hebrew . . . . .	126,196	Chinese . . . . .	39,587
Dutch . . . . .	117,506	Japanese . . . . .	15,868
Indian . . . . .	110,814	Other . . . . .	292,591
Austrian . . . . .	107,671		
		Total . . . . .	8,788,488

Population of the principal cities and towns, 1921:—

Cities	Population, 1921	Cities	Population, 1921
Montreal (1925) . .	907,500	Calgary (1926) . .	65,513
Toronto (1926) . .	556,691	London . . . . .	60,959
Winnipeg (1926) . .	191,356	Edmonton (1926) . .	65,163
Vancouver . . . .	117,217	Halifax . . . . .	58,372
Hamilton . . . . .	114,151	St. John, N.B. . . .	47,166
Ottawa (1926) . .	119,254	Victoria . . . . .	38,727
Quebec . . . . .	95,193	Windsor . . . . .	38,591

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1921 is given as 4,352,122, against 3,272,947 in 1911.

While the registration of births, marriages and deaths is under provincial control, the statistics for the nine provinces are now by arrangement compiled on a uniform system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following table gives the provisional results for 1926:—

Province	Living Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
Prince Edward Island	1,751	20·1	457	5·3	877	10·1
Nova Scotia . . . .	10,931	20·2	2,852	5·3	6,355	11·8
New Brunswick . .	10,297	25·3	2,923	7·2	4,984	12·2
Quebec . . . . .	82,165	32·1	17,827	7·0	37,251	14·5
Ontario . . . . .	67,482	21·5	23,632	7·5	35,890	11·4
Manitoba . . . . .	14,660	22·9	4,537	7·1	5,335	8·3
Saskatchewan . . .	20,557	25·0	5,443	6·6	6,041	7·4
Alberta . . . . .	14,456	28·8	4,486	7·4	5,159	8·5
British Columbia .	9,906	17·4	4,413	7·8	5,426	9·6
Totals. . . . .	232,205	24·8	66,570	7·1	107,318	11·4

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 years :—

	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
English and Welsh . . . . .	38,143	27,025	20,742	32,572
Irish . . . . .	9,719	9,379	5,993	11,553
Scottish . . . . .	25,057	16,174	10,295	16,728
Total British . . . . .	72,919	53,178	37,030	60,853
The United States . . . . .	20,655	15,914	18,778	20,025
Austrian . . . . .	82	75	75	530
German . . . . .	1,769	2,215	7,356	15,221
Norwegian and Swedish . . . . .	5,960	4,688	2,407	7,960
French and Belgians . . . . .	2,032	1,626	1,561	5,196
Italians . . . . .	6,379	2,349	1,638	3,466
Jews . . . . .	4,255	4,450	3,587	4,863
Russians and Finlanders . . . . .	10,698	9,672	2,542	6,564
Other Nationalities . . . . .	23,811	17,186	21,090	19,813
Total . . . . .	148,560	111,362	96,064	143,961

**Religion.**

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1921:—

Roman Catholics . . . . .	3,389,636	Congregationalists . . . . .	30,730
Presbyterians . . . . .	1,409,407	Greek Church . . . . .	169,832
Anglicans . . . . .	1,407,994	Jews . . . . .	125,197
Methodists . . . . .	1,159,458	Miscellaneous creeds <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	368,686
Baptists . . . . .	421,731	No creed stated . . . . .	19,354
Lutherans . . . . .	286,458		
		Total . . . . .	8,788,483

<sup>1</sup> Including Pagans.

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1921 :—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario . . . . .	576,178	648,883	613,532	685,463	148,634
Quebec . . . . .	2,023,993	121,967	73,748	41,884	9,257
Nova Scotia . . . . .	160,872	85,604	109,860	59,069	86,833
New Brunswick . . . . .	170,531	47,020	41,277	34,872	86,254
Manitoba . . . . .	105,394	121,309	138,201	71,200	13,652
British Columbia . . . . .	63,980	160,978	123,022	64,810	20,158
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	39,312	5,057	25,945	11,408	5,316
Alberta . . . . .	97,432	98,395	120,991	89,723	27,829
Saskatchewan . . . . .	147,342	116,224	162,165	100,851	23,696
The Territories . . . . .	3,849	648	45	18	10
Yukon . . . . .	699	1,582	579	117	85

**Instruction.**

By the British North America Act the Provincial Governments have control in educational matters. In all provinces except Quebec the number of private schools is small, so that elementary and secondary education in Canada is almost entirely State-controlled. In Quebec primary education is

only partly State-controlled. Roman Catholic secondary education is given by independent institutions, mainly consisting of State-subsidised classical colleges for boys and convents for girls. Except for a few independent schools, Protestant education, primary and secondary, is State-controlled. Primary schools—i. e. elementary schools, and in all provinces, except Ontario, continuation schools other than regular secondary schools—are free, and the same is true of secondary education in most provinces. In Quebec (except in certain municipalities) a fee is collected for primary education for every child of school age without reference to school attendance. In the same province Catholic and Protestant schools are under one Department of Public Instruction and are supported by a common system of taxation, but are administered independently. In Alberta, Ontario, and Saskatchewan minority elementary schools, whether Protestant or Catholic, are called Separate Schools, and are under the same provincial administration as majority schools. Secondary education in these three provinces is non-sectarian.

There are 6 State-controlled universities in Canada, and 17 independent of provincial control, making 23 in all, with 4,126 professors, lecturers, etc., and 44,483 students in 1925-26. The 83 colleges in Canada had 20,791 students registered in 1925-26.

Information respecting the State-controlled elementary and secondary schools, exclusive of technical schools in all provinces and including all primary schools in Quebec :—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools <sup>1</sup>	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario . . .	Dec. 31, 1925 Elem. } June 30, 1926 Sec. }	7,527	17,880	677,452	45,655,612
Quebec . . .	June 30, 1925 . . .	7,857	19,122	499,027	28,980,568
Nova Scotia . .	July 31, 1926 . . .	1,768	3,320	112,391	3,570,626
New Brunswick .	June 30, 1926 . . .	1,444	2,525	80,769	2,901,329
Manitoba . . .	June 30, 1926 . . .	1,862	4,067	148,279	8,805,106
British Columbia	June 30, 1926 . . .	1,068	3,396	101,688	7,795,287
P. E. Island . .	June 30, 1926 . . .	471	516	17,324	454,672
Alberta . . .	June 30, 1926 . . .	3,041	5,135	148,245	9,556,877
Saskatchewan . .	June 30, 1926 . . .	4,866	4,864	213,404	14,981,082
Total . . .		20,754	60,925	1,998,579	122,701,259

<sup>1</sup> Where possible the number of school-houses is given, and elsewhere the number of school districts with schools in operation.

In 1926 there were in Canada 1,343 periodical publications, classified as follows: Dailies, 117; tri-weeklies, 7; weeklies, 910; semi-weeklies, 26; monthlies, 234; semi-monthlies, 26; miscellaneous, 30.

### Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.' There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1926 total convictions for indictable offences were 17,448; total convictions for all offences amounted to 196,207.



**Finance.**

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund, *i. e.* general Revenue and Expenditure:—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1923-24	396,837,682	324,813,190
1924-25	346,894,479	318,891,901
1925-26	380,745,506	320,660,479
1926-27	398,695,776	319,548,173

**Consolidated Fund revenue, 1926-27 —**

1926-27	Dollars	1926-27	Dollars
Customs . . . .	141,968,678	War Tax Revenue . .	156,187,484
Excise . . . . .	48,513,100	Various . . . . .	21,475,700
Public works (including canals). . . . .	1,401,635		
Post office . . . .	29,069,169	Total . . . . .	398,695,776

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1928:—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds . . . .	131,597,811	Public Printing and Sta- tionery . . . . .	188,500
Charges of Management . .	917,050	Dominion Lands and Parks	4,080,022
Civil Government . . . .	11,827,027	Soldier Land Settlement .	3,375,000
Administration of Justice.	2,965,200	Soldiers' Civil Re-Estab- lishment . . . . .	7,180,500
Royal Canadian Mounted Police . . . . .	2,049,833	Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,597,292
Penitentiaries . . . . .	1,762,952	National Revenue . . . .	11,208,201
Legislation . . . . .	2,352,166	Railways and Canals— chargeable to Collection of Revenue . . . . .	2,403,467
Agriculture . . . . .	6,440,500	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	1,068,880
Health . . . . .	784,800	Public Works—chargeable to Income . . . . .	13,562,878
Immigration and Coloniza- tion . . . . .	3,080,000	Post Office . . . . .	31,849,059
Pensions . . . . .	38,377,262	Trade and Commerce . .	3,904,260
Superannuation . . . . .	1,471,600	Labour . . . . .	1,404,000
National Defence . . . .	15,914,462		
Railways and Canals— chargeable to Income . .	1,030,198	Total Consolidated Fund	330,547,025
Mail Subsidies and Steam- ship Subventions . . . .	804,075		
Ocean and River Service . .	3,541,840	Railways and Canals— Capital . . . . .	19,680,608
Lighthouse and Coast Ser- vice . . . . .	2,678,120	Public Works—Capital . .	2,090,000
Scientific Institutions . . .	995,570	Public Works—Capital— Marine Department . .	1,721,780
Steamboat Inspection . . .	134,610		
Fisheries . . . . .	1,675,000	Total Capital . . . . .	23,492,388
Subsidies to Provinces . .	12,510,740		
Mines and Geological Survey	604,400	Total . . . . .	354,039,413
Indians . . . . .	3,981,574	Adjustment of War Claims	220,000
Government of the North- west Territories . . . .	415,000		
Government of the Yukon Territory . . . . .	180,000	Grand Total . . . . .	354,259,413

On Dec. 31, 1927, the net debt was 2,281,479,535 dollars.

*Foreign Debts:* The amount of Greek debt outstanding is 7,300,000 dollars; the original Rumanian debt has been funded and with interest

aggregates 23,969,720 dollars. The amount owed Canada by Belgium is 4,528,336 dollars. Italy and France have paid off their loans.

#### PROVINCIAL ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Province	Year Ended	Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Alberta . . . . .	Dec. 31, 1926	11,912,128	11,894,828
British Columbia . .	Mar. 31, 1926	20,608,672	18,280,625
Manitoba . . . . .	Apr. 30, 1926	10,582,587	10,431,652
New Brunswick . . .	Oct. 31, 1926	4,206,853	4,078,775
Nova Scotia . . . . .	Sept. 30, 1925	4,467,484	5,969,544
Ontario . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1926	50,841,043	51,251,781
Quebec . . . . .	June 30, 1926	27,206,835	26,401,481
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1926	832,551	756,114
Saskatchewan . . . .	Apr. 30, 1926	13,317,398	13,212,483
Total . . . . .	—	143,975,001	142,226,783

#### Defence.

'The National Defence Act, 1922,' which came into force January 1, 1923, provides for a Department of National Defence presided over by a Minister who is charged with all matters formerly administered by the Departments of Militia and Defence, Marine and Naval Service, and the Air Board. To advise the Minister a Defence Council has been constituted.

*Militia.*—Canada is organised in 11 military districts, each under a Commander and his District Staff.

The militia of Canada is classified as reserve and active, and the active is sub-divided into permanent and non-permanent forces. The permanent force consists of 15 units of all arms of the service, with an authorised establishment limited to 10,000, but at present the establishment is less than 3,600. The non-permanent active militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine gun, signalling, infantry and other corps. The total establishment of the Canadian non-permanent militia totals 10,240 officers and 112,621 other ranks, organised as follows :—

	Regi- ments	Batteries		Bat- talions	Com- panies	Troops	Detach- ments
		Field	Medium and Heavy				
Cavalry . . . . .	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery . . . . .	—	62	24	—	—	—	—
Infantry . . . . .	—	—	—	123	12	—	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	17	7	—
Signals . . . . .	—	—	—	—	19	7	—
Medical Corps . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Army Service Corps . .	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Officers Training Corps	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Other administrative services	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Total . . . . .	34	62	24	123	106	14	106

In addition to the active militia, there is also the reserve militia, a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organisation. Drill and training is voluntary and entails no expense to the public.

The above organisations are supplemented by numerous cadet corps and rifle associations. The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, provides both a military and a general education for about 150 cadets. The

course extends over four years. Each year there are available for graduates a number of commissions in the Canadian permanent force and in the British army. R.M.C. graduates are given one year's seniority in the British or Indian armies because their course is longer than that given at Woolwich or Sandhurst.

The estimated expenditure for the militia for the year ending March 31, 1928, was 10,195,394 dollars.

*Navy*.—The Royal Canadian Navy was established in 1910, when the cruisers *Nisobe* and *Rainbow* were taken over from the British Government as training ships. They were sold after the war. The Canadian Naval Forces comprise the Royal Canadian Navy, Naval Reserve and Naval Volunteer Reserve, the total strength in 1926 being 210 officers and 1,806 men. The only vessels at present maintained in commission are the destroyers *Patrician* and *Patriot*, and 4 mine-sweeping trawlers. The obsolescent cruiser *Aurora* and two submarines, after having been laid up since July 1922, have been placed on the sale list. There are also several small craft, some armed, used for fisheries protection and patrol duty on the eastern and western coasts and on the Great Lakes. H.M.C. dockyards are at Halifax (specialised as a repair base) and Esquimalt (base of supplies). A training school to accommodate 100 boys and youths is established at Halifax.

The estimates for naval services for 1927-28 were about 1,725,000 dollars.

*Aeronautics*.—In 1919 the Government created a Board for the control of aeronautics. Since then an organisation has been built up for the control of Civil Aviation, the administration of the Canadian Air Force and the conduct of flying operations for other Government Departments.

Under the National Defence Act, 1922, the powers of the Air Board are vested in the Minister of National Defence and the Air Board ceases to exist. The old organisation becomes part of the new Department formed by this Act.

Air Stations have been established at Vancouver, B.C., with a sub-base at Prince Rupert, B.C., High River, Alberta, Winnipeg, Man., Lac du Bonnet, Man., Norway House, Man., Pas, Man., Camp Borden, Ont., the main training base, Dartmouth, N.S., and Ottawa, Ont., the main technical and stores dépôt. Units of the force are stationed at Ottawa (headquarters), Vancouver, High River and Winnipeg.

The repair shops of the Canadian Air Force are at Camp Borden, which is also the principal training base of the Canadian Air Force. The work at the other stations is chiefly in connection with forest fire protection and survey work, reconnaissance and exploration work, transportation of survey parties and Government officials in the remoter parts of the country, photographic work in connection with surveys, fisheries protection patrols, and other similar duties.

The Air Force is organised in one wing and one squadron (Flying Training School) and a Ground School. The establishment is limited to 1,340 officers and 3,215 other ranks. The strength of the permanent service of the Royal Canadian Air Force was, on March 31, 1927, 95 officers and 375 other ranks. The estimated expenditure on the Air Services for 1927-28 was 3,892,233 dollars.

*Royal Canadian Mounted Police*.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is an armed force organised in 10 divisions under a Commissioner; on September 30, 1926, its strength was 53 officers and 910 men.

The duties of the Police are to enforce Dominion Statutes, to assist the other Departments of the Dominion Government, and to enforce the observance of law in the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories and in Indian Reserves and National Parks; when special arrangements are made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, they assist in the enforcement of Provincial statutes and the criminal law.

### Production and Industry.

*Agriculture.*—Canada is largely agricultural, and among her natural resources arable lands stand unrivalled. Present information permits only a rough estimate of their actual extent, but it is believed that about 381 million acres are physically suitable for agriculture. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, ranching and fur farming, are all carried on successfully. The following table shows the estimated agricultural wealth and production for 1926 :—

Values in dollars		Production in dollars	
Land . . . . .	3,316,061,000	Field crops . . . . .	1,121,447,000
Buildings . . . . .	1,832,684,000	Farm Animals . . . . .	153,942,000
Implements and Machinery . . . . .	665,172,000	Dairy Products . . . . .	238,142,000
Live Stock . . . . .	724,655,000	Poultry and eggs . . . . .	78,867,000
Poultry . . . . .	50,971,000	Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	47,718,000
Animals on fur farms . . . . .	10,000,000	Miscellaneous . . . . .	28,059,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>7,817,718,000</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,668,175,000</b>

*Field Crops.*—In 1927, 53,782,965 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, hay and clover, barley and rye. The following are the preliminary estimates of November 11, 1927, for acreage and yield of grain crops for 1927 :—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island . . . . .	29,381	476	162,001	4,455	5,081	120
Nova Scotia . . . . .	6,996	120	111,534	3,714	7,718	217
New Brunswick . . . . .	9,871	157	203,536	5,841	6,387	138
Quebec . . . . .	61,000	1,141	1,782,000	51,856	125,000	3,213
Ontario . . . . .	870,967	21,963	2,689,295	96,815	514,802	16,010
Manitoba . . . . .	2,195,377	81,507	1,544,511	25,465	1,512,457	37,700
Saskatchewan . . . . .	12,979,279	208,966	4,412,556	144,732	925,889	26,295
Alberta . . . . .	6,251,000	178,519	2,248,000	115,233	400,000	14,273
British Columbia . . . . .	53,000	1,438	85,000	4,310	7,200	246
<b>Total Canada . . . . .</b>	<b>22,456,861</b>	<b>444,282</b>	<b>13,238,433</b>	<b>452,421</b>	<b>3,504,534</b>	<b>98,242</b>

	Rye		Flax Seed		Mixed Grains	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island . . . . .	—	—	—	—	21,586	665
Nova Scotia . . . . .	126	3	—	—	4,262	141
New Brunswick . . . . .	359	7	—	—	2,822	73
Quebec . . . . .	12,200	222	2,400	24	117,000	3,475
Ontario . . . . .	72,333	1,807	7,080	67	799,333	23,456
Manitoba . . . . .	136,368	2,462	122,179	1,240	14,400	163
Saskatchewan . . . . .	358,215	7,905	330,875	3,208	31,000	968
Alberta . . . . .	166,547	3,951	12,597	176	15,700	614
British Columbia . . . . .	7,000	153	1,000	20	4,500	153
<b>Total Canada . . . . .</b>	<b>743,138</b>	<b>16,070</b>	<b>475,931</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>1,010,603</b>	<b>34,707</b>

Provinces	Other Grains <sup>1</sup>		Potatoes <sup>1</sup>		Roots <sup>2</sup>	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Cwt.	Acres	1000 Cwt.
Pr. Ed. Island .	3,080	87	34,891	4,602	10,334	2,086
Nova Scotia .	10,050	216	29,452	3,115	14,858	3,272
New Brunswick .	48,297	978	42,744	6,090	12,235	2,589
Quebec .	206,609	4,360	159,000	14,676	34,000	4,940
Ontario .	884,454	7,674	153,468	9,808	107,181	18,503
Manitoba .	17,082	269	29,043	2,368	4,411	428
Saskatchewan .	2,023	39	44,823	3,080	3,587	295
Alberta .	1,471	22	32,551	2,967	8,596	1,107
British Columbia	3,609	81	19,946	1,935	6,780	1,356
Total Canada	677,276	13,726	545,918	48,862	201,782	34,576

	Hay and Clover <sup>1</sup>		Fodder Corn <sup>1</sup>	
	Acres	1000 Tons	Acres	1000 Tons
Prince Edward Island . . . .	251,977	429	756	4
Nova Scotia . . . . .	522,060	844	1,179	10
New Brunswick . . . . .	559,019	813	3,975	38
Quebec . . . . .	4,153,000	5,607	38,000	700
Ontario . . . . .	3,888,722	5,239	367,772	3,497
Manitoba . . . . .	346,729	575	28,716	185
Saskatchewan . . . . .	407,328	570	33,073	96
Alberta . . . . .	278,723	485	50,000	125
British Columbia . . . . .	166,952	354	6,417	66
Total Canada . . . . .	10,069,519	14,916	579,883	4,720

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of August 31.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of 47,494 acres and 449,000 cwt. of sugar beets.

*Live-stock.*—In parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta stock-raising is still carried on as a primary industry, but the live-stock production of the Dominion at large is mainly a subsidiary of mixed farming. The following table shows the numbers of live stock by provinces in 1925 and 1926 (June):—

Provinces.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
Pr. Ed. Island—						
1925 . . . . .	32,752	56,295	56,899	87,219	52,114	941,490
1926 . . . . .	32,357	56,947	57,757	88,437	49,711	808,473
Nova Scotia—						
1925 . . . . .	53,352	137,273	154,699	278,499	44,670	860,225
1926 . . . . .	55,471	146,312	153,572	282,458	45,343	828,173
New Brunswick—						
1925 . . . . .	50,782	111,225	105,263	151,349	60,876	951,063
1926 . . . . .	53,159	116,530	107,982	156,616	71,568	854,621
Quebec—						
1925 . . . . .	345,079	1,121,210	820,848	343,579	784,143	7,029,000
1926 . . . . .	345,935	1,064,470	836,193	352,439	508,706	7,354,000
Ontario—						
1925 . . . . .	644,138	1,232,679	1,576,649	868,526	1,678,595	17,778,581
1926 . . . . .	629,659	1,250,436	1,477,368	996,453	1,738,535	17,693,000

Provinces.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
Manitoba—						
1925 . . .	359,839	233,278	487,472	101,997	298,507	3,890,848
1926 . . .	360,018	267,981	474,918	128,014	336,260	3,943,991
Saskatchewan—						
1925 . . .	1,169,952	496,502	1,002,909	131,859	610,973	7,044,400
1926 . . .	1,195,877	497,572	922,373	133,000	599,601	8,757,008
Alberta—						
1925 . . .	849,939	460,722	1,066,007	236,304	854,902	6,352,717
1926 . . .	834,379	436,505	929,111	253,256	773,690	6,656,622
British Columbia—						
1925 . . .	48,208	80,996	206,532	61,924	41,868	2,385,650
1926 . . .	51,994	84,632	244,596	101,660	45,528	2,750,584
Total Canada—						
1925 . . .	3,554,041	3,680,175	5,477,123	2,755,556	4,426,148	48,133,969
1926 . . .	3,558,849	3,951,335	5,208,815	2,877,303	4,470,771	49,641,472

*Dairying.*—The dairying industry of the Dominion is carried on most extensively in Ontario and Quebec, although there are dairy factories in all of the provinces. The following tables show, by provinces, the distribution and output of dairy factories in 1926:—

Province	Creameries No.	Cheese Factories No.	Combined Butter and Cheese Factories No.	Condensed Milk Factories No.	Total Value of all Products of Dairy Factories
					Dollars
Pr. Ed. Island .	16	14	6	—	1,048,728
Nova Scotia .	27	1	—	1	2,939,770
New Brunswick .	16	20	2	—	1,507,716
Quebec . . .	701	599	276	—	30,471,468
Ontario . . .	251	753	34	22	72,846,386
Manitoba . . .	56	15	2	—	8,424,434
Saskatchewan .	79	8	2	—	7,190,215
Alberta . . .	90	5	9	—	7,817,729
British Columbia	33	3	3	3	5,133,602
Total Canada 1926	1,269	1,418	334	26	137,379,998
„ „ 1925	1,240	1,390	358	24	141,406,623

Province	Creamery Butter		Factory Cheese		Con- densed Products <sup>1</sup>	Sundry Products
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
	lbs.	Dollars	lbs.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Pr. Ed. Island .	1,844,213	651,904	2,002,857	813,702	18,799	61,323
Nova Scotia .	4,789,590	1,775,548	34,440	5,967	430,054	721,301
New Brunswick .	1,413,454	520,195	1,057,234	181,936	—	805,535
Quebec . . .	50,822,339	17,289,177	46,355,360	7,485,561	81,468	5,665,262
Ontario . . .	62,580,133	22,751,345	110,395,853	20,246,194	8,202,033	21,646,114
Manitoba . . .	13,418,680	5,171,138	863,688	161,120	6,478	3,085,692
Saskatchewan .	16,699,136	5,515,349	878,176	69,085	—	1,605,781
Alberta . . .	19,912,463	6,568,280	1,449,933	275,107	5,345	968,997
British Columbia	8,849,276	1,560,454	194,070	66,113	930,879	2,576,156
Total Canada	177,209,237	61,753,390	171,731,631	28,807,841	9,682,606	37,136,161

<sup>1</sup> Comprise condensed, evaporated and sterilised milk, milk powder and casein, etc.

*Fruit Farming.*—Many portions of Canada are admirably adapted for fruit farming, the most renowned being the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, the St. John Valley district of New Brunswick, the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan and other interior valleys of British Columbia. Of orchard fruits apples are most important, and in number of trees and quantity of production greatly exceed all others combined, although peaches, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits are grown in abundance. Extensive vineyards are a prominent feature of the Niagara Peninsula, and the grape production is mainly from this area. The production of apples in 1926 was (in barrels): Nova Scotia 927,370, Ontario 573,600, British Columbia 1,208,500, Quebec 111,600, New Brunswick 30,000; total, 2,851,070 (total 1925, 2,913,768 barrels).

*Miscellaneous.*—The wool-clip of Canada for 1926 was estimated at 17,180,270 lb., valued at 3,780,000 dollars. The production in 1926 of tobacco, which is practically confined to Ontario and Quebec, was estimated at 28,844,000 lb. from 33,356 acres. The total production of eggs (for 1926), 237,080,399 dozens, valued at 66,198,285 dollars, and the 1927 value of maple products 4,934,811 dollars.

*Forestry.*—The total area of land covered by forests is officially estimated at 1,227,000 square miles. Of this less than 40 per cent. is covered with commercial timber. The most important timber areas are in Northern Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia.

The forest products (wood and wood products, unmanufactured) exported to the United Kingdom in 1926-27 amounted in value to 8,065,759 dollars, out of a total export value of 107,855,430 dollars. In 1926-27 the value of manufactured wood and paper exports was 175,237,502 dollars. The greater part of the export goes to the United States, which took more than 86 per cent. of the exportable surplus in 1926-27. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

*Fisheries.*—In addition to an immense salt-water fishing area Canada has 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast take cod, haddock, hake, pollack, and halibut. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but an important halibut fishery is also carried on. The inland lake fisheries yield whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh-water herring. In the calendar year 1926 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc. (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 56,537,766 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1925 was 47,942,131 dollars, and 56,360,633 dollars in 1926. The principal kinds of fish marketed in 1926 were: salmon, 19,614,239 dollars; halibut, 4,935,472 dollars; lobsters, 5,883,672 dollars; codfish, 6,995,283 dollars; herrings, 3,238,919 dollars; haddock, 1,754,846 dollars; sardines, 1,175,268 dollars; whitefish, 2,167,865 dollars; trout, 1,051,196 dollars; pickerel, 1,385,856 dollars; pilchards, 1,256,721 dollars; smelts, 1,174,185 dollars. The exports in 1926-27 were valued at 31,253,450 dollars (dry-salted codfish, 4,769,436 dollars; canned lobsters, 3,668,954 dollars; fresh lobsters, 1,392,310 dollars; canned salmon, 9,717,353 dollars). The number of persons employed in 1926 was 75,238, including those in shore work and canneries. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1926 was 838.

*Mining.*—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce in 1927 was 241,773,000 dollars, and in 1926 241,140,234 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1925 and 1926 were as follows:—

Product	1926		1927	
	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Metallics—</b>		<b>Dollars</b>		<b>Dollars</b>
Gold . . . . . ozs.	1,784,864	86,141,891	1,825,421	87,731,080
Silver . . . . . ozs.	22,371,924	13,934,085	22,210,936	12,488,000
Nickel . . . . . lbs.	65,714,294	14,374,163	66,435,799	15,105,361
Copper . . . . . lbs.	132,345,152	17,386,867	140,228,717	—
Lead . . . . . lbs.	284,120,946	19,262,242	308,742,826	16,456,877
Zinc . . . . . lbs.	161,897,466	11,996,601	160,108,890	—
Other Metals . . . . .	—	2,853,893	—	—
<b>Total (all items) .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>115,949,692</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>112,238,100</b>
<b>Coal and other Non-Metals—</b>				
Coal . . . . . tons	16,478,131	59,875,004	16,722,126	60,258,900
Asbestos . . . . . tons	279,403	10,099,423	272,923	10,425,539
Natural gas . . . m. cu. ft.	19,208,209	7,557,174	21,910,000	8,819,000
Gypsum . . . . . tons	833,728	2,770,813	890,000	2,850,000
Petroleum, crude . brls.	364,444	1,311,665	495,000	1,583,000
Salt . . . . . tons	262,547	1,480,149	250,000	1,500,000
Other Non-Metals . . . .	—	2,145,826	—	2,098,461
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>85,340,144</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>87,534,900</b>
<b>Structural Materials and Clay Products—</b>				
Cement . . . . . brls.	8,707,021	13,013,283	9,976,005	14,658,000
Bricks and other clay products .	—	10,357,323	—	10,450,000
Lime . . . . . bush.	11,825,736	3,781,484	—	3,070,000
Stone, sand and gravel . tons	21,491,311	12,807,808	—	12,922,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>39,959,398</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>42,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total (all items) .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>241,149,234</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>241,773,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The metals copper, lead, and silver, are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the furnace. Non-metallic products are valued at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

The following table shows the value of the mineral production of Canada in 1925 and 1926, by Provinces:—

Provinces	1925	1926	Provinces	1925	1926
	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Dollars</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Dollars</b>
Ontario . . . . .	87,980,486	85,364,931	Manitoba . . . . .	2,276,759	3,127,801
British Columbia .	64,485,242	66,185,780	New Brunswick .	1,743,858	1,784,791
Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup> . . .	17,625,612	28,792,898	Saskatchewan . .	1,076,892	1,146,214
Quebec . . . . .	24,234,527	25,570,760			
Alberta . . . . .	25,313,866	26,962,843	<b>Total</b>	<b>223,583,383</b>	<b>241,245,898</b>
Yukon Territory . .	1,791,641	—			

<sup>1</sup> Includes small production from Prince Edward Island in 1925.

*Manufactures.*—The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital, the number of employees, and the amount of their salaries and



wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1925, in various groups of industries:—

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.		Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries and Wages.		
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Vegetable products . . . . .	4,558	489,470,764	72,035	72,796,657	404,684,887	632,211,264
Animal products . . . . .	4,892	210,015,488	63,075	55,285,458	815,914,684	431,778,163
Textiles and Textile products . . . . .	1,040	805,776,409	94,531	81,573,988	193,233,560	337,188,654
Wood & Paper . . . . .	6,652	907,204,580	127,859	148,457,748	246,551,501	557,194,453
Iron and its products . . . . .	1,075	567,912,477	90,125	117,642,470	206,337,132	411,878,640
Non-ferrous metals and products . . . . .	378	181,600,227	27,735	35,713,903	74,068,260	159,770,026
Non-metallic mineral products . . . . .	1,191	289,823,825	24,408	29,892,659	65,278,752	144,248,592
Chemicals and allied products . . . . .	510	126,483,348	13,951	17,460,157	56,299,219	112,906,746
Miscellaneous industries . . . . .	1,435	830,002,963	20,846	37,183,131	25,292,323	161,868,747
Totals . . . . .	22,331	3,808,289,981	544,225	576,015,171	1,587,665,408	2,948,545,315

*Water-power.*—Water-power resources of Canada have been placed at 18,255,316 h.p. on the basis of 80 per cent. installed efficiency and for conditions of ordinary minimum river flow.

*The Fur Trade.*—In 1925–26 (year ended June 30), 3,686,148 pelts valued at 15,072,244 dollars, were taken. Exports in 1926–27 were valued at 20,608,687 dollars, imports at 13,865,124 dollars. Fur auctions are now held on a large scale at Montreal and Winnipeg. The more important animals raised on fur farms are fox, muskrat, beaver, mink, marten, coyote, karakul sheep, and skunk. The value of animals and pelts sold from the farms during the year 1925 was 3,652,633 dollars. There were in 1925, 2,130 fox farms and 153 other fur farms in Canada.

### Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies; the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c., being reduced, but alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines, tobacco, and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction.

Exports and imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion (merchandise only):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars
1922-23	945,295,837	802,579,244
1923-24	1,058,763,297	893,346,867
1924-25	1,081,361,643	796,932,537
1925-26	1,328,700,137	927,328,732
1926-27	1,267,573,142	1,080,892,505

For year ending Dec. 31, 1927, exports amounted to 1,238,783,104 dollars, and imports, 1,087,116,891 dollars.

## Commerce by principal countries:—

Exports, <sup>1</sup> Domestic and Foreign, to	1925-26	1926-27	Imports <sup>1</sup> entered for Consumption, from	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
United Kingdom . . . . .	509,266	448,022	United Kingdom . . . . .	163,781	168,341
United States . . . . .	485,952	470,332	United States . . . . .	609,720	687,708
Japan . . . . .	34,703	29,948	British West Indies . . . . .	9,972	13,859
France . . . . .	14,051	15,803	British East Indies . . . . .	16,927	13,291
Belgium . . . . .	22,893	21,401	France . . . . .	19,152	23,990
Italy . . . . .	12,802	22,824	Cuba . . . . .	11,063	8,077
Netherlands . . . . .	23,764	26,446	Switzerland . . . . .	7,463	9,492
Germany . . . . .	30,703	34,008	Japan . . . . .	9,564	11,170
British West Indies . . . . .	13,461	13,719	British Guiana . . . . .	4,503	4,592
Newfoundland . . . . .	11,656	11,594	Belgium . . . . .	6,953	9,963
New Zealand . . . . .	16,580	13,554	Netherlands . . . . .	6,865	7,691
Greece . . . . .	3,710	6,023	Peru . . . . .	5,700	5,983
British South Africa . . . . .	9,087	8,391	Mexico . . . . .	3,684	2,373
Cuba . . . . .	8,536	6,329	Argentine Republic . . . . .	3,454	5,657
Argentine Republic . . . . .	12,640	13,102	Germany . . . . .	9,987	15,025
Mexico . . . . .	3,008	2,784	New Zealand . . . . .	2,725	4,577
British East Indies . . . . .	11,627	13,164	Newfoundland . . . . .	1,615	1,840
British Guiana . . . . .	2,312	2,450	Australia . . . . .	3,042	6,296
Russia . . . . .	3,788	2,407	China . . . . .	2,548	5,042
Australia . . . . .	15,418	18,975			
China . . . . .	24,479	13,520			

<sup>1</sup> Excluding coin and bullion.

## Leading imports into Canada in Fiscal year 1925-26:—

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tar	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grains, flours and kindred products . . . . .	5,208,532	487,301	350,416	9,229,072	15,275,321
Tea . . . . .	1,178,161	11,000,885	—	—	12,188,046
Sugar, Molasses, &c. . . . .	20,396,086	13,882,230	114,894	2,200,743	36,598,953
Fruits . . . . .	12,906,562	476,648	132,620	13,797,840	27,313,170
Nuts . . . . .	2,765,631	226,573	1,354,628	175,657	4,522,489
Meats . . . . .	4,733,840	202,521	181,526	—	5,117,887
Spirits and wines, potable . . . . .	20,949,921	1,992,255	2,311,897	—	25,254,073
Tobacco and manufactures . . . . .	1,213,694	—	—	6,311,782	7,525,476
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf. . . . .	1,818,174	10,146,686	172,118	4,750,215	16,887,193
Wool, raw . . . . .	—	—	—	5,658,413	5,658,413
Wool, and manuf. of (Total) . . . . .	9,954,952	2,990,934	20,697,504	8,392,792	46,036,182
Cotton and manuf. (Total) . . . . .	12,610,162	15,030,338	2,337,502	32,496,877	62,474,874
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed . . . . .	—	—	—	28,858,520	28,858,520
Silk, and manuf. . . . .	5,596,552	1,926,155	14,815,274	3,703,832	25,541,363
Iron, Steel, and manuf. . . . .	142,339,056	14,476,103	1,890,465	22,491,176	181,196,800
Coal and coal products . . . . .	28,585,462	246,309	—	34,872,419	63,654,190
Glass, and manuf. . . . .	4,329,487	1,308,080	1,579,278	81,234	7,298,029
Paper, all kinds, not printed . . . . .	7,386,102	1,064,641	632,968	320,032	9,403,738
Hides and skins, except fur . . . . .	—	—	—	9,329,543	9,329,543
Leather, and manuf. . . . .	5,171,279	1,893,947	452,771	—	7,517,997
Furs, and manuf. . . . .	773,510	85,459	696,111	9,100,423	10,660,503
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap, paint and explosives) . . . . .	11,913,959	2,618,768	858,367	13,013,182	28,404,276
Books and printed matter . . . . .	6,188,625	1,156,013	185,989	4,618,178	12,148,805
Oils, vegetable, not for food . . . . .	887,934	328,085	150,400	7,424,987	8,797,956
Petroleum and its products . . . . .	11,530,967	54,153	4,032	31,414,653	46,059,810
Wood, mfd. (including pulp) . . . . .	6,718,247	420,163	270,459	987,992	8,376,861
Wood, unmd. and partly mfd. . . . .	835,384	3,413	3,864	9,580,531	10,473,692

Value of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousands of dollars :—

Years ended March 31	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Agricultural products (except chemicals, fibres and wood) . . . . .	407,760	430,932	443,290	606,059	574,994
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) . . . . .	135,842	140,423	163,031	190,975	167,292
Fibres, textiles and textile products . . . . .	7,851	8,055	9,712	8,940	7,666
Wood, wood products and paper . . . . .	228,756	273,355	253,610	278,675	284,120
Iron and its products . . . . .	51,138	66,970	57,406	74,735	74,285
Non-ferrous metals, and their products . . . . .	44,358	65,911	90,371	97,476	80,639
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals) . . . . .	27,647	26,776	20,729	24,560	28,510
Chemical and allied products . . . . .	14,047	15,560	16,310	17,498	16,574
All other commodities . . . . .	14,053	17,363	14,699	16,428	18,077
Total Canadian produce (merchandise)	921,451	1,045,351	1,060,067	1,315,356	1,252,157

Principal exports (Canadian Produce) for year ended March 31, 1927 :—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese . . . . .	24,956,179	Flax seed . . . . .	5,371,830
Animals, living . . . . .	18,082,832	Coal . . . . .	7,187,000
Bacon and Hams, &c. . . . .	19,117,097	Gold-bearing quartz . . . . .	6,854,842
Butter . . . . .	3,351,589	Nickel . . . . .	12,021,190
Wheat . . . . .	353,094,940	Copper . . . . .	14,917,456
Wheat flour . . . . .	68,720,334	Silver, ore and bullion . . . . .	12,976,334
Fruits . . . . .	6,315,217	Furs and manufactures of . . . . .	20,608,687
Oats . . . . .	8,593,755	Hides and skins . . . . .	7,058,760
Rye . . . . .	6,050,140	Iron and manufactures of . . . . .	74,284,824
Beef, fresh . . . . .	2,638,227	Agricultural Implements . . . . .	17,412,947
Oddfish, dried . . . . .	4,769,436	Paper & manufactures of . . . . .	123,222,734
Salmon, canned . . . . .	9,717,353	Wood, unmanufactured . . . . .	107,855,480
Lobsters, canned . . . . .	3,663,954	Wood pulp . . . . .	49,887,739
Vegetables . . . . .	12,340,934	Vehicles . . . . .	86,816,445
Sugar and its products . . . . .	16,768,728	Rubber and manufacts. of . . . . .	26,695,503

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1927 in thousands of dollars :—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Van-couver
Imports . . . . .	212,901	228,016	16,303	15,509	21,339	13,397	69,391
Exports <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	215,969	1,142	35,565	17,822	78,796	—	116,570

<sup>1</sup> All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit,' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada.

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, excluding bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns).

	Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1923-24	361,160,302	158,586,690	1925-26	509,266,143	163,781,210
1924-25	397,175,597	151,100,822	1926-27	448,022,334	163,941,052

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada . . . . .	£ 53,880,461	£ 65,899,590	£ 70,585,661	£ 64,048,440	£ 55,186,615
Exports to Canada :					
British produce . . . . .	27,557,591	28,132,476	27,553,090	26,374,171	29,258,811
Foreign and Colonial produce . . . . .	2,748,748	2,449,915	3,181,432	2,366,822	2,110,614

The chief imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from Canada in recent years were (British returns) :—

Articles imported.	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Cheese . . . . .	5,284	4,652	6,720	4,657
Eggs . . . . .	324	247	217	134
Salmon, canned . . . . .	614	1,084	1,187	661
Apples, raw . . . . .	1,780	1,864	1,662	1,504
Lard . . . . .	704	954	1,157	947
Milk, condensed . . . . .	99	150	108	147
Wheat . . . . .	15,200	23,316	20,429	23,328
Barley . . . . .	1,126	1,508	1,546	592
Oats . . . . .	1,332	1,281	1,331	786
Rye . . . . .	108	172	216	84
Wheatmeal and flour . . . . .	3,980	4,004	3,884	4,707
Beef . . . . .	178	166	359	204
Bacon . . . . .	3,847	5,484	6,844	5,009
Skins and furs (undressed) . . . . .	1,284	1,211	855	1,435
Pulp of wood . . . . .	1,234	454	559	760
Wood and timber (unmanf.) . . . . .	3,487	3,400	3,512	2,384
Leather . . . . .	251	347	232	235
Iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	191	165	210	184
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	552	591	882	1,153
Motor Cars and Parts . . . . .	1,967	1,173	1,138	671

The chief exports of British produce to Canada were :—

Articles exported	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Spirits . . . . .	1,250	1,633	1,395	1,367
Coal . . . . .	509	538	985	275
Vegetable oils . . . . .	76	55	43	70
Apparel (incl. hats and boots) . . . . .	1,760	1,634	1,627	1,718
Cotton yarns . . . . .	314	265	250	195
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	3,638	3,706	3,181	2,712
Earthenware and glassware . . . . .	1,102	1,011	1,094	1,089
Leather and manufactures . . . . .	317	251	233	249
Machinery . . . . .	955	808	1,220	1,171
Iron and steel, and manuf. . . . .	2,427	2,521	2,216	1,698
Silk manufactures . . . . .	187	176	150	171
Linen manufactures . . . . .	943	1,214	1,050	1,140
Jute manufactures . . . . .	295	367	431	397
Wool tops . . . . .	721	624	617	757
Woollen yarns . . . . .	752	691	705	748
Woollen goods . . . . .	5,608	5,230	4,397	5,014

### Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1925, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,624 steamers and 3,279 other vessels; total, 7,913;

total net tonnage, 1,283,033. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year ending March 31, 1926, were as follows:—

Vessels	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian . . . . .	3,830	5,075,577	9,076	4,801,477
British . . . . .	3,250	9,025,869	2,265	8,724,198
Foreign . . . . .	9,105	9,046,274	9,012	9,292,601
Total . . . . .	21,185	23,197,720	21,353	22,817,276
Coasting:				
British and Canadian . . . .	87,897	41,091,839	87,116	40,578,873
Foreign . . . . .	796	678,641	762	548,302
Total . . . . .	88,693	41,770,480	87,878	41,117,175

During the fiscal year 1926, the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 16,104 of 13,445,974 tons; United States, 36,992 of 16,145,857 tons.

During the fiscal year 1925, 232 vessels, with a tonnage of 36,147 tons, were built in Canadian shipyards.

### Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to March 31, 1927, 175,812,316 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone (capital expenditure). In 1926, 31,508 vessels, of 17,687,351 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 197,561 passengers and 13,477,663 tons of freight, chiefly grain, lumber, iron ore and coal.

On January 11, 1909, a treaty was signed at Washington between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Dominion, and three appointed by the President of the United States. This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, has jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters. Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz., (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation.

The total single track mileage of steam railways in Canada on December 31, 1926, was 40,353. The total mileage, including second track, yard track and sidings was 54,280.

The lines built or acquired by the Canadian Government are now consolidated in one system, known as the Canadian National Railways, covering about one-half of the single track mileage, including two transcontinental lines with termini in Canada at Halifax, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and the Grand Trunk with termini at Portland, Maine, U.S.A., and Chicago.

New lines, mileage 4,512 at an estimated cost of 18,550,000 dollars are scheduled to be completed by Aug. 31, 1930.

The mileage in private ownership is mainly that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14,004 in 1926. The main line of this road from Vancouver, B.C., to St John, New Brunswick, is 3,867 miles.

Statistics of the Canadian steam railways for 1926: passengers, 41·7

millions; freight, 122·5 million short tons; gross receipts, 493,599,754 dollars; working expenses, 389,503,452 dollars; net receipts, 104,096,301 dollars; capital liability, 3,560,948,932 dollars.

Electric railways in 1926, 65, mileage 1,668; passengers during the year, 748,710,836; tons of freight carried, 3,493,457. The gross earnings in 1926 reached an aggregate of 51,723,199 dollars. Operating expenses amounted to 36,453,709 dollars. Paid-up capital, 215,808,520 dollars.

On March 31, 1926, there were 12,439 post offices. Net revenue, 31,624,464 dollars; expenditure, 30,499,686 dollars. At the end of the fiscal year 1926 there were 3,800 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 200,731 boxes.

Money order offices on March 31, 1926, 5,706; orders issued (1925-26), 14,784,230, value 177,840,231 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,008,999 dollars in the fiscal year 1927.

There were 52,961 miles (10,722 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1926, and 305,933 miles of wire (including 14,020 miles of Government lines), with 4,801 offices; 3,048,647 miles of telephone wire on December 31, 1925, and 1,144,095 telephones (12·22 per 100 population).

*Wireless Telegraphy.*—On March 31, 1927, there were 216,669 stations in operation, including 215,650 private receiving stations. The Glace Bay-Louisburg station provides transatlantic service, while a new transatlantic beam-service station was opened in Oct. 1926 at Drummondville-Yamachiche.

### Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points, on all chartered banks. On December 31, 1926, there were 11 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 3,770 branches. The following are some particulars (in dollars) of the banks for 1926, the figures being an average of the twelve monthly returns: capital paid up, 116,638,254; notes in circulation, 168,885,995; total on deposit, 2,277,192,043; liabilities to the public, 2,604,601,786; assets, 2,864,019,213; percentage of liabilities to assets, 90·93.

In addition to the capital there was in 1926 the sum of 125,441,700 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

Bank debits in the clearing house centre of Canada for 1926 amounted to 30,858,034,016 dollars, against 28,126,060,756 dollars in 1925. Of the transactions of 1926, Montreal had nearly 30 per cent., Toronto 27 per cent., Winnipeg 13 per cent., Ottawa 6·1 per cent., and Vancouver 5·1 per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also Government savings-banks, under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces. The post-office savings-banks had on Aug. 31, 1927, 22,445,456 dollars, and the Government savings-banks, 8,342,584 dollars on deposit.

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted on Aug. 31, 1927, to 69,943,254 dollars.

### Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The denominations of money in the currency of Canada are dollars, cents and mills. The cent is one-hundredth part of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth part of a cent. A five-cent nickel coin has been issued. The standard of fineness for gold coins is nine-tenths fine, and British and United States gold coins are legal tender. The privilege of issuing notes

is restricted to the Dominion Government and the chartered banks. The legal equivalent of the British sovereign is 4'86 $\frac{2}{3}$  dollars.

The Dominion Government issues Dominion notes, which are legal tender, in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and certain other larger denominations used chiefly in clearing-house transactions between banks. They may be issued in any amount. Prior to the war, the security behind Dominion notes consisted of 25 per cent. gold for the first fifty million dollars of such notes and dollar for dollar in gold for amounts in excess of fifty million. They were redeemable in gold. The war necessitated the suspension of redemption in gold, and by special legislation the Government was given power to issue Dominion notes to the banks upon the pledge of satisfactory securities and interest at not less than 5 per cent. per annum was charged the banks. At the same time banknotes were made legal tender, and an issue of twenty-six million dollars of Dominion notes without security as formerly prescribed by law, largely to implement railway guarantees, was legalised. Redemption in gold was resumed on July 1, 1925.

Dominion notes in circulation on Aug. 31, 1927, amounted to 186,253,766 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, and an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag. Coinage for Newfoundland was struck at the Mint in 1917 and 1918.

In 1926 coin was struck at the Ottawa Mint to the value of 21,459 dollars nickel, and 46,679 dollars bronze. No gold or silver was struck. Coin issued: bronze, 28,200 dollars; nickel, 168,500 dollars.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel; but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Canada

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Official publications are issued by the several Government departments and branches concerned.

Atlas of Canada. Ottawa, 1915.

Canada: National Resources and Commerce. Ottawa, 1924.

Census of Canada. Decennial.

The Canada Year Book—official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion.

Report on Financial, Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Canada, 1922. London, 1922.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Ami (H. M.), North America. Vol. I, Canada and Newfoundland. Second edition revised. London, 1915.

Arnott (R. J.), Canada To-day, 1926. Toronto.

Baedeker (Karl), The Dominion of Canada. Fourth revised and augmented edition. London, 1922.

Baker (W. K.), In the Heart of Canada. London, 1925.

Borden (Sir R. L.), Canadian Constitutional Studies. London, 1922.

Bourinot (Sir J. G.), Canada. London, 1922.

Bracq (J. C.), The evolution of French Canada. London, 1924.

Bryce (Viscount), Canada: An Actual Democracy. New York, 1921.—Modern Democracies. New York, 1921.

Canada and its Provinces. 23 volumes. Toronto, 1914.

Canadian Almanac. Toronto.

Chapais (Thomas), Cours d'histoire du Canada. Quebec, 1921.

Commercial and Financial Review. Annual. Montreal.

- Coupland* (R.), *The Quebec Act: a Study in Statesmanship*. Oxford, 1925.
- Egerton* (H. E.), *Historical Geography of the British Dominions*. Vol. V.: 'Canada'. Oxford, 1923.
- Farris* (G. T.), *Seeing Canada*. London, 1925.
- Fitzpatrick* (F. J. B.), *Sergeant 331: Personal Recollections of a Member of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police from 1879-1885*. New York, 1921.
- Freeman* (L. R.), *Down the Columbia*. London, 1922.
- Hale* (K.), *Canadian Houses of Romance*. London, 1927.
- Hayward* (V.), *Romantic Canada*. Toronto, 1923.
- Heaton's Annual*. Toronto.
- Hopkins* (J. C.), *Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs*. Toronto, 1901-1925.
- Innes* (H. A.), *History of the Canadian Pacific Railway*. Toronto, 1923.
- Kennedy* (W. P. M.), *Documents of the Canadian Constitution, 1759-1915*. Toronto, 1918.—*The Nature of Canadian Federalism*. Toronto, 1921. *The Constitution of Canada*. Oxford, 1923.—*Social and Economic Conditions in the Dominion of Canada*. Philadelphia, 1923.
- Macbeth* (R. G.), *Policing the Plains, being the Real Life Record of the Famous Northwest Mounted Police*. Toronto, 1921.
- Mackay* (R. A.), *The Unreformed Senate of Canada*. Oxford and London, 1926.
- Markham* (Sir Clemens R.), *The Lands of Silence: A History of Arctic and Antarctic Exploration*. Cambridge, 1921.
- Newbiggin* (M.), *Canada: The Great River, the Lands and the Men*. London, 1927.
- Parleman* (F.), *Pioneers of France in the New World.—The Jesuits in North America.—The Old Régime.—Frontenac.—The Discovery of the Great West.—A Half-Century of Conflict.—Montcalm and Wolfe.—The Conspiracy of Pontiac*.
- Rey* (J. E.), *The New Canada*. London, 1926.
- Riddell* (W. R.), *The Canadian Constitution in Form and in Fact*. New York and London, 1924.
- Ross* (A. H. D.), *Ottawa, Past and Present*. Toronto, 1927.
- Schooling* (Sir William), *The Hudson's Bay Company, 1670-1920*. London, 1920.
- Skelton* (V. D.), *Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier*. Toronto, 1921.
- Stefansson* (Vilhjalmur), *The Friendly Arctic, the Story of Five Years in Polar Regions*. New York, 1921.—*The North-West Course of Empire*. Toronto, 1922.—*Hunters of the North*. New York, 1923.
- Wrong* (G. M.), *The United States and Canada: A Political Study*. New York and Cincinnati, 1921.—*The Federation of Canada, 1667-1917* (by G. M. Wrong and others). Toronto, 1917.

## CANADIAN PROVINCES.

### ALBERTA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and amending Acts; also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 16 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Woman suffrage has been established in the province.

There are 59 members in the Legislature (1927)—43 United Farmers of Alberta, 7 Liberals, 6 Labour, 4 Conservatives.



*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honour Dr. W. Egbert.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

*Premier and Provincial Secretary.*—Hon. John E. Brownlee.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. J. F. Lymburn.

*Minister of Agriculture and Public Health.*—Hon. Geo. Hoadley.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. O. L. McPherson.

*Minister of Railways and Telephones.*—Hon. Vernon W. Smith.

*Minister of Education.*—Hon. Perrin E. Baker.

*Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer.*—Hon. Richard Gavin Reid.

*Minister Without Portfolio.*—Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlbly.

*Agent General in London.*—Herbert Greenfield, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

**Local Government.**—Municipal Districts, formerly known as Local Improvement Districts, comprise the area within the limits of nine townships, *i.e.* 18 miles square (324 square miles), or as near to this as natural features will allow. Each Municipal District is a body corporate and governed in most cases by an elected council of six members, the chairman of whom is called the Reeve. The councillors are elected by a vote of all persons who are assessed for property within the Municipal District, together with the vote of the wife, husband, son, daughter, father or mother of such assessed persons, provided these relatives reside on the land of the assessed person.

Towns operate under the Town Act, 1927, except one which carries on under special charter. Villages are erected by Order of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and are governed by the Village Act. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. These must be twenty-one years of age, and assessed for property of the value of one hundred dollars and upwards. The village council consists of three members elected annually, the Chairman being Mayor of the village.

There are six cities in Alberta, namely: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer and Medicine Hat. These cities operate under special charters granted by the North-West Territorial Assembly, and later confirmed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta. The governing body consists of a Mayor and a council of from six to ten members, according to the size of the city.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 252,925 sq. miles being land area and 2,360 sq. miles water area. The population (1926), 607,584; in 1921, 588,454, in 1916, 496,525; in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 73,022. In 1921 the rural population numbered 365,550 (54,489 in 1901), and the urban 222,904 (18,533 in 1901). There were 8,745 Indians in 1921, or 1.49 per cent. of the total population. Population of the principal cities (1921):—Calgary, 63,305 (1926, 65,513); Edmonton, 58,821 (1926, 65,163); Lethbridge, 11,097 (1926, 10,893); Medicine Hat, 9,634 (1926, 9,536); Red Deer, 2,328 (1926, 2,006); Wetaskiwin, 2,061 (1926, 1884).

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1922 . . .	16,240	4,273	5,268	10,972
1923 . . .	15,153	4,417	4,843	10,310
1924 . . .	14,244	4,077	4,661	9,583
1925 . . .	14,564	4,271	4,449	10,115
1926 . . .	14,455	4,498	5,156	9,299

**Instruction.**—Schools of all grades are included under the term of public school. The same boards of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants, which are distributed to encourage elementary, secondary, and technical education and agricultural training. In 1925-26 there were 3,393 school districts, 65 being consolidated schools and 5 being rural high schools, with 150,526 pupils. There were also at private schools 2,281, and at business colleges 2,739 pupils. There are Normal schools at Calgary and Camrose for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1925-26 was 727. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had, in 1925-26, 1,350 students.

**Justice and Crime.**—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Supreme Court, consisting of two divisions, the appellate and trial divisions. The judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and hold office for life unless impeached by Parliament. There are also minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to 600 dollars. By the Small Debts Act of 1918 Justices have jurisdiction over matters up to 50 dollars. There are also Juvenile Courts having power to try boys and girls under 16 years of age.

The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

**Finance.**—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources :—(1) Dominion subsidies ; (2) School lands ; and (3) Provincial sources.

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	9,824,890	10,419,146	10,500,627	11,531,026	11,912,128
Expenditure . .	11,235,192	10,990,830	11,127,468	11,343,006	11,894,327

The gross bonded debt of the province, 1926, amounted to 86,894,665 dollars. Of this amount 28,723,314 dollars represent assets which are self-supporting. There are other revenue producing but not self-sustaining assets amounting to over 7,000,000 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—Alberta is at present pre-eminently an agricultural province. Within the present surveyed area of the province, which comprises about 85,000,000 acres, there are about 60,000,000 acres which may be classed as lands capable of agricultural development. Up to the present, however, little more than one-sixth of this area has been brought under cultivation.

For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock, *see* under Canada above.

Grain elevators (1926-27), 1,078, with a capacity of 40,983,000 bushels.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons, 80,000 million being lignite. The output in 1926 was 6,508,908 tons. Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities. In 1926, 10,418,697 cubic feet, valued at 3,041,100 dollars, was produced. High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in some places. In 1926, 217,088 barrels of crude petroleum were produced, valued at 906,968 dollars. Large deposits of bituminous sand containing on an average 15 to 18 per cent. bitumen are situated in the

McMurray district in northern Alberta. Value of total mineral production in 1926, 26,681,641 dollars.

Alberta has 12,072,960 acres of forest reserves. Lumber cut in 1925 was 41,766,000 ft. B.M.

The lakes of the province abound in whitefish, pickerel, pike and trout, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. In 1925 the number of men engaged was 914; value of fish marketed, 1925, 458,504 dollars.

Manufacturing in the province: Flour, oatmeal, cement, and linseed oil mills, pork and beef packing houses, clay, brass and iron, glass, wood, biscuit and macaroni factories, large railway repair shops and oil refineries.

Statistics of manufactures for 1924: number of industrial establishments, 739; capital, 67,565,979 dollars; number of employees, 8,150; salaries and wages, 10,709,140 dollars; cost of materials, 39,102,975 dollars; value of products, 65,245,361 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, live-stock, meat and meat products, wool, fish, butter, eggs, mining and timber products.

Length of railway lines 5,061 miles in 1926. Alberta's modern telephone system is owned and operated by the Provincial Government except in the cities of Banff and Edmonton. Automatic exchanges are operated at Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. 187,584 miles of wire serve 285 exchanges and 283 toll stations. There are 57,250 rural and urban subscribers, and first-class long distance service is available to all points in the Province as well as every other Province in the Dominion and every State in the Union.

### Books of Reference.

Official Publications of the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Provincial Secretary, Public Works, Municipal Affairs, Railways and Telephones, Estimates, Public Accounts, Public Health, Police, Public Utility Commissioners, Workmen's Compensation Board, Superintendent Neglected Children, Insurance, Scientific and Industrial Research Council. (All of these may be obtained free upon application.)

Sixth Census of Canada 1926. Alberta.

Alberta: Charts of Progress, Booklets by Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

Blue (J.), History of Alberta. Chicago, 1924.

MacRae (A. O.), History of the Province of Alberta. Calgary, 1912.

Short (A.) and Doughty (A. G.), Canada and its Provinces: The Prairie Provinces. Toronto, 1914.

Thwaite (L.), Alberta. London, 1912.

See also under Canada.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Constitution and Government.**—British Columbia (then known as New Caledonia) and Vancouver Island originally formed part of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession. In 1849 Vancouver, and in 1858 British Columbia, were constituted Crown Colonies, and in 1866 the two Colonies were united. On July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 6 members in the Senate, and 14 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of 48 members on the system of executive administration known as a "responsible government." The Assembly is elected for five

years, every adult, male or female (British subjects), having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honour Robert R. Bruce (1926).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

*Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Education, Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries.*—Hon. J. D. Maclean, M.D., C.M.

*Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries.*—Hon. Wm. Sloan.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. E. D. Barrow.

*Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways.*—Hon. W. H. Sutherland.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.*—Hon. A. M. Manson.

*Minister of Lands.*—Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

*Agent-General in London.*—F. A. Pauline, British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

**Area and Population.**—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area, according to the census of 1921, of 355,855 square miles, of which 353,416 square miles are land area, and 2,439 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. It lies between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north.

The subdivisions of the Province are as follows: Kootenays, east and west, 26,346 square miles; Yale, 10,462; Lillooet, 16,100; Vancouver and Westminster, 7,066; Cariboo, 148,594; Steena, 123,896; Vancouver Island and Comox, 20,952.

The last census (1921) places the population at 524,582; in 1911 the population was 392,480; and in 1901 it was 178,657. Census Bureau estimate (1927), 575,000.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital), population, (1921), 38,727; Vancouver, 117,217. New Westminster, 14,495; Nanaimo, 9,088; North Vancouver, 7,652; Nelson, 5,230; Prince Rupert, 6,393.

The movement of the population for five years was as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1922	10,884	3,709	4,748	6,086
1923	10,777	3,856	4,906	5,871
1924	11,252	3,945	4,823	6,429
1925	11,604	4,182	4,812	6,792
1926	9,906 <sup>1</sup>	4,413	5,426	4,480

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

**Instruction.**—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. Attendance is compulsory from the age of seven to fifteen. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council.

There were 73 high schools, with 11,779 enrolled pupils and 401 teachers in 1926. The number of elementary schools was 989, with 2,995 teachers and 89,909 pupils. The Provincial University was founded by Act in 1908. It began operations as a teaching institution in 1914, and in 1926-27 there were 1,564 students, with 175 more at Victoria College. There are 2 normal schools, with 432 students in attendance in 1926.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure :—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1921-22	18,882,391	17,436,487	1924-25	19,381,511	21,227,916
1922-23	19,618,904	20,799,467	1925-26	21,775,869	21,675,076
1923-24	19,637,710	21,476,272	1926-27	20,258,915	17,846,690

On Aug 31, 1927, the gross funded debt totalled 72,452,761 dollars; net debt, 41,614,592 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—British Columbia produced in 1926, minerals to the value of 67,188,842 dollars; fish, 27,867,109 dollars; agricultural produce, 71,862,209 dollars; and lumber, lath, shingles and pulpwood valued at 84,802,000 dollars.

Particulars of the agricultural output and numbers of live-stock are given under Canada above.

The mineral output in 1926 and 1927 was as follows :—

Minerals	1926		1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold, placer . . . ounces	20,912	855,503	—	250,000
Gold, lode . . . do.	201,427	4,103,859	172,000	3,555,240
Silver . . . do.	10,748,536	6,675,600	11,350,000	6,807,350
Lead . . . pounds	263,023,987	17,757,535	293,000,000	15,382,500
Copper . . . do.	89,339,763	12,324,421	87,500,000	11,261,250
Zinc . . . do.	142,376,947	10,686,610	148,000,000	9,176,000
Coal and Coke . . . long tons	2,330,036	11,650,180	2,470,000	12,300,000
Structural materials . . .	—	3,342,545	—	3,300,000
Miscellaneous products . . .	—	332,583	—	500,000
Total of above . . .	—	67,188,842	—	62,142,340

Statistics of manufactures for 1924 (exclusive of construction and custom and repairs industries): Industrial establishments, 1,401; capital, 251,051,877 dollars; employees, 37,089; wages and salaries, 41,967,175 dollars; cost of materials, 96,024,315 dollars; gross value of products, 181,386,297 dollars.

The total available water power of the Province has been estimated at over five million H.P., of which 475,000 are developed.

**Commerce.**—In 1925-26 the imports amounted to 73,510,348 dollars, and the exports to 192,457,737 dollars. Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal), grain, sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, fruit, etc.

**Communications and Shipping.**—The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National lines are at present the principal railways in the Province. The C. P. R. has three main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The Pacific Great Eastern Ry., owned and operated by the Province, runs north and south through the heart of the country. The railway mileage in 1926 was 5,144. Telephone mileage, Dec. 31, 1925, 232,001.

In the fiscal year of 1925-26, 9,589 sea-going vessels entered inwards 9,954 sea-going vessels cleared outwards; and 35,407 coastwise vessels entered and 35,310 cleared.

### Books of Reference.

- The Official Reports of the various Departments (Mines, Forestry, Fisheries, Industries, Labour and Land), and the publications of the Bureau of Provincial Information.  
 Year Book of British Columbia. Victoria, 1927.  
 British Columbia, Canada, Victoria, 1925 (official Handbook).  
 Bulletin : Sixth Census of Canada. Ottawa, 1921.  
 Brown (A. G.), British Columbia. Its history, people, commerce, industries and resources. London, 1912.  
 Chronicles of Canada : British Columbia. Toronto, 1914.  
 Collison (W. H.), In the Wake of the War Canoe. London, 1915.  
 Fairford (F.), British Columbia. London, 1914.  
 Freeman (L. R.), Down the Columbia. London, 1922.  
 Gosnell (R. E.), Year Book of British Columbia. London.  
 Howay (F. W.) and Scholefield (E. O. S.), British Columbia from the Earliest Days to the Present. Victoria, 1914.  
 Howay (F. W.), The Early History of the Fraser River Mines. Victoria, 1926.  
 Short (A.) and Doughty (A. G.), Canada and its Provinces : British Columbia. Toronto, 1914.  
 Central British Columbia. Nat. Res. Intelligence Branch, Ottawa.  
 See also under Canada.

## MANITOBA.

**Constitution and Government.**—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected for five years. Women have been enfranchised. Proportional representation has been adopted for the 10 seats in the City of Winnipeg, one of which is held by the only woman in the Legislative Assembly, and the transferable vote for all other constituencies. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 17 in the House of Commons of Canada.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honour Theodore Arthur Burrows.

The Members of the Ministry are as follows :—

*Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.*—Hon. John Bracken.

*Minister of Education.*—Hon. R. A. Hoey.

*Minister of Agriculture, Immigration, and Railway Commissioner.*—Hon. A. Prefontaine.

*Provincial Lands Commissioner and Provincial Secretary.*—Hon. A. Prefontaine.

*Minister of Health and Public Welfare.*—Edward W. Montgomery, M.D.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. W. R. Clubb.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. W. J. Major.

*Municipal Commissioner.*—Hon. D. L. McLeod.

State of parties in Legislative Assembly (Aug. 1927) : Progressive (Government), 29 ; Conservative, 15 ; Liberal, 7 ; Labour, 3 ; Independent, 1.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles (231,926 sq. miles land and 19,906 sq. miles water). In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. (See map STATES-MAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912.) The population in 1911 was 461,394, in 1916,

553,860, in 1921, 610,188, in 1926, 639,056. The rural population in 1921 was 348,651 (184,775 in 1901), 360,861 in 1926. The number of houses in 1921 was 117,541 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1921 was 128,984 (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1926):—Winnipeg (capital), 191,998 (Greater Winnipeg, 230,000); Brandon, 16,443; Portage la Prairie, 6,513; St. Boniface, 14,187.

Vital statistics for 3 years:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1924	15,445	4,129	5,020
1925	14,566	4,377	5,245
1926	14,627	4,496	5,817

**Instruction.**—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces, and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, had (in 1926–27) 2,458 full course students in all courses. There were (1926) 4,067 teachers and 148,279 pupils in the 3,956 public schoolrooms. There are 42 high schools, 9 junior high schools, 11 collegiate departments, and 13 collegiate institutes.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year.	Revenue.	* Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1923 <sup>1</sup>	7,148,141	8,494,323	1925 <sup>2</sup>	7,259,520	7,134,335
1923	9,771,243	10,672,312	1926	10,570,258	10,269,869
1924	10,608,580	10,470,185	1927	11,238,570	10,531,929

<sup>1</sup> Nine months.

<sup>2</sup> Eight months.

Provincial funded debt, April 30, 1926: 72,882,803 dollars. Estimated assets, 117,122,422 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—The southern part of Manitoba is rich agricultural land, while the northern two-thirds of the province form part of the Canadian shield, an area underlain by pre-Cambrian rocks which have been proved to be rich in mineral deposits in other parts of Canada. Estimated arable land, 25,000,000 acres, of which about 30 per cent. is under cultivation. For particulars of agricultural production and number of live-stock, see under Canada above.

Total value of minerals, 1925, 2,276,759 dollars, largely building material and gypsum. The Province has proved gold and copper deposits of great extent, which are being developed. The numerous lakes in Manitoba furnish large quantities of excellent fish. In 1925 the number of men engaged was 3,390; value of equipment, 847,681 dollars; catch of fish, 191,158 cwt.; value marketed in 1924, 1,232,563 dollars; in 1925, 1,466,939 dollars. Value of lumber production in 1925, 2,178,051 dollars. Value of pelts, season 1925–26, 1,869,904 dollars. Forest reserves in Manitoba 2,386,560 acres.

Statistics of manufactures for 1925: 769 industrial establishments, with a capital of 120,342,238 dollars; employees, 19,973; wages and salaries, 25,286,173 dollars; cost of materials used, 71,683,113 dollars; and value of products, 124,145,763 dollars.

**Communications.**—In the year 1927, the Province had 4,610 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There are (1927) more than 257,000 miles of telephone wire in Manitoba, and 71,000 telephones.

### Books of Reference.

Official publications of the various provincial government departments.  
*Bulletins, Sixth Census of Canada : Manitoba.* Ottawa, 1926.  
*Kitto (F. H.), Manitoba : Its Development and Opportunities.* Ottawa.  
*Natural Resources of the Prairie Province.* Ottawa, 1923.  
*The Hudson Bay Railway Belt and Hudson Bay.* Ottawa.  
*Boam (H. J.), and Brown (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada.* London, 1914.  
*Chronicles of Canada.* Toronto, 1914.  
*Canada and its Provinces.* Toronto, 1914.  
*See also under Canada.*

---

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Constitution and Government.**—New Brunswick was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It was acquired by the English under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and was settled by the English as early as 1761. In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for five years. Franchise—any male or female British subject of full age, after six months' residence. Last election, August, 1925 :—Liberals 12, Conservatives 35, Independents 1. The province is represented by 10 members of the Senate and 11 in the Canadian House of Commons.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—Hon. W. F. Todd.

The members of the Ministry are as follows (1925) :—

*Premier and Attorney-General.*—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.

*Provincial Secretary.*—Hon. A. J. Leger.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. Lewis Smith.

*Minister of Public Health and Labour.*—Hon. Dr H. I. Taylor.

*President of Executive Council.*—Hon. L. P. D. Tilley.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. D. A. Stewart.

*Minister of Lands and Mines.*—Hon. C. D. Richards.

*Minister without Portfolio.*—Hon. E. A. Reilly.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area. There are 7½ million acres of Crown lands, principally lumber lands. The population in 1921 was 387,876; in 1911, 351,889. The rural population in 1921 was 265,648. Population of the principal cities (1921):—St. John, 47,166; Moncton, 17,488; Fredericton (capital), 8,114.

**Instruction.**—Education is free and undenominational. There are three Universities. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, had 168 students in 1922; the Mount Allison University at Sackville had 265 students; and the University of St. Joseph's College at Memramcook had 53 undergraduates in 1923. There were (1922) 77,774 pupils and 2,243 teachers in the 2,063 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1921-22, 2,657,046 dollars.



**Finance.**—The finance for recent years is shown as follows (years ended October 31):—

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1921	3,105,279	3,371,072	1924	3,838,084	3,827,960
1922	3,117,445	3,046,869	1925	2,607,611	4,144,780
1923	3,445,878	3,708,971	1926	4,382,655	4,145,820

Funded debt, October 31, 1926, 35,325,909 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—New Brunswick is productive in agriculture, manufacture, mining, fishing, and forest products. The total area under field crops in 1926 was 891,631 acres. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock see under Canada, pp 284, 285.

The capital invested in the fishing industry was estimated in 1925 at 5,247,448 dollars; men employed on the fleets and inland waters, 8,939; employees in canneries, freezers, and fish houses, 2,401. The total value of fisheries in 1924 was 5,383,809 dollars, and in 1925, 4,798,589 dollars.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. The production of lumber in 1925 from Crown lands and granted lands was 405,203,000 feet board measure. The total value was 10,513,568 dollars. Spruce is the principal wood. The total capital invested in the lumber industry in 1925 was estimated at 24,168,332 dollars.

The Province possesses various minerals. Iron, copper, antimony, lead, zinc, tungsten, manganese, coal, oil shale, gypsum, salt, infusorial earth, limestone, granites and pulpstones are found, but the only active mining in the year 1925 was in coal and gypsum. Natural gas, with oil, is produced near Moncton. Coal output, 1927, 171,177 short tons.

In 1924 there were 846 industrial establishments, with a capital of 88,357,818 dollars, employing 15,805 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 12,812,718 dollars; cost of materials, 40,503,685 dollars; value of products, 67,456,026 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The exports of the Province in 1925-26 amounted to 97,876,375 dollars; the imports for consumption to 26,904,574 dollars.

The Province had 1,941 miles of railway operating in 1924, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1925 there were 44,124 miles of telephone wire and 28,945 telephones.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.  
 Bulletin: Sixth Census of Canada. Ottawa, 1921.  
 New Brunswick: Its Natural Resources. Ottawa, 1921.  
 Canada and its Provinces. Toronto, 1914.  
 Chronicles of Canada. Toronto, 1914.  
 See also under Canada.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

**Constitution and Government.**—Under the “British North America Act” of 1867 the Legislature of Nova Scotia may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters, including direct taxation within the Province, and the administration of justice. The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government, and holding office for five years; and a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 10 members, and in the House of Commons by 14.

The franchise and eligibility to the Legislature are granted to every person, whether male or female, if of full age (21 years), a British subject, and a resident for one year in the place where the person votes, and if no by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honour James C. *Tory* (1925).

The Members of the Ministry are as follows (appointed 1925):—

*Premier, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.*—Hon. E. N. *Rhodes*, K.C.

*Minister of Public Works and Mines.*—Col. G. S. *Harrington*, K.C.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. W. L. *Hall*, K.C.

*Minister of Highways.*—Hon. P. C. *Black*.

*Natural Resources.*—Hon. J. A. *Walker*.

*Ministers Without Portfolio.*—Hon. Dr. *Le Blanc*; Hon. J. Fred. *Fraser*; Hon. Dr. W. N. *Reh fuss*.

*Agent-General in London.*—John Howard, 31 Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, London, S. W. 1.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square miles water area. The population in 1921 was 523,837; in 1911, 492,338; in 1901, 459,574; and in 1891, 450,896.

Population of the principal cities and towns (1921):—Halifax, 58,372; Sydney, 22,545; Glace Bay, 17,007; Dartmouth, 7,899; Amherst, 9,998; New Glasgow, 8,974; Sydney Mines, 8,327; Truro, 7,562; Yarmouth, 7,093.

The vital statistics for three years are as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1923	11,680	3,246	6,868	4,812
1924	11,801	2,999	6,563	5,218
1925	11,400	2,922	6,045	5,355

**Religion.**—The denominations according to the Census of 1921 were:—Roman Catholics, 160,802; Presbyterians, 109,860; Baptists, 86,833; Anglicans, 85,604; Methodists, 59,065; and Congregationalists, 2,372.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

**Instruction.**—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies, there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering.

It also conducts correspondence courses in numerous subjects. Besides this central institution there are, working under it, coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The total expenditure on education in 1926 was 3,570,626 dollars. The Province has 4 universities; 3,089 schools, with 3,320 teachers and 112,391 pupils.

**Justice and Crime.**—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts: Courts for the collection of small debts; county courts; inferior courts in criminal cases; courts of superior jurisdiction; divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1926, 1,862 persons were imprisoned for various crimes and misdemeanours, and 217 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents.

**Finance.**—In Nova Scotia there is no general direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy; royalty on coal and other minerals; succession duty; special taxes on banks, incorporated companies, partnerships, automobiles and theatres, marriage licences, and statutory fees.

Revenue, expenditure, and debt for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1922	4,791,207	4,787,872	25,462,798
1923	5,817,885	5,208,210	27,134,506
1924	5,461,888	5,577,872	31,159,640
1925	4,467,484	5,969,544	36,000,928
1926	5,744,574	6,327,042	35,253,323

**Production and Industry.**—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown; in 1926 the output was about 850,000 barrels. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. Owing to the cool, moist climate, fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock, see under Canada above.

Principal Minerals are (Sept. 30, 1926): coal, 5,652,314 tons; coke, 453,228 tons; pig iron, 294,054 tons; steel ingots, 308,012 tons; tar, 6,634,031 gallons; gold, 1,351 ozs.

The known coal fields embrace 1,000 square miles. The gold districts cover about 10,250 square miles. The estimated value of the principal mineral productions in 1926 was:—Coal, 31,500,000 dollars; steel, iron, coke and by-products, 11,500,000 dollars; gypsum, limestone, etc., 2,003,000 dollars; clay production, 689,000 dollars.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is over 12,000 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The estimated value of the forest products in 1926 reached the sum of 14,500,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the Province are, next to British Columbia, the most extensive in Canada. In 1926 12,785,188 dollars were invested in this industry, and about 20,000 men were employed. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1926, 11,750,000 dollars.

The number of industrial establishments was (in 1924) 1,166, with a capital invested of 108,535,273 dollars, employing 16,093 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 11,553,900 dollars; cost of materials, 38,930,734 dollars; value of products, 64,573,092 dollars.

The annual wealth of the Province in 1926 was estimated at 177,129,300 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The imports entered for consumption during 1926 were 21,367,022 dollars; the exports, 50,496,594 dollars.

The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,451 miles in extent. There are 18,000 miles of highways. Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports.

In 1921 there were 62,383 miles of telephone wire and 35,418 telephones.

### Books of Reference.

#### OFFICIAL.

Reports of various Provincial Departments.  
 Bulletins, Sixth Census of Canada, 1921. Ottawa.  
 Natural resources of Nova Scotia. Ottawa, 1923.  
 Bulletins, Department of Natural Resources, Halifax.

#### NON-OFFICIAL.

*Bourinot* (Sir J.), Builders of Nova Scotia.  
 Canada and its Provinces: Nova Scotia. Toronto, 1914.  
 Chronicle of Canada: Nova Scotia. Toronto, 1914.  
*Haliburton* (T. C.), Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia.—History of Nova Scotia.  
 Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society and Nova Scotia Institute of Science.  
*Willson* (Beckles), Nova Scotia, The Province that has been passed by. London 1912

### ONTARIO.

**Constitution and Government.**—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 112 members. The latter are elected for four years by a general franchise. Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honour W. D. Ross.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

*Premier and President of Council.*—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. W. H. Price, K.C.

*Provincial Treasurer.*—Hon. J. D. Monteith.

*Secretary and Registrar.*—Hon. L. Goldie.

*Minister of Education.*—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. J. S. Martin.

*Minister of Public Works and Highways.*—Hon. G. S. Henry.

*Minister of Lands and Forests.*—Hon. W. F. Finlayson.

*Minister of Mines.*—Hon. Charles McCrea.

*Minister of Labour and Health.*—Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey.

*Ministers without Portfolio.*—Hon. R. J. Cooke, Hon. Leeming Carr.

*Agent-General in London.*—W. C. Noxon. 163 Strand W C 1 2

The state of the parties in the Provincial Legislature in 1927:—Conservatives, 75; Progressives, 13; Liberals, 21; United Farmers of Ontario, 8; total 112.

**Area and Population.**—The greatest extent of the Province from east to west is 1,000 miles and from north to south 1,075 miles. The area is 407,262 square miles (365,880 sq. miles land area and 41,382 water). The Province is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westward from Mattawa on the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—southern (or old) Ontario, the older settled portion, with an area of about 77,000 square miles, and northern (or new) Ontario, with an area of about 330,000 square miles, of which 146,400 square miles, the district of Patricia, was added in 1912. Assessed population of the principal cities (1924):—Toronto (capital), 538,771; Ottawa, 117,239; Hamilton, 120,945; London, 61,867.

The estimated population for 1927 was 3,187,000. The population of Toronto in 1926 (with suburbs) was estimated at 670,945. The Indian population of the Province in 1921 was 26,436.

**Instruction.**—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools, supported by provincial grants, and by local taxation. There is one provincial University—the University of Toronto, founded in 1827. The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western at London, McMaster at Toronto, and Ottawa in Ottawa, which are private foundations. The first two are now undenominational and are aided by the State. The Royal Military College at Kingston is maintained by the Dominion Government. There were, in 1925–26, 7,105 elementary schools and 422 secondary schools, attended by 739,674 pupils. There are 18,410 certificated teachers engaged in these elementary and secondary schools. The total expenditure on elementary schools in 1925 was 33,298,817 dollars, and on secondary schools 12,356,796 dollars.

**Finance.**—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, timber, mining, liquor sales, amusement and betting taxes, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion. The revenue and expenditure in recent years were as follow:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1923-23	34,110,212	49,305,439	1925-26	50,841,042	51,251,781
1923-24	40,540,923	48,866,568	1926-27	56,206,537	56,008,547
1924-25	46,602,803	51,462,178	1927-28	55,790,000	55,613,000

**Production and Industry.**—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources; it abounds in lakes and rivers, forests, water powers, and fisheries. The land under cultivation is about 14,000,000 acres, more than 1,000,000 additional acres are cleared, and 25,400,000 acres are assessed. Of the total land surface of the Province, which is 234,000,000 acres, the amount of arable land is much larger than the portion now under cultivation. Beyond the cultivated portion it is estimated that northern Ontario alone contains some 20,000,000 acres of alluvial soil, not including the vast stretches of agricultural land south and west of James Bay. The farm values for 1925 were:—Land, 879,212,000 dollars; buildings, 490,027,000 dollars; implements, 164,188,000 dollars; and live-stock, 233,160,000 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock see under Canada above.

## 310 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The mineral production in 1926 included gold, 1,497,215 ozs., value 30,950,753 dollars; silver, 9,382,816 ozs., 5,781,706 dollars; nickel in matte exported, 16,988 short tons; nickel, metallic, 25,627,602 lbs.; nickel oxide, 7,862,624 lbs.; copper in matte exported, 11,596 short tons; copper, metallic, 17,713,530 lbs.; pig iron (from Ontario ore only), nil; total pig iron produced, 545,737 short tons, 9,805,300 dollars; Portland cement, 3,398,860 barrels; crude petroleum, 4,693,999 imperial gallons; natural gas, 7,764,996 thousand cub. ft. Total value of metallic minerals in 1925, 62,495,472 dollars, and in 1926, 59,166,249 dollars. Non-metallic minerals and structural materials in 1925 were worth 25,087,834 dollars, and in 1926, 25,195,515 dollars. The total value of the mineral production of Ontario in 1926 was 84,361,764 dollars as against 87,583,306 dollars in 1925.

The value of Ontario's gold production in 1927 was 33,409,247 dollars.

Total area of forests 240,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1924 Ontario had 9,453 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of 1,836,269,551 dollars, employing 252,596 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 296,508,913 dollars; cost of materials, 754,469,838 dollars; value of products, 1,397,873 dollars.

**Communications.**—In 1925 there were 10,908 miles of steam railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were (1925) 1,241,647 miles of telephone wires and 511,286 telephones in 1926.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.  
Sixth Census of Canada. Ottawa, 1921.

See also under Canada.

---

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1769.

**Constitution and Government.**—Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation on July 1, 1873. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by universal male and female suffrage. Women can also be elected to the Assembly. State of Parties in 1923 (elected July, 1923): Conservatives, 25; Liberals, 5.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—Hon. Frank R. Hartz.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

*Premier and Attorney-General.*—Hon. A. C. Saunders, K.C.

*Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.*—Hon. W. M. Lea.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. J. P. McIntyre.

*Ministers without Portfolio.*—Hon. J. Blanchard; Hon. D. McDonald; Hon. B. W. Le Page; Hon. W. B. Butler; Hon. J. F. McNeill, M.D.; Hon. O. S. Inman, K.C.

**Area and Population.**—The province, which is the smallest in the Dominion, lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. The area of the island is 2,184 sq. miles. The total population (1921 census) was 88,615. The rural population in 1921 was 69,522 (88,304 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Charlottetown (capital), 12,347; Summerside, 3,228.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The population of the Province at the census of 1921 was divided among the different creeds as follows:—Roman Catholic, 39,312; Presbyterian, 25,945; Methodist, 11,408; Baptist, 5,316; Anglican, 5,057. There were (1924) 472 schools, 614 teachers, 17,281 pupils. This is exclusive of 3 Roman Catholic convent schools at Tignish, Summerside and Charlottetown, with 551 pupils. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St. Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown. Total expenditure on public education in 1924 was 279,898 dollars.

### Finance.—

—	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . . .	525,555	727,046	680,019	601,599	676,064
Expenditure . . . .	445,396	714,546	674,021	785,628	699,160

The expenditure does not include sinking fund or highway improvement, the outlay on the latter in 1924 being about 235,000 dollars.

The total liabilities of the Province amounted on 31st December, 1924, to 1,951,663 dollars, less 775,791 dollars standing to the credit of the Province at Ottawa.

**Production and Industry.**—The farm land occupied in 1921 was 1,216,483 acres. Field crops in 1924 covered about 566,000 acres. The land in natural forest covers 856,996 acres, and in pasture 298,454. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock see under Canada above.

Silver fox breeding is extensively carried on, and pelts are shipped to United States and European markets; breeding foxes are exported to all northern countries. The value of pelts marketed and live foxes sold for breeding purposes in 1923 was estimated at 3,000,000 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1923 was 1,754,980 dollars. Of the total, lobsters make up 1,388,044 dollars, smelts, cod, herring and oysters being, in the order named, the largest other items.

The fishing season of 1925 showed a considerable falling off in production as compared with the previous year, notably in lobsters. Oysters abound in Richmond Bay, where the beds extend to 15,000 acres. In 1912 the Provincial Government acquired from the Dominion Government the possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province. Some 20,000 acres have been surveyed and 5,000 acres leased for replanting and development. So far (1925) the experiment has proved unsuccessful, owing to the importation of destructive pests with oysters used in replanting.

In 1921 there were 446 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,452,826 dollars, employing 1,098 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 651,620.

dollars ; cost of materials, 2,658,448 dollars ; value of products, 4,234,132 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The trade of Prince Edward Island is chiefly with the other provinces of Canada and this inter-provincial trade does not appear in the trade statistics. In 1922-23 the exports to other countries amounted to 416,248 dollars ; the imports entered for consumption to 954,546 dollars. In 1924 the province had 279 miles of railway. A car ferry steamer of great power is in operation, connecting the Government Railway in Prince Edward Island with the Canadian National Railway on the mainland. Daily steamship communication with the mainland was successfully maintained for the first time during the winter of 1917-18, and has since continued without interruption. In 1925 there were 5,432 miles of telephone wires and 5,517 telephones.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of various Government Departments.  
 Census of Canada.  
 Handbook on Prince Edward Island. Issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa  
 Campbell (D.), History of Prince Edward Island.  
 Harvey (D. C.), The French Régime in Prince Edward Island. Oxford and London, 1926.  
 Pollard (J. B.), Historical Sketch of Prince Edward Island.  
 Sutherland (G.), Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island.  
 See also under Canada.

### QUEBEC.

Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1535 to 1763 ; as the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1790 ; as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1846 ; as Canada East from 1846 to 1867 ; and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the Province of Quebec.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Provincial Government is modelled on that of the Dominion organization and is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of 85 members elected for 5 years. Members of both Houses receive 2,000 dollars per session. Quebec is the only Canadian Province in which women are not enfranchised or eligible for election to the Legislature. Last election, May 16, 1927 : Liberals 75, Conservatives 10.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—Hon. N. Pérodeau (appointed January, 1924).

The members of the Ministry (September, 1924) are as follows :—

*Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister of Municipal Affairs*—Hon. L. A. Taschereau.

*Minister of Lands and Forests.*—Hon. Honoré Mercier.

*Provincial Treasurer.*—Hon. J. Nicol, K. C.

*Provincial Secretary.*—Hon. Athanase David.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. J. E. Caron.

*Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries.*—Hon. J. E. Perrault.

*Minister of Public Works and Labour.*—Hon. A. Gaijepeault.

*Minister of Roads.*—Hon. J. L. Perron.

*Ministers without Portfolio.*—Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. L. Lapierre, Hon. J. H. Dillon, and Hon. Alfred Leduc.



*Agent-General in London.*—Dr. L. J. Lemieux, 38 Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

*Agent-General in Brussels.*—Mr. G. Langlois, 38A Bld. Bischoffsheim.

**Area and Population.**—The area of Quebec (as amended by the Labrador Boundary Award) is 594,434 sq. miles (583,895 sq. miles land area and 10,539 sq. miles water). Of this extent, 351,780 sq. miles represents the Territory of Ungava, annexed in 1912 under the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act. The population in 1921 was 2,861,199 (1,180,028 males and 1,181,171 females) as against 2,005,776 in 1911, or an increase of 17 per cent. Of the 1921 population 357,108 were of British and 1,889,277 of French origin. The rural population in 1921 was 1,038,128, and the urban population 1,323,071. According to religious beliefs, in 1921, 2,023,993 were Roman Catholics, 121,967 Anglicans, 73,748 Presbyterians, 41,884 Methodists, 47,766 Jews and 14,148 Protestants. Population of the principal cities (Municipal Statistics, 1923):—Montreal, 684,500; Quebec (capital) 126,000; Hull, 35,233; Verdun, 42,247; Three Rivers, 35,000; Sherbrooke, 25,021.

**Instruction.**—The province has four Universities: McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 3,594 students in 1924–25; Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 120 students in 1924–25; Laval (Quebec), founded in 1852, and University of Montreal (Montreal), the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 3,090 students in Quebec in 1924–25, and 6,256 in Montreal. Quebec had, in 1925, 8,086 schools of all kinds, with 593,414 pupils and 22,682 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, *i.e.*, are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 28,980,568 dollars in 1925.

**Finance.**—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1922	21,009,396	16,575,976	1925	25,021,320	24,273,192
1923	21,634,642	20,190,276	1926	27,206,335	26,686,180
1924	23,170,738	21,867,203	1927	30,924,997	29,078,703

The total public debt at June 30, 1927, was 58,812,951 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the basic industry of the Province. The principal agricultural regions are as follows: the Gaspesian Peninsula, the St. Lawrence valley, the Eastern Townships, and the north of the Province, comprising the newly colonized districts of Abitibi, Temiscamingue and Lake St. John. According to the latest Federal estimates, the total area under cultivation in the Province, during 1926, was 6,867,200 acres and the value of the crops 139,263,000 dollars. The principal varieties cultivated are wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, flaxseed, corn, potatoes, turnips, hay and clover and alfalfa.

There are about 203,590 sq. miles of forests, made up as follows: private forests, 9,745 sq. miles; wood lots under location tickets, 2,023 sq. miles; forests leased, 79,303 sq. miles; township forest reserves, 482 sq. miles; and timber lands not leased, 111,987 sq. miles. Quebec leads the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total. In 1925, 1,370,303 tons of pulp and 940,000 tons of paper were produced, valued at 121,290,231 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1926 was 3,110,964 dollars. The principal fish are cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon, and herring.

The value of the mineral production of the province was 25,750,463 dollars in 1926. Asbestos constitutes the principal element of production, with 279,389 tons valued at 10,095,487 dollars in 1926. The important asbestos deposits of the Province are found in the region called Eastern Townships, situated 65 miles south of the city of Quebec. The asbestos of the chrysolite variety is extracted from rock in the serpentine belt. Quebec produces more than 85 per cent. of the world's asbestos. Among other minerals produced are copper, feldspar, gold, graphite, magnesite, mica, molybdenite, phosphate, silver, zinc, lead, brick, cement, granite, lime, marble and tiles. In Northern Quebec, in the Rouyn district, valuable gold deposits have been discovered within the last three years and important exploitations are now under way.

The number of fur farms in the Province in 1925 was 456, with property and buildings valued at 460,000 dollars and animals in captivity estimated at over 1,250,000 dollars. Of all the wild animals, the fox has proved the most adaptable to breeding. The total value of pelts of animals captured was over two million dollars, of these beavers rank first with a total value of 960,000 dollars. The royalties collected on pelts taken during the same year netted to the Government the sum of 100,000 dollars.

In 1925 there were 6,995 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 1,136,033,133 dollars; employees, 168,237; salaries and wages, 169,686,055 dollars; cost of materials, 412,460,003 dollars; value of products, 820,563,757 dollars. Among the leading industries are pulp and paper, cotton and its products, cigars and cigarettes, railway rolling stock, butter and cheese, flour and its products, boots and shoes, saw mills, electric light and power, slaughtering and meat packing, breweries and rubber goods.

**Commerce and Communications.**—Total imports for consumption in 1925-26 amounted to 253,428,000 dollars; total exports to 423,235,000 dollars.

Quebec had 5,267 miles of railway and 440 miles of tramway in 1925. There were 225,000 telephones and 2,429 post offices, as well as 815 telegraph companies in 1926. It is estimated that there are 36,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 8,500 are improved.

### Books of Reference.

Statistical Year Book. Annual. Quebec.  
Reports of various Government Departments.  
Resources of Quebec, 1925. Ottawa.  
Sixth Census of Canada, 1921.  
*Sutherland (J. C.)*, The Province of Quebec. Montreal, 1922.  
*See also under Canada.*

---

## SASKATCHEWAN.

**Constitution and Government.**—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan River, which flows across its southern part. It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan, and the eastern portion of Athabaska. Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the Northwest Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature. State of parties (1926):—Government, 52; Independent, 1; Conservatives, 4; Progressives, 5.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honour The Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.O. (appointed 1926).

The members of the Ministry are as follows :—

*Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer.*—Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner.

*Minister of Railways.*—Hon. George Spence.

*Minister of Education and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office.*—Hon. S. J. Latta.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. C. M. Hamilton.

*Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Child Protection.*—Hon. T. C. Davis.

*Minister of Public Works and Minister of Public Health.*—Hon. J. M. Uhrich.

*Minister of Highways and Minister of Telephones.*—Hon. W. J. Patterson.

*Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.*—Hon. T. C. Davis.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the province is 251,700 sq. miles, (243,808 sq. miles land area and 8,892 sq. miles water). The population in 1911 numbered 492,432, and in 1921, 757,510; population, 1926, 821,042. Population of principal cities (1926): Regina (capital), 37,329; Moosejaw, 19,039; Saskatoon, 31,234; Prince Albert, 7,873; North Battleford, 4,787; Swift Current, 4,175; Weyburn, 4,119.

**Instruction.**—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1926 there were 189,034 pupils and 7,494 teachers in the 4,721 public elementary schools, and 17,526 pupils in the high or secondary schools.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1920-21	11,789,919	12,088,330	1923-24	12,520,411	12,449,149
1921-22	11,801,894	13,322,119	1924-25	12,378,755	12,498,938
1922-23	12,576,762	12,886,544	1925-26	13,317,398	13,212,483

**Production and Industry.**—Total area under field crops in 1926 was 20,419,175 acres. Value produced, 1926, 320,922,000 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada above.

Coal produced in 1925—469,637 tons.

The total value of the fisheries in 1925 was 494,882 dollars.

In 1924 Saskatchewan had 645 industrial establishments, with a capital of 30,269,547 dollars, employing 4,151 men; salaries and wages, 5,544,416 dollars; cost of materials, 22,179,147 dollars; value of products, 36,313,931 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—Total exports in 1925-26 amounted to 10,169,324 dollars; total imports to 14,898,870 dollars. There were (1926) 7,237 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and (1926) 101,300 telephones and 235,582 miles of wire.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.

'The Public Service Monthly.' Regina.

Sixth Census of Canada.

Province of Saskatchewan. Natural Resources. Ottawa.

*Black* (Dr.), *History of Saskatchewan*. Regina, 1913.

*Boam* (H. J.), and *Brown* (A. G.), *The Prairie Provinces of Canada*. London, 1911.

*Gilbert* (Louis), *La Saskatchewan*. Paris, 1914.

*Shortt and Doughty*, *Canada and its Provinces*. 22 vols. Toronto, 1913.

See also under Canada.

## YUKON.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of 3 elected members.

*Gold Commissioner.*—Percy Reid.

*Territorial Secretary.*—G. A. Jeckell.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles (206,427 sq. miles land area and 649 sq. miles water area). The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). In 1901 it was 27,219. The rural population in 1921 was 2,851 (18,077 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921): Dawson (capital), 975; White Horse, 331.

**Instruction.**—The Territory had (1927) 5 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school; 11 teachers and about 290 pupils.

**Finance.**—The Territorial revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1914	373,626	372,119	1925	210,995	229,349
1923	222,381	230,374	1926	246,037	238,512
1924	247,579	240,970	1927	227,442	216,964

**Production and Industry.**—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, lead, gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in the year ended March 31, 1926, was 879,819 dollars. The output of silver in 1924 was 876,783 ozs., and of lead 3,801,380 lbs., value 796,921 dollars. Total mineral production, 1925, 1,791,641 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bears, and fur-bearing animals. There were 21 fox farms in the Yukon in 1923, valued at 180,458 dollars. Total value of furs exported in the year ending July 31, 1924, 347,049 dollars. Total value of fisheries (1923), 12,000 dollars.

In 1921 there were 14 industrial establishments, with a capital of 1,421,199 dollars, employing 62 wage earners; salaries and wages, 111,976 dollars; cost of materials, 62,742 dollars; value of products, 283,755 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—Total exports in 1922-23 amounted to 644,814 dollars; total imports to 335,884 dollars. There were 58 miles of railway in 1923. In 1923 there were 130 telephones and 600 miles of wire. The Yukon river is the great channel of communication from the coast to the interior.

### Books of Reference.

- The Yukon Act, 1919 (Consolidated).  
 Yukon Official Gazette.  
 Yukon Territory Its History and Resources.  
 Publications of Natural Resources Intelligence Service of North-West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of Interior. Ottawa, 1922.  
*Cameron* (Charlotte), A Cheechako in Alaska and Yukon. London, 1920.  
*Deane* (R. Burton), Mounted Police Life in Canada. London, 1916.  
*Ogilvie* (W.), Early Days on the Yukon. London, 1913.  
*Sheldon* (C.), The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon. London, 1911.  
*Stewart* (E.), Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906. London, 1913.  
*Stuck* (H.), Voyages on the Yukon and its tributaries. London, 1919.  
 See also under Canada.]

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Northwest Territories comprise the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory. The Territories were organised September 1, 1905, and as now constituted are divided into three Provisional Districts, namely, Mackenzie (527,490 sq. miles), Keewatin (228,160 sq. miles), Franklin (554,032 sq. miles): this division having come into effect on January 1, 1920.

The seat of Government is located at Ottawa and is carried on under the direction of a Commissioner, aided by a Deputy Commissioner and five councillors, as follows:—

*Commissioner.*—William Wallace *Cory*, C.M.G.

*Deputy Commissioner.*—Roy Alexander *Gibson*.

*Council.*—John Wesley *Greenway*, Cortlandt *Starnes*, Charles *Camsell*, Hugh Howard *Rowatt*, Oswald Sterling *Finnie*.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Territories is 1,809,682 sq. miles. The population in 1921 numbered 7,988 (4,129 males and 3,859 females).

### Books of Reference.

- Publications of Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa:—  
 Report of the Royal Commission on the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-ox industries in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions.  
 Canada's Arctic Islands.  
 Mining Development, Mackenzie District.  
 Canada's Wild Buffalo.  
 Local Conditions in the Mackenzie District, 1922.  
 The Yukon Territory.  
 The Great Slave Lake Area, 1926.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

**Governor.**—Arnold W. *Hodson*, C.M.G. Salary, 1,450*l.* and 350*l.* duty per annum. The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 2 unofficial members.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 800 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 2,580 square miles; West Falkland, 2,038 square miles, including in each case the adjacent small islands; total, 4,618 square miles;

## 318 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—FALKLAND ISLANDS

besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich Group, and Graham's Land. Population: census of 1921, 2,087 (1,182 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia (population in 1926, 1,895, including only 7 females). Estimated population 1926, 2,271 (996 females). Birth rate (1926), 25·98; death rate, 14·09. Chief town, Stanley, 950 inhabitants (1926).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 165 pupils on the roll in 1926; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 68 on the roll; 1 school at Darwin and Camp teachers, 56 pupils. The Camp schools are taught by 1 travelling schoolmaster in the West Falkland, and 1 in the East Falkland, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company. They give a few weeks' teaching per year to about 166 children.

There is a Defence Force.

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	174,437	190,337	169,594	220,881	281,357
Total expenditure	51,391	45,304	61,478	126,928	156,054
Imports . .	501,561	424,712	475,341	533,846	709,246
Exports . .	2,608,566	3,086,819	2,585,848	3,915,375	4,400,701

Chief sources of revenue (1926) Customs 226,458*l.*, rents of Crown lands 4,036*l.*, internal revenue 4,838*l.*, interest 15,465*l.*, post office 3,246*l.*, land sales 7,344*l.*. On December 31, 1925, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 231,670*l.*. Fund for Research in the Dependencies, 352,278*l.*. There is no Public debt.

Leading exports, 1926: wool 214,290*l.*, whale produce 4,101,709*l.*. Chief imports, 1926: groceries 80,439*l.*, coal and coke 253,799*l.*, drapery 16,360*l.*, hardware and machinery 160,301*l.*. Imports from United Kingdom (1926) 394,588*l.*, exports to United Kingdom 1,895,903*l.*

Vessels entered in 1926, 99; tonnage, 176,088 (30 British, tonnage 100,555).

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,248,000 acres pasturage. Sheep 605,675 in 1926. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 799,212 barrels of whale oil being exported in 1926. The number of seals captured in 1926 was 13,188.

On September 30, 1926, the Savings Bank held a balance of 129,345*l.* belonging to 897 depositors. There are no banking facilities except those offered by this bank.

There is normally a six to eight weeks' mail service. Vessels to the United Kingdom proceed via the west coast of South America. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin, and other settlements. There is wireless communication with Monte Video and South Georgia.

*Money, Weights, and Measures.*—These are the same as in Great Britain. There was in circulation at the end of 1926, 20,000*l.* worth of local currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, 10*s.* and 5*s.*

### Books of Reference.

Annual Report on the Colony.

Report of Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands (Cmd. 657). London, 1920.

Boyson (V. F.), *The Falkland Islands*. Oxford, 1924.

*Darwin* (C. R.), *Journal of Researches, &c., during a Voyage Round the World.* London, 1845.

*Goebel* (J.), *The Struggle for the Falkland Islands. A Study in Legal and Diplomatic History.* London, 1927.

*Murdoch* (W. G. B.), *From Edinburgh to the Antarctic* (1892-93). London, 1894.

*Oxford Survey of the British Empire.* Vol. IV. *American Territories.* London, 1914.

## GUIANA, BRITISH.

*Governor.*—Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1925). (4,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* Contingencies).

*Colonial Secretary.*—C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G. (1,485*l.*—1,635*l.*).

This territory, including the counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers, was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company about 1620. The Dutch retained their hold until 1796, when it was captured by the English, and was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy, a legislative body, consisting of seven official members and eight elected members, and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The Combined Court considers the Estimate of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 11,208 registered electors. The law of the Colony, both civil and criminal, is based on the common and statute law of England, except that the English law of personal property applies to both movable and immovable property, with certain exceptions, and the Roman-Dutch legitimatisation *per subsequens matrimonium* is preserved. There is absolute equality of males and females before the law as regards divorce, property, succession and all other matters. Appeals lie to the Full Court of the Supreme Court and to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from each of these Courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

**Area, Population, etc.**—Area, 89,480 square miles. Population at census 1921, 297,691 (excluding about 9,700 aborigines). Population, 1926, 306,844. Births (1926) 10,653 (34·7 per 1,000); deaths, 7,837 (25·5 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 57,063. Living on sugar estates (census 1921), 58,822; Immigration Department estimate East Indians (1926), 57,125; in villages and Settlements (1926), 69,301. Total East Indians (1926), 126,426. Returned to India (1926), 859. 220 schools (not including 45 in remote and sparsely populated districts) received Government grant (67,901*l.*) in 1926; 43,071 pupils; average daily attendance, 29,965; teachers, 1,318. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1926) receiving out-door relief, 3,029.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	968,947	905,254	1,114,704	1,056,238	1,095,574	1,054,127
Expenditure . .	1,195,846	1,097,784	1,081,549	1,065,457	1,126,894	1,173,491

Chief items of revenue (1926): customs, 584,650*l.*; excise and licences, 214,390*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 131,226*l.*; law and justice, 163,541*l.*; charity, 150,336*l.*; education, 89,134*l.*; public works, 138,557*l.*; Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Stations, 59,061*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 21,768*l.* Public debt (funded), December 31, 1926, 2 701,126*l.* Post-office savings bank, 37,762 depositors (December 31, 1926), credited with 392,092*l.*

**Production.**—Under cultivation, 145,400 acres; 58,590 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 98,152 tons from 55,728 acres in 1926); 49,445 acres under rice (output 1926, 49,898 tons of paddy, equal to 29,939 tons of rice); coconuts, 30,500 acres (output 1926, over 19 million nuts); coffee, 6,243 acres; cacao, 1,287 acres; Para rubber, 2,000 acres; limes, 490 acres. Live-stock (1926) estimated at: cattle, 138,092 (60,000 in hinterland); horses, 2,190 (1,100 in hinterland); sheep, 28,637; goats, 15,504; swine, 16,776; donkeys, 8,264. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884, and from 1884 to December 31, 1926, the output of gold is valued at 9,707,698*l.*; in the year 1926, 7,450 oz. valued at 29,489*l.* were produced. In the period 1901–2 to 1926 the diamonds won amounted to 1,226,947 carats, valued at 5,214,033*l.*; in the year 1926, 164,156 carats, valued at 718,182*l.* Deposits of manganese ore and mica have been found, and oil is also believed to exist. There are huge deposits of bauxite (the ore of aluminium), 183,859 tons being exported during 1926.

**Commerce.**—Imports and exports for five years:—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports <sup>1</sup> .	2,487,177	2,668,961	2,744,145	2,908,434	2,728,746
Exports <sup>1</sup> .	3,120,098	3,757,647	3,393,529	3,130,706	2,863,923

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 194,614*l.* in 1922, 175,698*l.* in 1923, 177,782*l.* in 1924, 194,222*l.* in 1925, 129,818*l.* in 1926.

Chief imports (1926): Flour, 308,063*l.*; cotton manufactures, 285,444*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 70,526*l.*; machinery, 121,192*l.*; manures, 92,814*l.*; fish, 77,582*l.*; coal, 38,735*l.*; hardware, implements, and tools, 54,698*l.*; oils, 117,866*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 66,405*l.*; lumber, 46,667*l.*; beer and ale, 48,111*l.*; spirits (potable), 25,690*l.*; boots and shoes, 43,714*l.*; butter, 38,698*l.* Chief domestic exports (1926): Sugar (84,693 tons), 1,260,470*l.*; rum (789,643 proof gallons), 83,098*l.*; balata, 74,675*l.*; charcoal, 8,473*l.*; timber, 53,819*l.*; rice (6,526,452 lb.), 45,447*l.*; diamonds (rough), 687,698*l.*; gold, 20,471*l.*

Imports (exclusive of transshipments) from United Kingdom (1926), 1,231,543*l.*; from Canada, 616,940*l.*; from United States, 395,992*l.* Exports (exclusive of transshipments) to United Kingdom, 989,482*l.*; to Canada, 918,071*l.*; to United States, 203,437*l.*

**Shipping.**—In 1926, 3,160 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,090,806, entered and cleared (in 1925, 3,224 vessels of 1,219,221 tons), mainly British, Norwegian and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1926 were 11 steamers of 965 tons, 2 motor vessels of 81 tons, and 23 sailing vessels of 3,286 tons.

**Communications.**—There are 97 miles of railway; 450 miles river navigation; 39 miles of canals; 424 miles of driving or motor road, 17 miles of bridle road and 497 miles of trails, including a Government



cattle trail of 182 miles, from Takama on the Berbice River to Annai on the Rupununi Savanuah. There are 80 post-offices, of which 45 are telegraph offices, 51 money order offices, 52 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 574 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1927) 3,200 miles of aerial wire, 12 miles of cables, and  $28\frac{1}{2}$  miles of submarine cables, with 1,890 instruments; 100 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

**Money.**—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents (1 dollar = 4s. 2d.). In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin. with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. United States gold coins are also current and are legal tender. Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of 5, 20, and 100 dollars, and there are Government currency notes of one and two dollars. The face value of the latter in circulation at 31 December, 1926, was 104,167l.

### Books of Reference.

- Blue Book of the Colony, and Colonial Report. Annual.  
Commercial Handbook. London.  
General Information with regard to the Gold, Diamond and Forest Industries of British Guiana. Issued by the Government.  
Handbook of British Guiana. Revised edition. Georgetown, 1922.  
Aspinall (A.), Handbook of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras. London, 1926  
Beebe (W.), Hartly (G. I.), and Howes (P. G.), Tropical Wild Life in British Guiana. New York, 1917.  
Clementi (Mrs. Cecil), M.B.E., Through British Guiana. London, 1920.  
Harrison (J. B.) British Guiana and its Resources. London, The West India Committee, 1907.—The Goldfields of British Guiana. London, 1908.  
Harrison (J. B.) and Stockdale (F. A.), Rubber and Balata in British Guiana. British Guiana, 1911  
Reid (Capt. J. M.), Commercial Handbook of British Guiana, 1920.  
Richardson (Gwen), On the Diamond Trail in British Guiana. London, 1925.  
Rodway (J.), Guiana British, Dutch and French. London, 1912.  
Schomburgk (R.), Travels in British Guiana. Translated by Dr. W. E. Roth.  
See also under Venezuela and Bermuda.

### HONDURAS, BRITISH.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G. (2,000l.), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of six official and seven unofficial members.

British Honduras is a Crown Colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 700 miles west from Jamaica. Its early settlement was probably effected by woodcutters from Jamaica about 1638, and from that date to 1798, in spite of opposition from the Spaniards, settlers held their own and prospered. In 1786 the Home Government appointed a Superintendent, and in 1862 the settlement was declared a Colony, subordinate to Jamaica. It became an independent colony in 1884.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 8,598 sq. miles. Population, census 1921, 45,317 (22,564 males, and 22,753 females). Estimated population at December 31, 1926: 48,584 persons (24,022 males, 24,562 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1926) was 38.36, and the death-rate 24.14. In 1926 there were 518 marriages. Primary schools (1926), 71; children enrolled, 6,900; average attendance, 5,028; Government grant (expended), 1,440l. There are 5 schools with secondary departments, and altogether about 596 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The total school roll, including private schools, was

## 322 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—HONDURAS, BRITISH

8,812, and attendance 6,067. The police force contains (July 1926) 2 officers, 137 non-commissioned officers and men. Chief town: Belize; population, census of 1921: 12,661 (5,896 males, and 6,765 females).

### Finance and Commerce (£1=4.86 dollars).—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	234,059	224,928	193,204	204,997	229,719
Expenditure <sup>1</sup>	226,114	247,576	185,391	199,647	214,093
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports <sup>2</sup>	692,716	830,594	801,292	929,037	1,042,317
Exports <sup>2</sup>	593,178	657,794	686,778	735,805	808,393

<sup>1</sup> Including expenditure from loans.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar years 1922-1926, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (1926-27, 140,304L.); excise, licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 1926-27, 327,559L.

Imports and Exports in 1925 and 1926 (value in dollars):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Food, drink and tobacco . . . .	1,646,123	1,710,507	485,486	320,782
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured . . . .	768,702	1,077,844	3,048,961	3,536,080
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . . .	2,071,768	2,258,026	88,592	68,251
Miscellaneous . . . .	28,526	18,488	2,747	1,077
Bullion and specie . . . .	—	200	—	2,600
Total . . . .	4,515,119	5,065,663	3,575,786	3,928,790

Exports, 1926, in dollars, to: United Kingdom, 245,502; Canada, 206,635; United States of America, 3,208,006.

Imports, 1926, in dollars, from: United Kingdom, 858,149; Mexico, 612,998; Canada, 532,392; Guatemala, 284,630; United States of America, 2,375,428.

Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, citrus fruits, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle.

**Shipping and Communications.**—Tonnage entered, 1926, 316,663 tons (363 steamships, 303,485 tons). Registered shipping, 1926, 141 sailing vessels, 1,140 tons, and 78 motor and steam vessels, 1,187 tons. In 1926, 582,663 letters and post-cards, and 322,397 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office. Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal and Consejo on the coast, Orange Walk on New River, San Antonio on the Rio Hondo, and other stations in the north, El Cayo and Benque Viejo in the west, Stann Creek and Punta Gorda in the south. There is wireless communication with New Orleans and Jamaica. In 1926, 18,449 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 9,016 telephonic conversations were held. There are 25 miles of railway. In 1926, 4,920 Radio telegrams were transmitted.

**Money and Credit.**—The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912. There are 6 Government savings banks; depositors, 1,371, deposits 177,256 dollars on March 31, 1927. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for 4.867 dollars and 2.433 dollars respectively. There are (March 31, 1926) a paper currency of 406,607 dollars in Government notes, and a subsidiary silver coinage of 190,160 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent piece and a nickel-bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 6,150 dollars and 5,000 dollars respectively.

REFERENCES: Colonial Reports. Annual. London.

*Aspinall* (A.), Handbook of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras. West India Committee, 1926.

*Dillon* (A. B.), Geography of British Honduras. London, 1923.

*Metzger* (M.) and *Cain* (H. E.) Handbook of British Honduras, 1925.

**Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis.** See WEST INDIES.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. It was soon frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. Guy, Calvert and others made unsuccessful attempts to colonise the island, but in the 17th century English colonists established themselves there. A French station also existed on the island, and there were constant disputes as to fishing rights. Although exclusive British sovereignty was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, these disputes were not finally settled till 1904.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 10 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 40 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 250 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 1,000 dollars per session. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 37 districts or constituencies. Women were enfranchised by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1925.

After the general election of June 1924, the Government supporters in the House of Assembly numbered 25, the opposition 10, independent, 1.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief.**—Sir William L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., appointed September, 1922; salary 15,000 dollars, with travelling allowance of 2,500 dollars.

The Ministry (February, 1927) is as follows:—

*Prime Minister and Minister of Education.*—Hon. W. S. Monroe.

*Minister of Justice.*—Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C.

*Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. Sir J. R. Bennett, K.B.E.

*Minister of Finance and Customs.*—Hon. Sir J. C. Crosby, K.B.E.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Hon. W. J. Woodford.

*Ministers without Portfolios.*—Hon. A. B. Morine, K.C., Hon. M. S. Sullivan, Hon. Richard Cramm, Hon. Robert Duff, Hon. Jos. J. Long.

Not in the Cabinet :

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*—Wm. C. Winsor, Esq.

*Minister of Public Works.*—W. McK. Chambers, Esq.

*Minister of Agriculture and Mines.*—W. J. Walsh, Esq.

The ministers with departments receive salaries of 4,000 dollars each.

*High Commissioner in London.*—Capt. Victor Gordon, C.M.G., 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 42,734 square miles. Population in 1926, 262,177 (132,580 males and 129,597 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent. The boundary between the said Dependency and the Province of Quebec, which had, for many years, been in dispute, was defined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in March 1927, as being, in effect, the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the coastal boundaries being from Blanc Sablon, on the South, to Cape Chidley, on the North. As a result of this decision an estimated area of some 110,000 sq. miles, formerly in dispute, was confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The population of Labrador in 1926 was 3,977. Of the total Newfoundland population in 1921, 65,448 were engaged in the fisheries, 3,227 were farmers, 4,862 mechanics, and 1,117 miners. Capital, St. John's, 40,059 inhabitants (1926); other towns (1921), Harbour Grace, 3,825; Bonavista, 4,052; Carbonear, 3,320; Twillingate, 3,217, and Grand Falls, 3,769. The birth rate in 1926 was 27.44, and the death rate (1926), 13.60 per 1,000. Immigrants (1926), 12,505; emigrants (1926), 15,323.

**Religion and Instruction.**—Of the total population in 1921, 84,665 belonged to the Church of England, 86,576 were Roman Catholics, 74,205 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 13,023 Salvation Army, 2,688 other denominations. The number of schools of all kinds (1926) was 1,139: Church of England, 386; Roman Catholic, 326; Methodist, 337; and other denominations, 79. The attendance in 1926 was: Church of England, 18,550; Roman Catholic, 19,709; Methodist, 17,135, and others, 3,694; total, 59,088: total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 977,590 dollars.

**Revenue and Expenditure** in three years ended June 30 (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.).—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Revenue . . . . .	8,401,669	9,783,188	9,752,521
Expenditure. . . . .	10,022,147	9,436,185	9,865,167

Of the Revenue for 1925-26, 7,790,533 dollars were from Customs. Public debt (June 30, 1926), 67,018,405 dollars

**Production, &c.**—The chief agricultural products in 1921 were: hay (2,198,051 dollars), potatoes (1,912,681 dollars), cabbage (448,021 dollars), turnips (208,700 dollars), and oats (9,804 dollars); the total value of all crops harvested being 4,824,090 dollars. In 1921 (census figures) there were in

Newfoundland 16,840 horses, 27,721 cattle, 86,732 sheep, and 14,573 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. The total deposits are estimated at about 3,600 million tons. Copper ore and pyrites are worked. Coal is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, Corner Brook, Lomond in Bonne Bay, and Alexander Bay.

**Imports and Exports, including bullion and specie, for five years:—**

Years ended June	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	3,743,137	3,971,708	5,689,199	7,490,673	5,504,187
Exports . .	4,003,897	4,307,800	4,331,378	4,863,948	5,512,202

The chief imports and exports in 1925-26 were:—

Imports (1925-26)	Dollars	Exports (1925-26)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	3,069,768	Dried cod . .	12,065,395
Flour . . .	2,922,496	Pulp and paper . .	8,558,647
Coal . . .	1,779,476	Iron ore, &c. . .	1,808,750
Hardware . . .	1,461,283	Herring . . .	315,390
Salt pork . . .	742,849	Seal oil . . .	235,769
Machinery . . .	965,231	Cod oil . . .	751,734
Tea . . .	450,318	Seal skins . . .	183,271
Molasses . . .	236,372	Lobsters (tinned) . .	289,383

Of the imports (1925-26) the value of 5,785,093 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 11,826,406 from Canada; 8,861,819 from the United States. Of the exports the value of 6,460,197 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 1,987,541 to Canada; 4,865,640 to United States; 2,532,773 to Portugal; 3,408,254 to Spain; 1,221,113 to Italy; 2,319,111 to Brazil.

**Shipping.**—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1925-26, 2,092,312 tons, of which 1,324,527 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1926, 2,973 sailing vessels of 126,681 tons, 85 steam vessels of 30,507 tons, and 82 motor vessels of 3,529 tons; total, 3,104 vessels of 160,717 tons.

**Fishing** is the principal occupation of the population. The principal fish are cod, salmon, halibut, lobster, caplin, and seal: the value of the fishing products is about four millions sterling annually.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St. John's Cape northwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea. An award of The Hague court in 1910 secured the right of Great Britain to make fishing regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention

that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters.

There were engaged in the Bank cod fishery during 1926, 874 men, and 47 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 3,779 net tons. The catch in 1926 totalled 109,847 quintals of dry fish, valued at 933,699 dollars. The output of the cod-fishery is estimated at 1,546,664 quintals of dry fish, valued at 10,826,648 dollars. There were about 12,892 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 23,000 men employed in this fishery. In 1926, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,366,461 quintals. The catch of lobsters was 1,556,677 in 1919; 2,831,295 in 1920; 2,422,080 in 1921; 1,519,614 in 1922; 1,008,747 in 1923; 967,823 in 1924. Close season since 1924.

During 1927, 180,459 seals were caught; 9 vessels and 1,634 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1926 the catch was 211,531 seals.

**Communications, &c.**—Railways open 1926: 905 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3ft. 6in., and 47 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 11 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There were in 1926 (including 83 Labrador stations) 885 post offices, 139 of which were telegraph offices; there were 82 telegraph offices which were not post offices. There were about 400 telephone stations, most of them being in post and telegraph offices. Letters and cards sent in 1926, 6,000,000; newspapers, books, &c., 1,170 tons; parcels, 360,971. The postal and telegraph revenue, 1926, was 514,706 dollars, and the expenditure, 1,209,677 dollars. Telegraph line open (1926), 5,000 miles of wire; about 2,000 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1926, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held 2,011,262 dollars standing to the credit of 3,142 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4s. 1½d. of British money.

## Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Reports of the various Government Departments. St. John's.
- Census of Newfoundland and Labrador, decennial. St. John's.
- Year-Book of Newfoundland (published under official sanction). St. John's.
- Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
- Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
- Correspondence respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries. United States, No. 1 (1906). London, 1906.
- French Fisheries on the Great Bank of Newfoundland and off Iceland. Foreign Office Reports, Miscellaneous Series, No. 492, 1899. London.
- Colonial Reports. Annual Series.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS (NEWFOUNDLAND).

- Ami* (H. M.), Editor. North America. Vol. I. Canada and Newfoundland. 2nd ed. revised. London, 1915.
- Baedeker's* Dominion of Canada with Newfoundland and an Excursion to Alaska. London, 1922.
- Birkenhead* (Lord), The Story of Newfoundland. London, 1920.
- Dugmore* (A. R.), Wild Life and the Camera. London, 1912.—Romance of Newfoundland Caribou. London, 1918.
- Gosling* (W. G.), Life of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. London, 1911.

*Harvey* (M.), Newfoundland, England's Oldest Colony. London, 1897.—Newfoundland in 1900. New York, 1900.

*Howley* (James P.), The Beothucks or Red Indians, the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland. Cambridge, 1915.

*Mullais* (J. G.), Newfoundland and its Untrodden Ways. London, 1907.

*Pritchard* (H. H.), Hunting Camps in Wood and Wilderness. London, 1910.

*Seitz* (Don C.), Newfoundland. London, 1927.

#### (LABRADOR.)

*Browne* (Rev. P. W.), Where the Fishes Go. (The Story of Labrador.) London, 1911.

*Cabot* (W. B.), In Northern Labrador. London, 1912.—Labrador. London, 1922.

*Gosling* (W. G.), Labrador, its Discovery, Exploration and Development. London, 1910.

*Grenfell* (Dr. W. T.), Vikings of To-Day. London, 1898.—Labrador. London, 1922.

*Hutton* (S. K.), Among the Eskimos of Labrador. London, 1912.

*Hubbard* (Mrs. L.), A Woman's Way through Unknown Labrador. New York, 1909.

*Pritchard* (H. H.), Through Trackless Labrador. London, 1909.

*Townsend* (C. W.), Along the Labrador Coast. Boston, 1907.—A Labrador Spring. Boston, 1910.—Capt. Cartwright and his Labrador Journal. Boston, 1911.

St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

## WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian Possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

### BAHAMAS.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*.—Major Sir Charles William Orr, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 4,404 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (pop., census 1921, 12,975, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (3,993), Harbour Island (917), Grand Bahama (1,695), Cat Island (4,273), Long Island (4,659), Mayaguana (432), Eleuthera (6,048), Exuma (3,730), San Salvador or Watlings Island (686), Acklin's Island (1,811), Crooked Island (1,481), Great Inagua (937), Andros Island (6,976). Total population in 1921 (census), 53,031 (23,790 males, 29,241 females). Estimated population January 1, 1927, 58,101. Births in 1926, 1,635 (30·8 per 1,000); deaths in 1926, 1,398 (26·3 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. In Government schools the number of pupils was, 1925, 7,223; 1926, 7,374; in aided schools, 1925, 3,442; 1926, 3,494 enrolled pupils; Government grant, 1925, 14,000*l.*; 1926, 20,000*l.*; plus 1,100*l.* for teachers' salaries, etc. In 1926 there were in Church of England schools 409 enrolled pupils; in private schools 169 enrolled pupils; in Roman Catholic, 859 enrolled pupils. There were in 1926 4 private secondary schools

connected with religious bodies, 210 pupils. In 1923, 1,961 persons were convicted summarily, and 15 in superior courts. Police force, January 1927, was 124. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1925-26, 502,216/. Expenditure, 1925-26, 374,176/.

Customs Revenue, 1926, 368,026/. Public Debt, 1926, 151,123/.

Tomatoes are being exported in increasing quantities. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony

Imports and exports (including specie) for six years:—

Calendar Year	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1921	1,095,999	378,170	1924	1,553,143	626,853
1922	1,963,152	1,827,785	1925	1,761,000	481,000
1923	2,120,136	1,834,051	1926	2,059,755	406,271

Principal imports (1926) were: Foodstuffs, 408,000/.; spirits, 805,000/.; malt, 46,000/.

Imports from United Kingdom (1926) were valued at 526,000/.; from America, 880,000/.; from Canada, 462,000/.

Principal exports (1926) were: Sisal, 40,000/.; sponge, 131,000/.; lumber, 49,000/.; tomatoes (raw), 27,000/.; shells, 12,000/. Exports to the United Kingdom were: 48,500/.; America, 173,000/.; Canada, 14,000/.; Mexico, 5,400/.; Miquelon, 61,000/.; Bermuda, 16,000/.; Cuba, 48,000/.; France, 24,500/.; Holland, 2,600/.

Shipping 1926: entered 1,159 vessels of 539,786 tons (321 British of 277,675 tons); cleared, 984 vessels of 528,559 tons (325 British of 271,532 tons).

In 1925-26 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 1,749,056. In 1926-27 21,746 telegraph messages were sent and 20,311 received by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy. There are 950 telephones in Nassau and suburbs (1927).

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau; deposits, November 30, 1927, 621,765/. British silver and bronze coins are legal tender without limit. British Treasury and local currency notes are in circulation, and American gold and silver certificates of 5 dollars upwards, though not legal tender, are accepted. Post Office Savings Bank, June 30, 1926, depositors 4,801; balance due, 61,491/.

### BARBADOS.

*Governor.*—Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G. (1925) (3,000/.), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1926, there were 3,789 registered electors.

Barbados lies to the East of the Windward Islands. It was occupied by the English in 1625; unlike most of the neighbouring islands, it has never changed hands.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1921), 156,312. Estimated population December 31, 1926, 169,385. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 13,486; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1926) 5,148, deaths 4,869. Government grants to the Church of England, 11,400/.; Wesleyan, 875/.; Moravians,



500*l.*; Roman Catholic, 62*½**l.*. Total per annum, 12,837*½**l.*. Education is under the care of the Government. In 1926 there were 133 primary schools, 22,595 pupils on rolls, and 14,610 in average attendance; 6 second-grade schools (1 for girls), 399 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 191 and 112 respectively, and 1 first-grade school of girls with 139 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 17 students. Government expenditure on education in 1926-27, 45,870*l.*. Two weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1926, 10,775 summary convictions, 77 in superior courts; 222 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. Police, 368 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 non-com. officers and men.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation; the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane; exported in 1926, 45,785 tons of sugar and 7,760,334 gallons of molasses. There are 151 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries. Rum produced in 1926, 305,528 gallons. The cotton exported in 1926 was 315,192 lbs., valued at 40,623*l.*. In the fishing industry about 250 boats and 1,000 persons are employed. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Revenue . . .	315,250	444,646	504,696	404,133	387,462
Customs . . .	208,960	222,440	205,658	191,265	186,483
Expenditure . . .	402,524	420,461	364,531	394,250	410,585
Public debt . . .	682,400	592,400	591,000	591,000	591,000
Imports <sup>1</sup> . . .	2,480,320	2,581,882	2,556,297	2,293,777	2,155,167
Exports <sup>1</sup> . . .	1,259,109	2,189,740	1,858,801	1,421,035	1,287,161

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie, and the exports include bunker coal (81,755*l.* in 1926).

<sup>2</sup> Calendar years, 1923-27.

The principal imports (1926) were: Cotton manufactures, 167,564*l.*; manures, 112,390*l.*; flour, 110,636*l.*; fish, dried, &c., 64,323*l.*; beef, salted, 37,193*l.*; rice, 170,546*l.*; pork, salted, 27,163*l.*; coal, 71,264*l.*; iron and steel manufacture, 33,060*l.*; lumber and shingles, 95,919*l.*. The principal exports (1926) were: Sugar, 593,819*l.*; molasses, 310,745*l.*; rum, 2,496*l.*; raw cotton, 40,623*l.*. The imports in 1926 from United Kingdom totalled 666,242*l.*; from Canada, 442,344*l.*, and from United States, 465,917*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 247,987*l.*; to Canada, 593,474*l.*; to United States, 61,756*l.*

The Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a paid-up capital of 4,975,500*l.*, the Royal Bank of Canada, 5,083,333*l.*, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 4,166,666*l.*. The Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1926, had 11,644 depositors, with 623,746*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coins are legal tender, and dollar notes of the Colonial Bank, Royal Bank and Canadian Bank are in circulation. Post office, 1926: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,063,674; outwards, 788,485. Internal letters and parcels, 1,197,911.

Registered shipping 1926: 33 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 6,480), 1 steamer (net tonnage, 24). The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1926 was 3,798,833, of which 2,960,764 tons represented British tonnage. There are 470 miles of roads; and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to the Government. There are 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island, besides a line with 4,990 miles of wire belonging to one private company.

**JAMAICA.**

*Governor.*—Sir R. E. *Stubbs*, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1925) (5,500*l.*).

*Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. A. S. *Jelf*, C.M.G.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and remained in the possession of the Spaniards until it was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670.

**Constitution and Government.**—In 1661 a Representative Constitution was established consisting of a Governor, Privy Council, Legislative Council, and Assembly. This was abolished in 1866, and a Legislative Council established consisting of official and unofficial members. In 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted. Women were enfranchised in 1919. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 *ex-officio*, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

**Area and Population.**—Attached to Jamaica are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,450 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Population of Jamaica (census, 1921): total, 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); white, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; black, 660,420; East Indian, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not stated, 3,693. Estimated population, end of 1926, 936,927. Capital, Kingston (census, 1921), 62,707. Other towns (census, 1921)—Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonio, 6,272; Montego Bay, 6,580; Savanna-la-Mar, 3,442; Port Maria, 2,481; St. Ann's Bay, 2,090; Falmouth, 2,136. Births (1926), 35,784 (38·5 per 1,000); deaths, 19,072 (20·5 per 1,000); marriages, 3,981 (4·2 per 1,000). Total estimated East Indian population on December 31, 1926, 17,318.

**Religion.**—There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels in 1926 were as follows:—Church of England, 243; Presbyterian, 91; Roman Catholic, 80; Wesleyan Methodist, 167; Baptist, 203; Moravian, 32; Christian Church, 24; Congregational, 32; Church of Scotland, 12; Salvation Army, 40; Seventh Day Adventists, 65; Jewish, 6. No accurate statistics of members.

**Instruction.**—In 1926 there were 672 public elementary schools, 122,337 children enrolled, average attendance 75,068. Government grants, 120,627*l.* Three training colleges for women; one for men. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are endowed secondary and high schools in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, and industrial schools. Total expenditure on education, 1926, 159,525*l.*

**Justice, &c.**—There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1926), 17,999; before superior courts, 8,009. Prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1926, 34. In 1926 there was a Constabulary Force of 23 officers and 1,036 sub-officers and men, and 1,222 district constables, actual strength.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps. Port Royal is strongly fortified.

## Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 6 years:—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue <sup>1</sup>	1,926,791	2,057,412	2,061,202	1,922,963	2,021,046	2,147,042
Customs	661,000	845,754	860,587	780,593	806,855	917,849
Expenditure	2,258,502	1,949,034	2,074,291	2,022,746	2,000,593	2,046,205
Public Debt	4,068,124	4,021,201	4,5-2,207	4,4-5,194	4,5-1,175	4,671,040
Imports <sup>2</sup>	5,478,800	4,835,893	5,555,957	5,0-4,350	5,6-6,188	5,635,342
Exports <sup>2</sup>	3,857,700	4,643,929	4,2-8,494	3,145,010	3,935,059	4,2-8,991

<sup>1</sup> Includes Customs Revenue.<sup>2</sup> Calendar years 1921 to 1926.

Principal imports in 1926: Boots and shoes, 180,526*l*; motor-cars, 167,999*l*; motor-car parts, 47,909*l*; cotton goods, 588,986*l*; fish, 400,78*l*; rice, 157,013*l*; flour, 598,388*l*; hardware, 95,751*l*; milk, condensed, 115,267*l*; gasoline, 189,728*l*; timber, 141,682*l*; cigarettes, 59,944*l*; coal, 251,202*l*. Principal exports: Coconuts, 108,378*l*; logwood, 104,992*l*; logwood extract, 74,830*l*; sugar, 654,736*l*; coffee, 240,739*l*; rum, 89,521*l*; cocoa, 122,374*l*; ginger, 71,610*l*; cigars, 46,971*l*; pimento, 190,017*l*; oranges, 51,470*l*; copra, 96,947*l*; bananas, 2,072,155*l*.

In 1926 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,377,984*l*., and from United States, 2,099,981*l*.; the exports to the United Kingdom, 914,061*l*., and to the United States, 1,868,076*l*.

Registered shipping of Kingston, 1926, 22 sailing vessels of 1,039 tons, steam 7, of 3,793 tons, and motor 6, of 766 tons. Shipping, 1926: entered, 1,553 vessels of 2,552,987 tons; cleared, 1,550 vessels of 2,553,133 tons.

**Production.**—Acres under cultivation in 1926-27, 1,129,046; under tillage, 288,386; pasture, 840,660; sugar-cane, 52,676 acres; coffee, 21,726; bananas, 89,768; coconuts, 32,730; cocoa, 4,407; ground provisions, 54,942; mixed cultivation, 29,559; guinea grass, 92,525; commons and pimento, 748,135. Live-stock, 1926: Cattle, 139,382; sheep, 5,064; horses and asses, 44,109.

**Communications.**—Jamaica has 210 miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge; receipts, in year ended March 31, 1927, 355,951*l*.; expenses (excluding debt charges), 297,961*l*.; 2,271 miles of main roads; 1,357 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 1,081 miles of telephone line (military lines not included); 18½ miles of electric and 122 of steam tramways; 85 miles mule tramways; 25,835 feet rope-ways. Telegraph messages (1926), 345,093; receipts, 18,007*l*. Letters and post-cards in 1926, at general post office, 13,423,306; at district offices, 2,921,184. Total receipts, 1926, 93,443*l*.; expenditure, 93,692*l*., including telegraph expenditure. There are 231 post offices.

**Money and Credit.**—On December 31, 1926, there were 76,157 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 570,514*l*. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of Barclay's Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are current; their average total circulation in 1926 was 106,443*l*., 24,251*l*., 23,158*l*., and 5,765*l*. respectively. British and local currency notes are also current in this island. The total circulation of the latter on December 31, 1926, was 73,007*l*.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, a Dependency of Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. Total population of islands (1921), 5,253. Estimated population on December 31, 1926, 5,600. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad, capital: Georgetown, population (1921), 1,070. Little Cayman, 9 miles long, 1½ miles broad; principal industry, coconut planting; population (1921), 95. Cayman Brac, 11 miles long and 1½ miles wide; principal industries, coconut planting and turtle fishing; population (1921), 1,213. Elementary education is now on satisfactory lines, 20 per cent. of the revenue being allocated to this service. In 1926 there were 9 primary schools and 10 small private schools; 1,144 pupils enrolled and 900 average attendance. Revenue, 1926, 7,320*l.*; expenditure, 7,437*l.*; assets, December 31, 1926, 2,425*l.* No public debt. Exports—Grand Cayman green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac turtle shell. Total value of imports, 1926, 42,448*l.*; exports, 11,484*l.* Shipping registered at Georgetown, 55 sailing and 9 motor vessels, 4,080 tons (1926). The government is administered by a Commissioner; Justices of the Peace (18) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

*Commissioner*: H. H. Hutchings.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS (Guano Islands) are also attached to Jamaica.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of seven members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 25 miles long by 12 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,570 inhabitants. Population (1921 census), 5,612, of whom 210 were white; estimated population at end of 1925, 5,400. Births (1926), 174; deaths, 118; marriages, 28.

Education compulsory and free in the Government Schools; Government grant 1926), 990*l.*, 10 Government and 9 private elementary schools; average number on rolls in 1926, 886; average attendance, 670. The Secondary School had an average attendance of 33.

Revenue in 1926, 9,734*l.*, of which 3,706*l.* was from customs, and 2,203*l.* from royalty on salt; expenditure, 14,055*l.* There is no public debt.

Total imports (1926), 43,850*l.*; total exports, 35,936*l.* Principal imports: Flour, 3,468*l.*; meats, 2,679*l.*; rice, 1,586*l.*; cotton goods, 3,713*l.* Principal exports: Salt, 1,510,817 bushels, valued at 30,111*l.*; sponges, 1,937*l.*; conchs, 1,523*l.*; cotton and cotton seed, 290*l.* Imports from United Kingdom, 6,791*l.*; exports thereto, 1,018*l.*

The total shipping entered in 1926 amounted to 99,936 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. The Cable station is at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 4,695*l.* Savings bank deposits (1926), 22,621*l.*, depositors, 878.

The current coins are British gold, silver, and copper. United States gold and silver coins and currency notes are accepted.

*Commissioner and Judge*.—H. E. Phillips; residence, Grand Turk.

### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*.—Sir Eustace Piennes, Bart. (3,000*l.*, of which 500*l.* is a duty allowance and 250*l.* travelling allowance).

*Colonial Secretary*.—Edward Baynes, O.B.E. (900*l.*).

The group, which lies to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico, is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda

and Redonda); St. Christopher or St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombbrero). There are for the whole Federation an Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and a Legislative Council, 10 official and 10 unofficial members. Of the latter, 3 are elected by the unofficial members of the local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, 3 by those of St. Kitts, 1 by those of Montserrat, and 1, appointed by the Governor, for the Virgin Islands. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years. There are also separate Executive and Legislative Councils for the four larger Presidencies, and an Executive Council for the Virgin Islands.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

—	Area: Square miles	Population 1921	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	29,767	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62				
Virgin Islands	58	5,082	2,613	2,949	5,562
Dominica	305	37,059	15,231	18,632	33,863
St. Kitts	65	38,214	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis	50				
Anguilla	35				
Montserrat	32	12,120	5,521	7,424	12,945
			1,562	2,513	4,075
			5,245	6,951	12,196
Total	715	122,242	55,130	72,063	127,193

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. In Dominica, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control; in Antigua the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number; the schools in St. Kitts-Nevis were also placed entirely under Government control in April 1915, and were reduced to 33. In 1926-27 there were 104 schools, with average attendance 15,127, Government grant 15,980%; 8 secondary schools, average attendance 311, Government grant 3,276%; and one industrial school.

Police force, end of 1926, 4 officers and 150 N.C.O.'s and men.

Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime-juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime are carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

Financial and commercial statistics for six years:—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	200,671	250,418	267,597	240,272	246,902	280,308
Expenditure	805,575	258,616*	276,022	268,285	259,472	259,037
Public debt	250,850	27,200	281,450	281,340	279,250	278,550
Imports <sup>1</sup>	1,059,312	754,359	765,732	753,170	786,558	842,464
Exports <sup>1</sup>	970,694	718,231	808,255	667,023	727,852	662,492

<sup>1</sup> Calendar years 1921-26.

\* Not including Antigua loan expenditure, 1,118.

Total shipping entered and cleared (1925), 2,258,002 tons.

**ANTIGUA:** area, 108 square miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles), and Redonda are dependencies; estimated population at end of 1925, 29,470. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 6,997. In Antigua in 1926 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 35·98; the death-rate, 23·91; of the births 77·23 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 84 marriages. There are 20 elementary schools (1924). Revenue (1926-27), 81,283*l.*; expenditure, 80,735*l.* Public debt (1926-27), 145,500*l.* Imports (1926), 215,335*l.*; exports, 186,570*l.* Chief products: sugar, cotton and pineapples. In Government savings bank, 867 depositors, on March 31, 1927, 20,156*l.* deposits. There is steam communication with the United Kingdom via New York and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable, and the Pacific Cable Board's Wireless System. Telephone line, 300 miles.

*Island Secretary.*—Edward Baynes, O.B.E., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

**MONTSERRAT.** Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Area, 32½ sq. miles. Population 1926, 11,732. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,730 (1926). Revenue (1926-27), 22,688*l.*; expenditure, 21,140*l.* Imports (1926), 64,949*l.*; exports, 51,116*l.* Chief products: Cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cottonseed meal, bay oil, cattle, onions and papain; 2,800 acres under cotton in 1926, yield 600,217 lbs. lint.

A wireless station was opened in Montserrat on May 25, 1925.

*Commissioner.*—His Hon. Major H. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E.

**ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA)** have one Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council of 7 official and 7 nominated unofficial members. Population 1926, 35,715. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre: population (census 1921), 7,736; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,158. Revenue (1926-27), 88,102*l.*; expenditure, 86,418*l.* Public debt at March 31, 1927, 18,898*l.* Imports, 1926, 366,573*l.*; exports, 287,723*l.* Chief produce: Sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts. Salt is produced in St. Kitts and Anguilla. Savings Bank at March 31, 1927, 206 depositors, 5,304*l.* deposits.

*Administrator.*—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Reginald St. Johnston, C.M.G.

**THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS** consist of a group of islands numbering 30, situated between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Area 58 square miles; population (census of April, 1921), 5,082. The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. There is a nominated Executive Council. Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, the only town and capital, is a port of entry; population 463. Cotton is the chief industry, while sugar, tobacco, coconuts and provision crops are grown in increasing quantities. Revenue (1926-27), 9,456*l.*; expenditure, 8,348*l.*; imports (1926), 32,317*l.*; exports, 11,368*l.* Savings bank (1926-27), 111 depositors; deposits, 1,554*l.*

*Commissioner.*—F. C. Clarkson.

**SOMBRERO** is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

**DOMINICA.** After being governed by a nominated Council of 12 members since 1898, Dominica in 1925 reverted to the elective system. Chief town, Roseau (population, 7,374); population of island 1926, 39,879. Revenue, 1926-27, 87,833*l.* (including 30,000*l.* from Imperial grant); expenditure, 62,395*l.* (including 6,244*l.* from Imperial grant); public debt, 17,417*l.* Imports, 1926, 164,884*l.* (from U.K., 48,833*l.*; Canada, 45,869*l.*; U.S.A., 37,655*l.*); exports, 145,871*l.* (to U.K., 32,792*l.*; to U.S.A., 96,945*l.*). Chief products: Limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oils, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, copra, and fruit. Exports of coconuts 1926, 187,794. Savings bank (1926-27), 323 depositors, with 6,030*l.* deposits. Telephone line 531 miles. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs.

*Administrator.*—E. C. Eliot.

## TRINIDAD.

Trinidad, which lies immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, and includes Tobago administratively, was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonised by the Spaniards in the 16th century. About the period of the Revolution a large number of French families settled in the island, where the French element is still preponderant. In 1797, Great Britain being at war with Spain, Trinidad was occupied by the British, and annexed in 1802.

*Governor.*—Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. (5,500*l.*, and allowances 375*l.*). There is an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, as President, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer and such other persons, not being *ex-officio* members, as may from time to time be appointed; there is also a Legislative Council with the Governor as President, twelve official and thirteen unofficial members. Of the unofficial members six are nominated and seven are elected. Women over thirty years of age have the franchise.

*Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. W. E. Jackson C.M.G.

**Area:** Trinidad, 1,862 square miles; Tobago 114. **Population:** census 1921, 365,913 (186,802 males and 179,111 females). Estimated population, end of 1926, 387,470. **Capital,** Trinidad, Port of Spain, 65,016. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 126,175, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the Colony. Births, 1926, 12,349; deaths, 8,496; marriages, 1,651.

**Education.**—At the close of 1926 there were 289 Elementary and Intermediate schools in the Colony, 47 being Government and 242 Assisted Schools. There were 253 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 242 Assisted Schools 95 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 68 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 3 Assisted Intermediate Schools. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys: the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated

to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the roll at December 31, 1926, was: Queen's Royal College 232, St. Mary's College 416, Naparima College 125, St. Joseph's Convent School 1,412, Bishop's High School 116, and the Naparima Girls' High School 180. The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

Police force, 896 all ranks (December 31, 1926). In 1926 the number of summary convictions was 23,114.

Financial and commercial statistics for 5 years:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . . . .	1,661,607	1,632,552	1,586,834	1,662,874	1,737,288
Customs . . . . .	555,723	580,250	556,491	589,863	614,452
Expenditure . . . . .	1,939,215	1,625,441	1,572,765	1,580,749	1,580,213
Public debt . . . . .	3,432,424	3,425,638	3,406,753	3,400,504	3,342,056
Imports <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4,604,880	4,319,421	4,387,943	4,395,641	4,407,074
Exports <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,868	5,170,355	5,540,376
Transshipments . . . . .	612,527	518,407	484,168	756,838	758,164

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie, but excluding goods transhipped.

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during 1926 were licences, excise, &c., 456,453*l.*; Government railway, 185,094*l.*; Court and office fees, 168,940*l.*; land sales, royalties, &c., 118,479*l.*; tax on incomes, 122,713*l.*

Principal Exports, 1926	Quantity	Value £
Asphalt . . . . .	180,950 tons	451,967
Bitters . . . . .	56,599 galls.	80,915
Cocoa . . . . .	56,802,199 lbs	1,455,918
Coconuts . . . . .	5,041,006 nuts	25,185
Copra . . . . .	13,858,996 lbs.	166,263
Crude Petroleum . . . . .	117,926,413 galls.	1,225,006
Molasses . . . . .	1,427,274 "	14,330
Petrol Spirit . . . . .	20,801,413 "	612,451
Refined Kerosene . . . . .	868,720 "	34,580
Rum . . . . .	71,233 "	10,958
Sugar . . . . .	65,680 tons	1,003,250

The principal imports in 1926 were wheaten flour and meal, 457,470*l.*; machinery, 511,493*l.*; cotton piece goods, 239,705*l.*; rice, 255,546*l.*; raw cocoa, 79,262*l.*; metal manufactures, 102,899*l.*

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1926), 1,227,905*l.*; United States, 1,181,378*l.*; Canada, 902,223*l.*; Venezuela, 197,853*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1,627,980*l.*; United States, 1,762,278*l.*; France, 208,322*l.*; Canada, 658,120*l.*; other British Possessions, 488,777*l.*; Venezuela, 40,986*l.*; other countries, 455,832*l.*

Shipping: The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1926 was 3,955, with a tonnage of 4,933,553. There were 1,963 arrivals of 2,466,895 tons, and 1,992 departures of 2,466,658 tons, of which 58.24 per cent. was British.

Of the total area of 1,264,891 acres (Trinidad, 1,191,678 acres, and Tobago, 73,213 acres), about 689,762 acres have been alienated. About 312,355 acres were under cultivation (1926). Asphalt: The pitch lake is situated in the



Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and in accordance with the terms of the lease, it was renewed for a further period of 21 years from February 1, 1909, to January 31, 1930. On February 19, 1925, a fresh demise of the pitch lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from February 1, 1930. The quantity of asphalt produced during 1926 was 237,300 tons. The quantity of asphalt exported was 180,951 tons of the value of 451,967*l.*, and yielding a revenue of 88,303*l.* The development of the oilfields continues in a satisfactory manner. The number of companies operating at the close of 1926 was 17. During 1926, 174,001,487 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted. Four refineries are at work in the Colony and all grades of petroleum products from petrol to road oil are produced, while two or three small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

Railway 123 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. 118 miles of telegraph and 146 miles (wire) telephone (1926). Cable: Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America, and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

The Pacific Cable Board system has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station dealt exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

Number of post offices, 116; of telegraph offices, 44. There are four private banks. British currency and United States gold are legal tender. There is no Colonial coinage, but Government 1 and 2 dollar notes (4*s.* 2*d.* and 8*s.* 4*d.*), and 1,000 dollar notes (208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) are issued. The total value of notes in circulation at the end of 1925 was 122,292*l.* Government savings-banks are established in 34 districts with a Head Office in Port-of-Spain, the amount of deposits at the end of 1926 being 366,966*l.*, and the total number of depositors, 28,353.

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention, and very considerable areas are being planted in coconuts.

---

**Virgin Islands.** See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

---

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief.*—Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G., (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada).

Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature,

laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes. The legal currency is British sterling and United States gold coins. Barclay's Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes.

**GRENADA.**—*Colonial Secretary.*—H. Ferguson, C.B.E. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, with 7 other official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown and 5 elected members. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles; population, census 1921, 66,202. Births, 1926, 2,402; deaths, 1,460. Estimated population, December 31, 1926, 71,621. There were (1926) 10 Government and 48 Government-aided elementary schools, with 11,731 pupils and average attendance 7,066 (Government grant (1926) 7,643*l.*), and 1 secondary school for boys; and grants of 186*l.* per year are made for secondary education to each of two girls' schools. In 1926 there were 1,770 summary convictions.

In 1926 the revenue was 148,447*l.*; the expenditure, 119,000*l.* Public debt, 1926, 223,670*l.* Total value of imports, 1926, 386,483*l.*; of exports, 447,401*l.* Chief exports: cocoa (83,384 cwt.) 223,290*l.*; nutmegs (22,702 cwt.) 127,000*l.*; mace (3,679 cwt.) 49,490*l.*; cotton, raw (3,159 cwt.) 14,040*l.*; cotton seed (7,762 cwt.) 2,646*l.*; whale oil (108,055 galls.) 14,258*l.*; whale manure (418 bags 418*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 126,511*l.*; United States of America, 80,158*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 165,901*l.*; to United States of America, 227,015*l.* Total shipping entered, 1926, 453,802 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1922) about 32,000 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is increasing; rum is produced locally, 45,096·4 proof gallons in 1926.

In 1926, 2,135 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 36,355*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* There are 959 miles of telephone line including trunk line and connexions.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, census 1921, 7,104.

**ST. VINCENT.** *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—R. Walter, C.M.G. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official, 3 elected and one nominated unofficial member. Area, 150·3 square miles; population, 1926, 49,751. Capital, Kingstown, population, 3,836 (1921 census). Births, 1926, 1,963; deaths, 966; marriages, 153. Education, 1926: 28 primary schools; 5,407 pupils on rolls; 2,892 average attendance; Government grant, 3,043*l.* There is also a secondary school for boys (70 pupils), and one for girls (50 pupils). Seventeen convictions in the Supreme Court, and 1,306 in the Inferior Courts during 1926.

Revenue, 1926, 60,243*l.*, of which 29,642*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 59,282*l.* Public debt at end of 1926, 9,730*l.* Imports, 1926, 203,606*l.*; exports, 162,909*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 67,425*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 92,576*l.* Total shipping, (1926) 416,136 tons.

Arrowroot, cotton, sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. Sea Island cotton, exports (1926) 589,499lb., valued at 63,175*l.* St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary has been established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown. About 20,000 acres (one-fourth of area) under cultivation. Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with 184 miles of line.

**ST. LUCIA.** *Administrator and Colonial Secretary* (vacant), with a nominated Executive and a partly nominated and partly elected Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population, 1926, 55,698. Chief town, Castries. Births, 1926, 2,120; deaths, 1,230; marriages, 255. Education (Dec. 31, 1926): 49 schools (7 Protestant, 42 Roman Catholic), with 8,564 pupils on roll; Government grant, 1926, 5,192*l*. Secondary education is carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government grant of 575*l*. per annum.

Revenue in 1926, 83,379*l*., of which 35,820*l*. was from customs; expenditure, 84,488*l*. Public debt, 1926, 206,609*l*. Value of imports (1926), 252,236*l*. (coal, 53,551*l*.); of exports, 251,705*l*., including 76,314*l*. for bunker coal, 22,454*l*. for cocoa, and 70,858*l*. for sugar. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 62,399*l*.; United States, 103,507*l*.; Canada, 36,940*l*.; of exports to United Kingdom, 62,421*l*. Total shipping, 1,071,957 tons, of which 848,997 tons were British.

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood, fuel, rum, and bananas and other fruits are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1926), 722 depositors, 12,644*l*. deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched 1926, 93,967; parcels, 1,064. There are 238 miles of telephone line.

Currency: British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, Government currency notes, and notes of the Colonial Bank, and the Royal Bank of Canada.

Port Castries is an important coaling station and a naval base.

### Books of Reference on the West Indies.

- Statistical Abstract for the Colonies, &c. Annual. London.  
 Blue Books of the respective Colonies; *The Colonial Office List*; *The Jamaica Gazette*.  
*The Official Gazette* of Barbados.  
 Report of the West Indian Currency Committee (Cmd. 1894). London, 1923.  
*Aspinall* (A. E.), *The British West Indies*. London, 1912.  
*Burton* (K. J.), *A Handbook of St. Kitts-Nevis*. London, 1920.  
*Barbados Handbook*. Annual.  
*Cook* (E. M.), *Jamaica*. London, 1924.  
*Cundall* (F.), *The Handbook of Jamaica*, 1925. Kingston and London.  
*Gardner* (W. J.), *History of Jamaica*. 2nd ed. London, 1909.  
*Grenada Handbook*, Directory, &c. London. Annual.  
*Grieve* (Symington), *Notes upon the Island of Dominica*. London, 1907.  
*Hall* (A. W. H.), *Report on Economic and Financial Conditions in the British West Indies*. London, 1922.  
*Harlow* (V.), *History of Barbados, 1625-1685*. Oxford, 1926.  
*Guide to Jamaica*. Issued by Jamaica Tourist Association. Kingston, 1924.  
*Handbook of Jamaica*. London, annual.  
*Higham* (C. S. S.), *The Development of the Leeward Islands, 1660-1688*. Cambridge, 1921.  
*Lewis* (H. G. De), *Twentieth Century Jamaica*. Jamaica, 1918.  
*Lucas* (C. P.) and *Atchley* (O.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Vol. II. 2nd ed. London, 1905.  
*Manington* (G.), *The West Indies*. London, 1925.  
*Moseley* (Mary), *The Bahamas Handbook*. Nassau, 1927.  
*Pitman* (F. W.), *The Development of the British West Indies*. London, 1918.  
*St. Lucia Handbook*, Directory and Almanac. Castries.  
*Trinidad and Tobago Handbook*.  
*Verrill* (A. H.), *Isles of Spice and Palm [Lesser Antilles]*. New York, 1916.  
*Watkins* (F. H.), *Handbook of the Leeward Islands*. London, 1924.  
*Williamson* (J. A.), *The Caribbee Islands under the Proprietary Patents*. Oxford and London, 1926.  
*Wood* (E. F. L.), *Report on Visit to the West Indies (Cmd. 1679)*. London, 1922.  
*Wong* (H.), *Government of the West Indies*. London, 1923.  
 See also under *Bermuda*.

## AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

---

THE British Territories in Australasia comprise the Commonwealth of Australia ; the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Norfolk Island, the Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Solomon and Tonga Islands, and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific. There are also the mandatory territories of New Guinea, Western Samoa, and Nauru.

### THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney on January 1, 1901.

On September 1, 1906, the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Papua).

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. There must be a session of Parliament at least once every year. The Senate consists of 36 Senators (at least six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to population (excluding aborigines) as shown by the latest statistics, but not less than five for any original State. Number in 1926, 76. The Northern Territory by virtue of an Act passed in 1922 elects a member who is not entitled to vote, but may take part in any debate in the House. The House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He or she must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification, and have resided for three years within the Commonwealth. The franchise for both Chambers is the same and is based on universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, &c.; finance, banking, currency, &c.; defence; external affairs; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; weights and measures; copyright; railways; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State; and other matters. The Senate may not originate or amend money bills; and disagreement with the House of Representatives may result in dissolution, or, in the last resort, a joint sitting of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The Federal Parliament is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. If a State law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law, the latter prevails.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of twelve responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries and allowances not exceeding, in all, 25,300*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth (formed February 9, 1923) is constituted as follows:—

*Governor-General.*—His Excellency the Rt. Hon John Lawrence *Baron Stonehaven*, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000). Oct., 1925.

*Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Health*—Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C.

*Treasurer.*—Hon. Dr. E. C. G. Page.

*Minister for Home and Territories.*—Hon. C. W. C. Marr, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. J. G. Latham, C.M.G., K.C.

*Postmaster-General*—Hon. W. G. Gibson.

*Minister for Trade and Customs.*—Hon. H. E. Pratt.

*Minister for Works and Railways.*—Hon. W. C. Hill.

*Minister for Defence.*—Senator the Hon. Sir T. W. Glasgow, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

*Minister for Repatriation.*—Hon. Sir N. R. Howse, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—Senator the Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Pearce, P.C., K.C.V.O.

*Minister for Markets and Migration.*—Hon. T. Paterson.

*Honorary Ministers.*—Senator the Hon. T. W. Crawford; Senator the Hon. A. J. McLachlan.

*High Commissioner for Commonwealth in London.*—Major-General Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D. (Appointed March 22, 1927.)

*Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in London.*—T. Trumble, C.M.G., C.B.E., Australia House, Strand.

*Commonwealth Trade Representative in France.*—C. H. Voss, 6 Rue Halévy, Paris.

*Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in America.*—D. McK. Dow, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York City.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature and an Inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, and for the admission or creation of new States. The Inter-State Commission was brought into existence in 1913 and the Commissioners were appointed for a term of seven years. At the expiration of this period no fresh appointments were made. In 1911 the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal Capital, with an area of 912 square miles. Building operations were begun in 1923 and Parliament was opened at Canberra on 9th May, 1927, by H.R.H. the Duke of York. A further area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was acquired in 1917 for purposes of a Naval College, with the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto.

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be submitted to the electors, and they can be enacted only if approved by a majority of the States and also a majority of all the electors voting.

## Area and Population.

States and Territories.	Area.	Population. <sup>1</sup>				Estimated June 30, 1927.
		Census—April 4, 1921				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. miles	
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales . . . .	309,432	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	679	2,370,623
Victoria . . . . .	87,884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1,742	1,726,445
Queensland . . . . .	670,500	398,969	357,008	755,972	118	894,444
South Australia . . . .	280,070	248,267	246,893	495,160	130	570,900
Western Australia . . .	975,920	177,278	155,464	332,732	34	885,043
Tasmania . . . . .	26,215	107,743	106,087	213,780	815	208,179
Northern Territory . .	523,620	2,821	1,046	3,867	0·7	4,260
Federal Capital Territory	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	274	7,535
Total . . . . .	2,974,581	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	183	6,167,429

<sup>1</sup> Excluding full blood aborigines. These are estimated to number about 66,000.

The number of occupied private dwellings in Australia (in 1921 census) was 1,107,010. In New South Wales 414,468; Victoria, 318,936; Queensland, 153,313; South Australia, 104,295; Western Australia, 70,185; Tasmania, 44,432; Northern Territory, 1,005; Federal Capital Territory, 376. In addition to the occupied private dwellings there were in Australia at the time of the census 46,175 other dwellings (hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, gaols, etc.). There were also 51,166 unoccupied dwellings, and 6,339 being built.

## Marriages, births, and deaths in 1926:—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
New South Wales . . . .	10,219	53,110	22,150	30,957
Victoria . . . . .	13,407	35,862	16,385	19,027
Queensland . . . . .	6,428	19,764	8,214	11,550
South Australia . . . .	4,503	11,488	4,877	6,006
Western Australia . . .	2,844	8,801	3,850	4,951
Tasmania . . . . .	1,435	4,988	1,912	3,076
Northern Territory . .	14	73	64	9
Federal Capital Territory	17	75	41	34
Total . . . . .	47,807	133,162	56,952	76,210

Migration in 1926: Arrivals, 107,924; departures, 65,704; excess arrivals, 42,220.

## Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1923-24 to 1926-27 are given in the following table. Under the 'Surplus Revenue Act, 1910,' the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. Tasmania received, in addition, a total sum of 900,000*l.* in ten annual instalments, starting from 1912-13. This was exhausted in 1921-22, and a special grant of 85,000*l.* was made, a similar sum being appropriated for each year to date. Commencing with 1925-26 this grant will be diminished by 17,000*l.* per annum until it is extinguished. A special payment of 212,793*l.* was made to Western Australia in 1926-27, and 378,000*l.* to Tasmania.

In 1927 the States Grants Act abolished the *per capita* payments as from 30th June, 1927. Subject to ratification by Commonwealth and State Parliaments, the Commonwealth will take over all State Debts existing on 30th June, 1927, and will pay 7,584,912*l.* a year for 58 years towards the interest charges thereon, and will make substantial contributions towards a sinking fund to extinguish existing debts in 58 years and future debts in 53 years. The Commonwealth Government will arrange all future borrowing for both Commonwealth and States through a Loan council consisting of representatives of Commonwealth and State Governments.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Revenue.	£	£	£	£
Customs . . .	25,177,882	26,405,161	27,839,888	31,832,600
Excise . . .	10,572,902	10,787,620	11,353,990	11,719,878
Land Tax . . .	2,030,127	2,519,711	2,521,910	2,615,900
Probate and Succession Duties . . .	1,820,911	1,381,051	1,411,236	1,362,351
Income Tax . . .	11,067,555	11,130,844	10,858,046	11,126,278
Entertainments . . .	622,460	680,586	460,326	866,159
War Times Profits Tax	70,646	74,753 <sup>1</sup>	77,491 <sup>1</sup>	28,367 <sup>1</sup>
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones . . .	9,757,021	10,044,486	10,815,248	11,648,688
All other . . .	5,407,699	5,974,683	6,942,128	7,524,783
Total Revenue . .	66,017,203	68,854,800	72,285,363	78,168,235
Commonwealth Expenditure:				
From Revenue . . .	65,938,869	66,836,433	74,109,437	75,532,638
From Loans . . .	9,844,786	27,317,370	8,108,081	9,660,074
Total Commonwealth Expenditure . .	75,283,605	74,153,803	82,212,518	85,192,712
Including:				
Expenditure for War purposes and repatriation, etc. . .	28,770,106	28,482,761	29,171,850	29,906,372
Invalid and Old Age Pensions . . .	6,523,881	6,992,905	8,252,387	9,144,589
Maternity Allowances	670,175	688,205	680,555	860,280
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones . . .	8,168,066	10,288,437	10,651,925	15,281,666
Payments to States: Out of Revenue . .	7,324,538	7,534,201	7,951,727	8,262,912

<sup>1</sup> Refund.

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1926, was 642,844,761*l.*

The Commonwealth public debt on Dec. 31st, 1927, was 479,658,000*l.*, including 300,985,917*l.* owing in respect of war loans.

### Pensions and Maternity Allowances.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 52*l.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 84*l.* a year. Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived

at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Act was passed providing for the payment of an allowance of 5*l.* in respect of every viable child born (alive or dead) in Australia. The mother must be a native of the Commonwealth or intend to settle permanently therein. No payment is made in the case of an aboriginal or an Asiatic. The disbursements for old age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances are shown under Finance above. The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1926, were:—Old age, 126,918; invalid, 48,803; total, 175,721. War pensioners at June 30, 1926, numbered 252,609. To June 30, 1926, the total number of claims for the maternity allowance was 1,820,584.

### Justice.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court (the High Court of Australia), consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties, between States of the Commonwealth, or affecting representatives of other countries, as well as in other matters as empowered by the Parliament. It may also hear and determine appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court, or of the Supreme Court of any State, subject to certain rights of final appeal to the King in Council. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration consists of a Chief Judge and three other Judges.

### Defence.

#### ARMY.

The principle of the defence policy of Australia is the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army. Permanent troops are maintained only in such numbers as are necessary to administer and instruct the Citizen Forces. The organisation is territorial and the divisions are based upon infantry units. There are 60 battalions, forming 15 brigades. The areas have approximately equal numbers of males of citizen-soldier age, and each furnishes a battalion of infantry and a proportion of other troops. The Divisional Commander has complete responsibility for the preparation for war of the forces under his command. A district is allotted to him and a personnel provided as the fixed machinery of the unit. The administrative organisation consists of a central administration and 6 districts, corresponding to the 6 States. The Military Board, under the presidency of the Minister of Defence, has responsibility for control and administration. The Council of Defence, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, deals with policy and insures its continuity, and co-ordinates the requirements of the sea, air, and land. The trainee who served in the Australian Imperial Force during the Great War is exempted from further training, but members of that Force may join the new forces, in their old units, becoming a reserve upon which the scheme is built. Facilities are given to these men to fill positions in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. Under this scheme 48,000 men were enrolled.

As a result of the International Conference held at Washington in 1921 Citizen Force training is restricted to youths of 18, 19, and 20, and Senior Cadet training to boys of 17 only.

An arsenal has been established, which will be more in the form of a munition supply branch aiming at insuring the supply of war needs through



Australian trade rather than that Government-owned factories shall be designed on a scale necessary for the purpose. Properly situated mobilisation stores are being provided.

Military education is provided at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, from which cadets may obtain permanent commissions.

Rifle clubs receive a subsidy and a free grant of ammunition.

The military forces of Australia on August 1, 1926, were :—

District and State	Perma- nent	Citizen Soldiers	Reserve of Officers and Unattached List.	Others	Total
Central Administration . . . .	148	10	—	6	164
1st Queensland . . . . .	144	4,764	1,041	58	6,007
2nd New South Wales . . . .	657	16,592	2,783	68	20,100
3rd Victoria . . . . .	515	13,892	3,140	188	17,625
4th South Australia . . . . .	88	4,147	900	40	5,175
5th Western Australia . . . .	130	2,269	628	32	3,059
6th Tasmania . . . . .	68	1,270	293	20	1,651
Total . . . . .	1,750	42,884	8,785	362	53,781

In 1927 the strength of the permanent force was 250 officers and 1,332 other ranks ; and of the citizen forces, 3,728 officers and 49,272 other ranks.

#### NAVY.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. Since 1913 the Commonwealth has accepted the obligation of fleet-building, with maintenance of its own vessels.

The 1926-27 naval estimates provided for a total expenditure of 2,097,780*l.* (exclusive of 352,345*l.* to be disbursed under the Special Defence Act) Under these estimates the naval forces of Australia were shown as follows :—Permanent naval forces (sea-going) 5,279, including cadets and boys under training; Royal Australian Naval Reserve, 5,848; Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 55; Royal Australian Fleet Reserve, 88; total, 11,270.

The policy of the Commonwealth is to make Australia self-defending. Having accepted the position that a fuller Imperial partnership is necessary for the future security of the Empire, and that a definite place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia the Government agreed in 1911 to furnish an Australian Fleet Unit, called the 'Royal Australian Navy.' The ships and vessels of the Royal Australian Navy named in the British lists are the cruisers *Adelaide*, *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, and *Brisbane*. In addition are the following :—The flotilla leader *Anzac* (1917), 1,660 tons, 34 knots, 4 4-in. guns; 'river class' destroyers, *Huon*, *Parramatta*, *Swan*, *Torrens*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra* (1910-15), 700 tons, 27 knots; 'S' class, *Stalwart*, *Success*, *Swordsmen*, *Tasmania*, *Tattoo*, (1918-19), 1,075 tons, 36 knots. The Australian Navy also includes three sloops (1,250 tons), the depot ship *Platypus*, the surveying vessel *Moresby*, and some auxiliaries. Under the Defence Equipment Act, 1924, 2 cruisers of 10,000 tons (*Australia* and *Canberra*), and 2 ocean-going submarines (*Otway* and *Oxley*), were ordered in the United Kingdom, and an air-craft carrier (*Albatross*), of 6,000 tons, to carry 9 seaplanes, is under construction at Sydney.

#### AIR FORCES.

There is a Royal Australian Air Force, administered by the Air Board, consisting of two Air Force Members and a finance member. To this force is entrusted the air defence of Australia, the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces, and the refresher training of pilots engaging in Civil Aviation. The present establishment of the force includes the following units :—(a) Headquarters, Royal Australian

Air Force, with representation at the Air Ministry in London; (b) a Flying Training School, (c) a stores depôt, (d) one station containing two composite squadrons and one flight, and (e) an experimental Section. The Minister is represented by a representative Air Council, which includes officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and the Controller of Civil Aviation. The permanent establishment of the Air Force as at the 1st January, 1927, was 95 officers and 765 airmen. The sum of 595,027*l.* was provided on the 1926-27 Estimates for the Air Force and Civil Aviation.

### Production.

Up to the year 1924, 800,604,955 acres, representing 42·06 per cent. of the total area of Australia, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 5·95 per cent. had been actually alienated (113,229,446 acres); 3·15 per cent. (60,050,373 acres) was in process of alienation; and 48·84 per cent. (929,847,466 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licences.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in Australia and the yield in 1925-26 were as follows:—

Crops	Total Acreage	Total Yield	Yield per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat . . . . .	10,201,276	114,504,892	11·22
Oats . . . . .	1,013,233	12,211,657	12·05
Barley . . . . .	874,876	6,856,297	16·95
Maize . . . . .	297,140	7,431,561	25·01
		Tons	Tons
Hay . . . . .	2,882,003	2,677,945	0·95
Potatoes . . . . .	189,018	822,797	2·82
Sugar-cane . . . . .	288,872	3,965,587	19·99
Sugar Beet . . . . .	1,880	21,194 <sup>1</sup>	11·27
		Grapes (tons)	Grapes (tons)
Vineyards . . . . .	112,697	252,192 <sup>3</sup>	2·55 <sup>2</sup>
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine . . . . .	—	16,231,142	363·20 <sup>4</sup>
Orchards and Fruit Gardens . . . . .	275,245	£8,048,149	£29 4s. 5d

<sup>1</sup> Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 2,315 tons.

<sup>2</sup> Tons per acre of productive crops.

<sup>3</sup> Including 97,671 tons for wine from 44,689 acres of productive vines.

<sup>4</sup> Gallons per acre of productive vines.

The total area under all crops in 1925-26 was 16,793,578 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 89,267,233*l.* Of Australia's total forest area of 24,500,000 acres, 11,885,868 acres have been permanently dedicated for timber. Wheat acreage 1926-27, 11,706,984; yield, 160,852,369 bushels. The total sugar crop of 1925 was 517,970 tons, and the estimates for 1926 and 1927 are 413,296 tons and 450,000 tons respectively.

At or about the end of 1925 there were in Australia 2,250,361 horses, 13,279,785 cattle, 103,563,218 sheep, and 1,128,374 pigs.

The production of wool in 1925-26 amounted to 830,459,607 lb., and the exports to 768,929,800 lb. greasy, valued at 56,495,373*l.*, and 56,036,000 lb. scoured and tops, valued at 6,708,042*l.* The production in 1926-27 was provisionally estimated at 900,000,000 lb. The butter produced in the year 1925-26 amounted to 273,313,685 lb.; cheese, 28,799,320 lb.; bacon and hams, 73,874,679 lb.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1925 and 1926 :—

—	1925	1926	—	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Gold . . . . .	2,375,280	2,208,839	Coal . . . . .	11,536,619	11,852,961
Silver and Lead . . . . .	5,921,145	4,930,925	Other Minerals . . . . .	3,170,624	3,572,579
Copper . . . . .	775,043	560,181			
Tin . . . . .	752,909	825,506	Total . . . . .	24,592,620	23,951,291

The total mineral production up to the end of 1925 was valued at 1,105,355,631*l.*; of this amount 621,534,933*l.* was the value of gold. Gold production, 1924, 675,987 fine oz.; 1925, 559,188 fine oz.; 1926, 520,006 fine oz.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in Australia in 1925-26 are given as follows: Number of establishments, 21,242; hands employed, 450,920; salaries and wages paid, 86,724,683*l.*; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 208,813,782*l.*; value of materials used, 231,834,908*l.*; value added by manufacture, 157,484,783*l.*; value of output, 402,402,917*l.*

The estimated value of the products of Australia in 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26 was :—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Agriculture . . . . .	84,188	81,166	107,096	89,267
Pastoral . . . . .	90,585	102,848	121,801	118,827
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming . . . . .	43,542	42,112	45,190	47,161
Forestry and Fisheries . . . . .	11,124	11,566	12,357	12,784
Mining . . . . .	20,316	22,232	24,046	24,592
Manufacturing . . . . .	123,188	132,732	137,977	143,256
Total . . . . .	372,888	392,951	449,157	430,387

### Commerce.

Throughout Australia there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1926-27, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 31,798,670*l.*

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports (merchandise, bullion, and specie).

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports <sup>1</sup>		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1922-23	131,757,835	114,751,309	3,118,838	117,870,147
1923-24	140,618,293	116,162,545	3,324,619	119,487,164
1924-25	157,143,296	158,942,417	3,087,742	162,030,159
1925-26	151,638,178	145,495,074	3,067,135	148,562,209
1926-27 <sup>2</sup>	164,744,927	141,733,036	2,992,505	144,725,541

<sup>1</sup> Excluding ships' stores.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1921-26 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. A reciprocal customs tariff which had been in operation between Australia and the Union of South Africa since 1906, was repealed by Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into force on 1st July, 1926. On September 1, 1922, a reciprocal tariff agreement came into operation between Australia and New Zealand, and in 1924 an agreement was made with Canada, and is now in operation.

The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 came into force on April 1st, 1926, and provides that imports of certain goods specified in the schedule to the Act, and being the produce of the Territory from which they were imported, shall be free of duty.

Principal commodities imported and exported—Australia 1926-27 (preliminary figures):—

Imports	Value	Exports—Australian produce	Value
	£		£
Tea . . . . .	3,908,640	Butter . . . . .	5,447,224
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes . . . . .	2,702,639	Cheese . . . . .	181,571
Whisky . . . . .	1,134,746	Meats . . . . .	5,200,139
Socks and Stockings . . . . .	1,652,928	Milk and Cream . . . . .	1,080,963
Gloves . . . . .	550,508	Fruits, dried . . . . .	1,646,557
Trimmings & Ornaments . . . . .	1,244,513	Fruits, fresh . . . . .	805,228
Piece Goods—		Fruits, preserved in liquid . . . . .	242,349
Canvas and duck . . . . .	884,851	Wheat . . . . .	20,785,414
Cotton and linen . . . . .	10,013,738	Flour . . . . .	6,254,316
Silk or containing silk . . . . .	6,882,219	Jams and jellies . . . . .	72,344
Woolen or containing wool . . . . .	2,445,972	Hides and Skins . . . . .	8,544,898
Sewing silks, cottons, &c. . . . .	896,101	Wool . . . . .	60,053,358
Carpets and carpeting . . . . .	1,464,849	Tallow . . . . .	1,415,888
Floorcloths & linoleums . . . . .	1,308,498	Coal . . . . .	980,254
Bags and sacks . . . . .	4,320,505	Concentrates . . . . .	971,170
Yarns—Wool, hosiery yarns . . . . .	568,843	Copper . . . . .	164,661
Petroleum spirit . . . . .	6,652,243	Lead . . . . .	3,852,792
Kerosene . . . . .	1,262,662	Tin . . . . .	558,609
Electrical machinery, cable and wire, covered, &c. . . . .	7,461,573	Leather . . . . .	576,074
Tools of Trade . . . . .	1,258,766	Timber, undressed . . . . .	1,428,492
Chassis and Bodies for Motor Cars, &c, and parts . . . . .	14,176,888	Gold . . . . .	11,367,771
Iron and Steel—		Silver . . . . .	935,230
Plate and sheet . . . . .	4,708,046	Soap . . . . .	291,346
Pipes and tubes . . . . .	1,663,632	Zinc . . . . .	932,491
Rubber and manufactures . . . . .	5,079,633	Sugar . . . . .	1,680,028
Timber, undressed, logs, &c . . . . .	3,579,683	Sandalwood . . . . .	252,457
Glass and glassware . . . . .	1,307,327	Tobacco . . . . .	117,732
Paper, printing . . . . .	3,232,946	Pearlshell . . . . .	352,626
Stationery, books, &c. . . . .	2,777,744		
Drugs, chemicals, &c. . . . .	5,013,897		
Musical instruments, pianos, &c. . . . .	1,447,139		

The trade in bullion and specie in three years was: 1924-25, imports, 10,542,807*l.*; exports, 2,043,035*l.*; 1925-26, imports, 420,753*l.*; exports, 5,489,419*l.*; 1926-27, imports, 588,868*l.*, exports, 12,303,306*l.*

Trade with the more important countries, 1924-25 and 1925-26. Imports are shown according to country of origin.—

From or to	Imports (1924-25)	Imports (1925-26)	Exports (1924-25)	Exports (1925-26)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . . . .	69,047,807	65,840,655	69,147,229	61,547,790
Canada . . . . .	3,884,712	3,754,425	716,953	858,934
New Zealand . . . . .	2,196,506	2,631,062	5,812,565	4,947,590
India . . . . .	6,423,364	6,626,036	2,002,562	3,364,858
Ceylon . . . . .	1,587,738	1,614,084	831,911	506,095
Union of South Africa . . . . .	5,197,215	897,306	2,657,232	2,201,531
Netherlands East Indies . . . . .	5,640,881	6,191,895	2,045,882	2,163,691
Belgium . . . . .	901,324	850,276	7,182,703	6,175,387
France . . . . .	4,216,437	3,758,740	19,932,731	18,548,742
Germany . . . . .	2,259,691	2,821,789	7,372,049	6,985,720
U.S. America . . . . .	38,723,814	37,234,257	9,153,279	12,953,877
Japan . . . . .	4,146,234	4,372,083	11,646,516	11,043,159
Russia . . . . .	35,418	50,522	8	10
Italy . . . . .	1,500,383	1,446,618	10,014,185	4,654,818

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1926-27 (preliminary figures):—

States, &c.	Imports	Exports <sup>1</sup>
	£	£
N.S. Wales . . . . .	69,013,840	62,849,423
Victoria . . . . .	55,559,214	34,632,813
Queensland . . . . .	13,503,887	14,721,157
S. Australia . . . . .	15,456,427	17,018,796
W. Australia . . . . .	9,447,412	13,073,922
Tasmania . . . . .	1,736,853	2,396,496
Northern Territory . . . . .	27,288	32,929
Total . . . . .	164,744,927	144,775,541

<sup>1</sup> In this table the value of goods sent from one State to another for transshipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally dispatched.

The following table shows the total and principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and total and principal exports from the United Kingdom to, Australia (including Tasmania) in recent years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>Imports from Australia—</i>				
Butter . . . . .	4,726	5,649	9,485	5,760
Wheat . . . . .	2,597	6,251	11,667	6,287
Wheatmeal and Flour . . . . .	1,216	1,105	1,850	1,062
Beef, frozen . . . . .	1,613	1,495	2,944	2,329
Mutton, frozen . . . . .	4,717	1,961	2,408	2,522
Rabbits, frozen . . . . .	452	300	468	438
Meat Extracts, etc. . . . .	210	149	313	379
Sheep skins . . . . .	1,247	1,866	1,246	1,255
Tallow . . . . .	491	240	772	392
Wool . . . . .	21,268	26,448	26,000	25,638
Leather . . . . .	342	303	210	182
Copper . . . . .	544	298	198	104
Lead . . . . .	1,911	3,074	3,594	3,610
Apples . . . . .	1,429	1,121	1,657	1,971
Total of all imports . . . . .	49,006	59,022	73,637	61,030

—	1923	1924	1925	1926
Exports (British produce) to Australia —	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Spirits . . . . .	1,421	1,656	1,711	1,381
Apparel . . . . .	2,751	2,858	2,860	2,492
Chemical manufactures . . . . .	1,098	1,107	1,067	1,204
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	10,802	10,729	10,745	10,316
Machinery . . . . .	3,867	3,785	3,974	3,993
Iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	9,381	9,058	8,823	7,314
Paper . . . . .	2,525	2,691	3,370	3,086
Linen manufactures . . . . .	993	1,019	1,187	1,149
Motor cars and cycles . . . . .	1,263	2,164	3,021	3,517
Woollen yarns . . . . .	775	841	668	467
Woollen goods . . . . .	4,770	4,526	3,672	3,400
Arms, ammunition, etc. . . . .	776	490	480	707
Books . . . . .	894	960	1,010	1,678
Total, all British exports . . . . .	57,700	60,759	60,169	61,381
Total, foreign and colonial produce . . . . .	4,175	5,159	3,855	2,430

Total of imports from United Kingdom (U.K. manufactures), 1927, 61,189,507*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 52,808,616*l.*

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were —

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . . . . . cwt.	16,334,997	4,654,000	10,871,050	16,305,957	9,186,417
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) . . . . . lbs.	457,863,900	276,301,100	228,834,000	225,143,000	304,414,500
Beef, frozen . . . . . cwt.	1,160,590	849,989	758,787	1,369,950	1,148,978
Mutton, frozen . . . . . cwt.	984,110	1,271,856	452,476	520,851	750,874

### Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels:—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1922	1,184	39,317	1,082	392,916	2,266	432,233
1923	1,183	38,023	1,086	389,523	2,269	427,546
1924	1,181	37,427	1,078	401,887	2,259	439,314
1925	1,240	34,141	974	372,222	2,234	406,363
1926	1,261	34,593	971	355,206	2,232	389,799

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1926, 220 with a tonnage of 61,384.

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast:—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1921-22	1,567	4,560,381	1,544	4,520,897	2,935	9,081,278
1922-23	1,489	4,737,854	1,446	4,502,925	3,122	9,240,779
1923-24	1,546	4,911,186	1,576	5,011,678	3,449	9,922,814
1924-25	1,726	5,596,400	1,723	5,604,119	3,156	11,200,519
1925-26	1,583	5,303,805	1,573	5,364,884	3,156	10,668,689

## Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1925-26 :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Great Britain . . . . .	684	2,967,817	687	3,014,685
Australian . . . . .	200	881,178	198	897,694
New Zealand . . . . .	219	492,255	224	498,650
Other British . . . . .	51	144,317	50	141,440
French . . . . .	51	109,417	45	92,149
United States . . . . .	57	205,391	53	225,412
Norwegian . . . . .	94	264,037	90	250,580
Dutch . . . . .	35	124,824	37	133,762
Japanese . . . . .	71	246,193	71	252,197
German . . . . .	24	76,650	27	84,418
Other Foreign . . . . .	97	292,226	91	278,947

During the year 1925-26, 5,342,621 tons of overseas cargo were discharged at Australian ports and 5,169,407 tons were shipped for overseas countries.

The number and net tonnage of all vessels, inclusive of coastwise, entering the principal ports during 1925-26 were as follows: Sydney (7,652), 8,717,770 tons; Melbourne (3,808), 6,653,850 tons; Newcastle (4,680), 4,619,103 tons; Adelaide (3,445), 4,112,367 tons; Brisbane (1,108), 3,044,334 tons; Fremantle (636), 2,884,858 tons; Townsville (554), 1,050,463 tons; and Hobart (534), 762,845 tons.

## Communications.

## Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1926 :—

State or Federal	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & Equipment	Passengers carried	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
			Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales . . . . .	5,742	103,674,668	130,725,581	15,032,811	16,939,082	12,610,993
Victoria . . . . .	4,627	68,888,145	168,054,308	8,728,496	12,671,061	9,548,147
Queensland . . . . .	6,240	51,555,640	28,384,302	5,106,383	7,487,090	6,450,792
S. Australia . . . . .	2,499	25,539,866	25,343,319	3,562,245	4,237,718	7,081,120 <sup>1</sup>
Western Australia . . . . .	3,864	20,327,456	16,457,719	3,237,496	3,837,202	3,509,049
Tasmania . . . . .	678	6,450,185	2,455,824	694,194	545,191	504,038
Federal—						
Trans-Australian . . . . .	1,051	7,515,553	34,512	37,848	276,480	282,090
Oodnadatta . . . . .	478	2,668,099	65,250	46,370	82,649	187,835
Federal Capital Territory . . . . .	5	50,974	138,923	45,933	11,665	6,946
N. Territory . . . . .	199	1,786,360	5,298	15,275	41,847	43,210
Totals . . . . .	25,378	288,391,955	371,605,031	36,507,554	45,579,475	39,143,169 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 3,982,314<sup>1</sup>. accumulated and deferred charges.

The staff employed on Government Railways numbered 116,676 persons.

Private railways in Australia, open for general traffic, 1926, 972 miles; not open for general traffic, 2,088 miles.

A trans-continental railway from north to south, over 1,000 miles in length, is under consideration.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways in the Metropolitan area has been carried out. Electric railways are also under construction in Sydney.

The State railway gauge is: In New South Wales, 4ft. 8½ in. (40 miles, 3ft. 6 in.); in Victoria, 5ft. 3 in. (122 miles, 2ft. 6 in.); in Queensland, 3ft. 6 in. (30 miles, 2ft. 0 in.); in South Australia, 5ft. 3 in. for 1,238 miles, the rest,

3ft. 6in.; in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in.; and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (25 miles, 2ft. 0in.). Of the Federal lines, the gauge of the Trans-Australian and Federal Territory is 4ft. 8½in.; and that of the Oodnadatta and Northern Territory is 3ft. 6in. A commission has recommended a uniform 4ft. 8½in. gauge, and this has been accepted in principle.

The following are the particulars of the operations of the electric tramways of the several States of the Commonwealth for the year 1925-6 or 1926<sup>1</sup>:—

State	Mileage (Route)	Cost of Con- struction and Equipment	Passengers carried	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses
		£	Number.	£	£
N.S. Wales . . . .	182	10,574,708	329,834,000	3,498,759	3,035,046
Victoria . . . .	127	4,716,775	114,693,000	1,159,557	960,485
Queensland . . . .	52	2,053,818	81,808,000	767,708	588,262
S. Australia . . . .	73	2,997,976	66,207,000	661,058	472,412
Western Australia . .	58	1,559,483	37,841,000	368,290	311,772
Tasmania . . . .	27	542,309	16,972,000	178,191	142,141
All States . . . .	519	22,444,569	647,350,000	6,633,563	5,510,118

<sup>1</sup> In most cases for year ended June 30.

There are also 75 miles of steam, and 40 miles of cable and horse traction, making a total of 634 miles.

Of the total length the several Governments control 421 miles, municipal authorities 167, and private enterprise 46 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1926: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,740; letters and cards received and dispatched, 734,844,100; newspapers, books, and circulars, 178,593,400; parcels, 12,078,800; packets, 127,403,000; registered articles, 7,234,767; telegrams dispatched, 17,637,716, and cablegrams received and dispatched, 1,367,255. Receipts, 1925-26: Post Office, 5,215,684%; telegraphs and radio, 1,511,658%; telephones, 4,044,414%; total revenue, 10,771,756%. Expenses: Post Office, 4,637,126%; telegraphs and radio, 1,704,705%; telephones, 3,487,234%; total, 9,829,065%.

At June 30, 1926, 4,643 telephone exchanges with 309,206 lines and 403,616 instruments connected were in operation.

During the year 1925-26 5,838 flights, of a total duration of 6,427 hours, were carried out by civil aircraft, 487,603 miles were covered and 7,004 passengers were carried.

Aerial mail services are in operation in Queensland; Western Australia; between Adelaide (South Australia) and Cootamundra (N.S. Wales) connecting with Sydney by rail, *via* Hay in New South Wales; between Melbourne (Vic.) and Hay (N.S.W.); and between Mildura (Vic.) and Broken Hill (N.S.W.). The contractors are being subsidised by the Commonwealth Government. 21,689 letters were carried by the Queensland, 240,609 by the Western Australian and 10,409 by the other services during the year.

At June 30, 1926, 390,300 motor vehicles, 70,209 of which were motor-cycles, were registered in Australia. The Revenue derived from Registration fees and Motor Tax was 2,235,751% for the year. At June 30, 1927, 496,000 (approx.) motor vehicles were registered. This figure represents 80 vehicles to each 1,000 of population.

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the State Capitals, and in certain other places. 125,387 wireless Broadcast Listeners' licences had been issued at June 30, 1926, and 214,136 at June 30, 1927. At this latter



date 20 broadcasting stations were licensed. Two beam stations are being erected, one for direct communication with London, and the other for direct communication with Montreal.

### Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Deposits and interest (general and savings bank) at December 31, 1926, were 74,138,459*l*. The bank started without capital, and began to make profits in 1913-14. At June, 1927, the capital was 4,000,000*l*., which was transferred from the reserve and redemption funds. The reserve fund amounted to 1,217,750*l*.

There are, besides, 17 private banks trading in Australia. Their paid-up capital on June 30, 1926, was 60,347,674*l*., and the amount of reserved profits, 42,344,006*l*.

The total liabilities of cheque-paying Banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended March 31, 1927, were 355,640,400*l*., and the deposits, including Savings Bank deposits in the Commonwealth Bank amounting to 45,011,912*l*., were 340,685,432*l*.

The total number of accounts open in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on March 31, 1927, was 4,409,627, and the amount on deposit, 196,071,554*l*.

There are 2 mints in the Commonwealth, at Melbourne (opened 1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin (sovereigns and half-sovereigns) they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export. Since 1916 silver and bronze coins have been minted at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasury. The Sydney Mint was closed at the end of 1926.

The gold issues during 1926 are shown in the following table :—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney . . .	1,081,050	—	1,081,050	358,287	1,380,287
Melbourne . . .	211,107	—	211,107	149,100	360,207
Perth . . .	1,313,578	—	1,313,578	551,644	1,865,222
Total . . .	2,555,735	—	2,555,735	1,058,981	3,614,716

Silver coinage to the value of 716,750*l*., and bronze to the value of 7,885*l*., were issued during the year ended June 30, 1926.

On June 27, 1927, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 48,393,226*l*. The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 22,065,071*l*., representing 45·6 per cent. of the liability. Bank notes ceased to circulate after 1911.

NORFOLK ISLAND. 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 18 square miles, population (Dec. 31, 1925) 747 (367 males and 380 females). The island was formerly part of the Colony of New South Wales and then of Van Diemen's Land. It has been a distinct settlement since 1856, and under an Order-in-Council of 1900 was governed by the Governor of New South Wales; but from July 1, 1914, the affairs of the island have been administered by the Commonwealth Government. In 1925-26 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth) were valued at 16,882*l*., and the exports, 6,156*l*.

## Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the States publishes an Annual Year-Book or Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments, and Official Publications dealing with Australia are issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The Australian Commonwealth; its Resources and Production. Annual.

Colonial Office List. Published annually. London.

Reports on Economic and Financial Situation. London (Department of Overseas Trade). Annual.

Statistical Abstract for the British Self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, &c. Annual. (Board of Trade.) London.

Our Commonwealth: A Handbook of the Australian Commonwealth Constitution. By the Hon. A. Bruce Smith, K.C. Sydney, 1904.

Historical Records of Australia. Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament. Watson, Dr. F. (ed.). Sydney. 1914-1926

Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18. Bean, C. E. W. (ed.). Sydney, 1921-1926.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Aspley (Lord and Lady)*, The Amateur Settlers. London, 1926.

*Atkinson, Meredith* (Ed.), Australia: Economic and Political Studies, by various writers, Melbourne, 1920.

*Beck* (Walter), Das Individuum bei den Australiern. Leipzig, 1924.

*Bridges* (Philippa), A Walk-about in Australia. London, 1925.

*Chidell* (F.), Australia White or Yellow? London, 1926.

*Cobham* (Sir A. J.), Australia and Back. London, 1926.

*Coghlan* (Sir T. A.), Labour and Industry in Australia. London, 1918.

*Collingridge* (George), First Discovery of Australia and New Guinea. Sydney, 1906.

*Cooke* (S. R.) and *Davenport* (E. H.), Australian Finance. London, 1926

*Copland* (D. B.), Monetary Policy and its Application to Australia. Melbourne, 1926.

*Crievelli* (G. M.) and *Louvet* (Pierre), L'Australie et la Pacifique. Paris, 1923.

*Cronther* (G. R.), Famous Australians. Melbourne, 1926.

*Dahl* (Knut), In Savage Australia. London, 1926.

*Dunbabin* (T.), The Making of Australia. London, 1922.

*Evatt* (H. R.), Federalism in Australia. Sydney and London, 1918.

*Fowler* (J. M.), Australia's Perils. Real and Imaginary. Melbourne, 1926.

*Gordon & Gotch*, Australian Handbook. Annual. London.

*Hasserl* (Kurt), Australien und Neuseeland: geographisch und economisch. Gotha—Stuttgart, 1924.

*Heaton* (H.), Modern Economic History (with special reference to Australia). Melbourne, 1921.

*Jack* (R. L.), Northmost Australia. Melbourne and London, 1922.

*Johnston* (Sir H.), Pioneers in Australasia. New Edition. London, 1925

*Jose* (A. W.), History of Australasia. 13th Edition. Sydney, 1927.

*Jose* (A. W.) and *Carter* (H. J.), The Illustrated Australian Encyclopedia. Sydney, 1927.

*Kerr* (Ronald), The Law of the Australian Constitution. Sydney, 1925.

*Lyng* (Jens), Non-Britishers in Australia. Melbourne, 1927.

*Masson* (E. R.), An Untamed Territory, the Northern Territory of Australia. London, 1915.

*Mills* (Stephen), Taxation in Australia. London, 1925.

*Moore* (W. H.), The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia. 2nd Edition. Melbourne, 1910.

Oxford Survey of Empire. (6 Vols.) Vol. V. Australasia. New Edition. London, 1925.

*Price* (A. G.), The Foundation and Settlement of South Australia, 1820-1845. Adelaide, 1924.

*Quick* (Hon. Sir J.) and *Garran* (R. R.), The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. Sydney, 1901.

*Quick* (Hon. Sir J.), and *Groom* (Hon. L. Esq.), The Judicial Power of the Commonwealth. Melbourne, 1904.

*Roberts* (S. H.), History of Australian Land Settlement (1788-1920). Melbourne, 1924.

*Rogers* (J. D.), Australasia. 2nd ed. Oxford and London, 1925.

*Rosell* (N. W.), The British Empire and World Peace. Toronto, 1922.

*Scott* (Ernest), A Short History of Australia. Oxford, 1916.

*Spencer* (Sir W. B.), and *Gillen* (F. J.), The Northern Tribes of Central Australia. London, 1904.—Across Australia. London, 1912.—The Native Tribes of the Northern Territory of Australia. London, 1914.

- Stanley* (M. P.), *My Daily Message*. Sydney, 1926.  
*Sutcliffe* (J. T.), *The History of Trade Unionism in Australia*. Melbourne, 1921.—*The National Dividend*. Melbourne, 1926.  
*Sweetman* (E.), *Australian Constitutional Development*. Melbourne, 1925.  
*Taylor* (Dr T. G.), *Australia: Physiographic and Economic*. Oxford, 1911.—*A Geography of Australia*. Oxford, 1920.  
*Terry* (M.), *Across Unknown Australia*. London, 1925.  
*Thomas* (W. E.), *Some Myths and Legends of the Australian Aborigines*. Melbourne, 1923.  
*Thomson* (R. P.), *A National History of Australia, New Zealand, and the Adjacent Islands*. London, 1917.  
*Thwing* (C. F.), *Human Australasia*. New York, 1923.  
*Tregarthen* (G.) and *Bayley* (P. E. G.), *Australian Commonwealth*. London, 1924.  
*Waldane* (Karl F.), in *Busch und Savanne Australiens*. Berlin, 1924.  
*Willard* (Myra), *History of the White Australia Policy*. Melbourne, 1923.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788; a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1843, and responsible government in 1856. New South Wales federated with the other Australian States to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (96 in September, 1927), appointed by the Crown for life. Members travel free on the State railways and tramways. The President receives an annual salary of 1,200*l.*, and the Chairman of Committees, 700*l.* The Legislative Assembly has 90 members, each elected under a system of preferential voting to represent one electoral district, this method of election having replaced a system of proportional representation introduced in 1918. Postal voting is permissible. Every man or woman, being a natural born or naturalised British subject above 21 years of age, having resided six months in the Commonwealth, three months in the State, and one month in the electorate, is qualified as an elector. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid (since 1925) 875*l.* per annum, and they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State. The leader of the Opposition receives an additional allowance of 250*l.* per annum. The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, gives women the same political rights as men. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

*Governor*.—His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford *De Chair*, K.C.B., M.V.O. (from February 28, 1924).

*Lieut.-Governor*.—The Honourable Sir William Portus *Cullen*, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the following members (October, 1927):—

*Premier and Colonial Treasurer*.—The Hon. T. R. *Bavin*, K.C., M.L.A.

*Colonial Secretary*.—The Hon. A. *Bruntnell*, M.L.A.

*Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests*.—The Hon. F. A. *Chaffey*, M.L.A.

*Attorney-General*.—The Hon. F. S. *Boyce*, K.C., M.L.C.

*Minister of Public Instruction*.—The Hon. D. H. *Drummond*, M.L.A.

*Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways.*—The Hon. E. A. Buttenshaw, M.L.A.

*Secretary for Lands.*—The Hon. R. T. Ball, M.L.A.

*Minister for Agriculture.*—The Hon. H. V. C. Thorby, M.L.A.

*Minister for Local Government.*—The Hon. Colonel M. F. Bruzner, M.L.A.

*Minister for Public Health.*—The Hon. Dr. R. Arthur, M.L.A.

*Minister for Justice.*—The Hon. J. R. Lee, M.L.A.

*Minister for Labour and Industry.*—The Hon. E. H. Farrar, M.L.C.

*Assistant Treasurer.*—The Hon. B. S. Stevens, M.L.A.

*Honorary Minister.*—The Hon. J. Ryan, M.L.A.

*Agent-General in London.*—Right Hon. Sir George Warburton Fuller, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1928); Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A system of Local Government extends over the whole of the State, except the Western Land Division, where, however, seven municipalities are incorporated. There are 180 boroughs and municipal districts under the title of municipalities, and in addition 136 corporate bodies called shires. The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the municipalities and shires in the form of endowment or of grants for special purposes, e.g. road-making. A sum of at least 150,000*l.* per annum is distributed amongst the shires as endowment.

General rates are charged on the unimproved value of the land, and not on the annual rental. Special local and loan rates may be imposed on the improved or unimproved value at the option of the Council. Hospitals, benevolent institutions, public libraries, parks, churches, and (outside the city of Sydney) unoccupied Crown lands are exempt from taxation.

#### Area and Population.

The area of New South Wales, inclusive of Lord Howe Island and the Federal Capital Territory (912 sq. miles at Canberra and 28 at Jervis Bay), is 310,372 square miles.

The population (including aborigines) at six consecutive censuses was:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	3·7
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·65	4·2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4·38	1·8
1911 <sup>1</sup>	858,850	789,896	1,648,746	5·33	2·0
1921 <sup>1</sup>	1,072,424	1,029,544	2,101,968	6·79	2·5

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Federal Capital territory (1,724 in 1911, 2,572 in 1921).

The population at March 31, 1927, was: males, 1,203,742; females, 1,158,208; total, 2,361,950.

The population according to race (exclusive of full-blood aborigines) at the census of 1921, shows European as 1,058,196 males, 1,024,105 females. Non-European (full-blood), 9,728 males, 1,353 females; half-caste 3,577 males, 3,412 females. Grand total: 1,071,501 males, 1,028,870 females.

There were, in 1921, 2,082,272 persons (98 per cent. of the population) of British nationality; 6,058 Chinese; 1,629 United States of America; 1,271 Greek; 1,159 French; 1,117 Italian; 989 German; 776 Russian; 536 Swedish, and 4,614 other nationalities.

For occupational census returns in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1925, p. 359.

At the end of 1926 the population of Sydney, including suburbs and shipping, was 1,070,510. The chief country municipalities, with their populations, were as follow:—Newcastle and suburbs, 99,850; Broken Hill, 24,010; Auburn, 17,710; Bankstown, 17,270; Granville, 16,800; Parramatta, 16,400; Lithgow, 16,380; Cessnock, 13,840; Lidcombe, 13,540; Maitland, E. & W., 12,960; Holroyd, 12,340; Goulburn, 11,940; Katoomba, 10,020; Bathurst, 9,880; Lismore, 9,280; Wagga Wagga, 8,410; Albury, 8,210; Orange, 7,960; Wollongong, 7,580; Kurri Kurri, 7,350; Fairfield, 6,970; Tamworth, 6,960; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,350; Liverpool, 5,910; Armidale, 5,780; Dubbo, 5,130; Dundas, 4,890; Forbes, 4,680; Glen Innes, 4,520; Inverell, 4,510; Cowra, 4,310; Parkes, 4,260; Windsor, 4,180.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1922	17,583	55,214	2,700	19,178	36,036
1923	17,507	54,112	2,698	21,051	33,061
1924	18,077	53,670	2,580	20,821	32,849
1925	18,522	54,615	2,756	20,823	33,792
1926	19,219	53,126	2,748	22,188	30,938

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1926 were: Births, 22.88; Deaths, 9.56; Marriages, 8.28.

The following table shows the movement of population during the last five years:—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1922	277,938	53,326	331,264	283,432	38,820	322,252
1923	283,014	48,084	331,098	290,691	36,915	327,606
1924	300,816	55,066	355,882	304,095	39,652	343,747
1925	308,241	55,201	363,442	311,085	42,208	353,293
1926	288,354	62,395	350,749	288,792	43,575	332,367

### Religion.

There is no established church in New South Wales, and freedom of worship is accorded to all. An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862.

The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1921 :—

Denomination	Ministers of Religion <sup>1</sup>	Adherents 1921	Denomination	Ministers of Religion <sup>1</sup>	Adherents 1921
Church of England .	603	1,027,410	Jews . . . .	7	10,150
Roman Catholic <sup>2</sup> .	559	502,815	Salvation Army .	47	9,490
Presbyterian . . .	205	219,932	Church of Christ .	28	7,941
Methodists . . . .	298	181,977	Seventh Day Adventist .	81	4,837
Congregational . .	81	22,235	Others . . . .	38	84,831
Baptist . . . . .	80	24,722			
Lutheran . . . . .	13	5,081	Total . . . .	2,080	2,100,371 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Registered for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales for the year 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 20,240 " Catholics undefined."

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of persons in Federal capital territory and full-blood aborigines.

### Instruction.

The State maintains a system of national education, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. In all State schools education is free. There are a number of private schools subject to State inspection.

There were at the end of 1926, 3,179 Government schools, classified as follows :—High schools 30 ; public primary schools 1,952 ; provisional schools 570 ; half-time schools 70 ; travelling schools 1 ; evening continuation schools 54 ; correspondence schools 1 ; subsidised schools 498 ; industrial and reformatory schools 3 ; total 3,179 schools. During 1926 there were 343,187 children enrolled, and an average attendance in December quarter of the year of 271,690, with 11,313 teachers. The pupils receiving Kindergarten instruction at Government schools numbered 11,639. In 1926 the expenditure on Public Instruction (exclusive of technical education) was 4,198,452*l*.

At the end of 1926 there were 702 private schools (with 83,743 pupils and 4,813 teachers), of which 482 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 2,795 teachers and 67,537 scholars. The Church of England Denominational Schools numbered 59 with 574 teachers and 5,776 scholars ; other denominational schools 21, teachers 223, pupils 2,546.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, has 2,392 individual students (including 665 women) with 203 professors, lecturers and demonstrators. There are 4 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist, and a college for women (unsectarian), affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, had a total enrolment of 26,796 in 1925.

### Pension, Widows and Family Allowances.

For particulars of other pensions see under *Australia*. The numbers current in New South Wales on June 30, 1926, were : old age, 49,388 (Males, 20,969 ; Females, 28,419) ; invalidity and accident, 20,193 (Males, 8,896 ; Females, 11,297).

The Widows Pensions Act of New South Wales, 1925, provides for pensions to widows with dependent children. The maximum pension is 1*l*. per week with 10*s*. for each child under 14 years. The amount of each pension is ascertained by deducting from the maximum annual amount 1*l*. for each 1*l*. by which the widow's net income exceeds 78*l*. Pensions

became payable on March 10, 1926. On July 1, 1927, pensions were being paid to 5,449 widows with 11,654 children, the amount paid during the year was 553,634*l*.

The Family Endowment Act, 1927, provides for the payment of endowment in respect of children under 14 years of age in cases where the 'family income' for the twelve months preceding the date of claim is less than the living wage (fixed by the Industrial Commission to cover the maintenance of a man and his wife) plus 13*l*. for each dependent child. The Endowment, at the rate of 5*s*. per week, is payable to the mothers. A residence qualification of two years in New South Wales is prescribed in respect of the mothers and of the children except those under 2 years who were born in the State. Endowment is not restricted to the families of wage and salary earners. The allowances are paid from the Family Endowment Fund, to which employers paying wages exceeding in the aggregate to 150*l*. per annum pay tax at the rate of 3 per cent. of the total wages paid.

### Justice and Crime.

In New South Wales legal processes may be grouped within the Lower or Magistrates Courts, or of the Higher Courts presided over by Judges. There is also an appellate jurisdiction. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Children's Courts have been established with the object of removing children as far as possible from the atmosphere of a public court. Fair Rents Courts were established in 1916, their function being the determination of the fair rental of small dwellings and retail shops. There are also a number of tribunals exercising special jurisdiction, *e.g.* the Industrial Commission, the Workers' Compensation Commission.

In 1925 there were 85,970 convictions before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, and during the eighteen months ended June 30, 1926, there were 1,060 distinct persons convicted at the Higher Courts. On June 30, 1926, there were 1,404 convicted prisoners in gaol.

### Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue<sup>1</sup> for years ended June 30.

Year ended June 30	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1923	7,799,118	1,912,430	21,761,804	4,672,592	36,145,944
1924	7,988,131	1,927,906	22,462,911	4,972,861	37,351,809
1925	8,675,618	2,046,168	23,672,253	5,155,009	39,549,048
1926	9,748,541	2,010,864	24,364,928	5,444,883	41,569,166
1927 <sup>3</sup>	12,573,329	2,099,889	26,577,037	5,809,510	47,059,765

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the last three years, shown in this and in the following table, include some items which are not now included in the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz portion of the proceeds of motor taxation collected and paid to the Main Roads Board, and the revenue and expenditure relating to the metropolitan water supply and sewerage works.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Including revenue collected by the Federal Government and returned to State.

Under the heading 'Business Undertakings' is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust.

Taxation is obtained from stamp and probate duties, land tax, income tax, motor tax, betting taxes, totalizator tax, racecourse admission tax, and licences. A payment of 25*s*. per head per annum has been made to the

State by the Commonwealth Government since 1910, but this arrangement for returning to the States portion of the revenue collected by the Commonwealth is under consideration with a view to revision.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans (cf. note at the head of the last table):—

Year ended June 30	Railways and Tramways (including Interest on Capital)	Water Supply and Sewerage (including Interest on Capital)	Public Instruction (excluding Endowments)	Other Interest on Public Debt, and Special Deposits	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure from Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923	18,787,004	1,745,673	3,941,290	1,827,102	9,041,367	35,342,486
1924	19,435,743	1,841,888	3,084,667	2,239,895	10,649,781	37,251,419
1925	19,843,284	1,667,139	3,881,698	3,838,368	11,656,344	40,886,788
1926	22,200,688	2,284,105	4,364,481	2,977,517	10,993,509	42,820,400
1927 <sup>1</sup>	23,865,008	2,349,385	4,607,571	3,100,835	11,567,518	45,480,417

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

The amount of the Funded Debt on June 30, 1927, was 227,834,417*l.* (exclusive of Closer Settlement Debentures, &c., 2,493,479*l.*, and 10,885,149*l.* raised for redemption purposes and proceeds not credited) with mean rate of interest 4·8 per cent. Of this amount about 88 per cent. has been spent on reproductive works.

The financial statistics of the Municipalities and Shires (area 117,830,493 acres) are as follows for the year 1925:—

Municipalities and Shires	Assessed Annual Value	Improved Capital Value	Income	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney . . . . .	6,811,532	151,867,380	2,975,740	3,086,813	12,513,421
Metropolitan Municipalities . . . . .	16,928,921	224,305,050	2,414,815	2,568,579	15,175,884
Metropolitan Shires . . . . .	—	—	306,124	341,892	318,208
<b>Total Metropolitan</b>	—	—	5,696,179	5,996,784	28,007,513
Country Municipalities . . . . .	7,324,409	96,326,781	2,023,049	1,897,811	1,594,900
Country Shires . . . . .	—	—	2,111,400	2,211,814	632,379
<b>Total Country</b>	—	—	4,187,449	4,110,125	2,227,279
<b>Grand Total</b>	—	—	9,883,628	10,106,909	30,234,792

For Defence, see *Commonwealth of Australia*. There is a complete naval establishment, the main works being at Garden Island, Sydney. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of defence is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

## Production and Industry.

### I. LAND SETTLEMENT.

The total area of land alienated or in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1926, was 64,716,232 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory. The total area of land neither alienated nor in process of alienation was 138,320,268 acres.



II. AGRICULTURE.

In 1925-26 there were 4,543,541 acres under crops (including 2,118 acres double cropped).

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the principal crops produced were as follows :—

Year ended June 30	1923		1924		1925		1926	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 4,696,450		Acres 4,811,891		Acres 4,914,485		Acres 4,543,541	
Value of all Crops	21,800,560 <i>l.</i>		20,555,740 <i>l.</i>		28,784,820 <i>l.</i>		20,741,000 <i>l.</i>	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat { Grain .	2,942,857	28,667,949	2,945,335	33,176,000	3,550,078	39,767,000	2,925,012	33,805,500
Hay .	598,184	549,049	605,622	702,635	763,287	1,157,566	750,605	866,275
Maize Grain .	138,160	3,287,323	166,074	4,623,000	146,564	4,208,300	120,955	3,278,350
Barley { Grain .	8,899	55,518	4,357	71,910	6,638	118,800	6,614	105,150
Hay .	1,271	1,441	1,584	2,196	1,150	1,420	781	879
Oats { Grain .	74,006	1,250,772	86,693	1,570,300	138,517	2,511,400	101,097	1,615,650
Hay .	217,022	265,413	242,416	299,571	275,384	400,431	210,271	244,520
Potatoes .	22,568	35,726	21,879	61,079	33,403	57,274	22,731	43,137
Lucerne (Hay)	72,427	144,611	83,347	167,682	98,056	218,388	89,407	176,336
Tobacco .	2,658	27,122	1,450	9,225	719	4,567	1,473	11,869
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.

The area sown for wheat during the season 1926-27 was 3,649,730 acres, of which 3,336,450 acres were for grain, 313,280 were reaped for 394,950 tons of hay, while 103,812 acres either failed or were fed off. The total yield of grain was 47,288,600 bushels.

Year ended June 30	Cane-sugar		Grapes			
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Table Fruit	Dried Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Tons	Cwts.
1922	12,780	149,474	12,533	627,105	2,914	10,885
1923	14,583	147,992	13,734	771,206	3,513	17,021
1924	17,315	132,084	14,559	1,459,778	3,983	23,625
1925	19,993	228,978	14,737	1,171,336	3,590	23,133
1926	19,363	297,335	14,465	1,240,893	3,837	29,300

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in June, 1926, 31,285 acres under citrus fruit, with a production of 2,486,020 bushels; the area under other fruit exclusive of bananas was 41,163 acres. During 1925-26 the production of bananas was 68,167 cases from an area of 1,729 acres.

At June 30, 1926, the State had 53,860,000 sheep, 2,937,130 cattle, 651,035 horses, and 382,674 swine. The production of wool as in the grease

was in the year ended June 30, 1926, 402,490,000 lbs. In the same year the production of butter was 106,967,661 lbs.; cheese, 6,462,535 lbs.; bacon and ham, 22,958,371 lbs.

There were 137,300 persons employed permanently in rural holdings during the year ended June 30, 1926.

There is a Forestry Commission. The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres. The total area of State forests amounts to 5,230,601 acres, and 1,653,817 acres have been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in the year ended June 30, 1922, to 217,841*l.*; in 1923 to 168,698*l.*; in 1924 to 186,393*l.*; in 1925 to 209,733*l.*; and in 1926 to 224,207*l.* There were 532 saw-mills, the employees numbering 5,645, and the value of plant and machinery was 1,101,405*l.*, and land and buildings 978,684*l.* The output of native timber amounted to 169,991,161 superficial feet valued at 2,142,549*l.* The estimated value of production from Forestry in 1925-26 was 1,871,000*l.*

### III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The aggregate value of all minerals won in N.S.W. to the end of 1926 was 400,550,710*l.* The following table gives details for the year 1926 :—

Mineral	Quantity 1926	Value 1926	Total value to end of 1926
		£	£
Gold . . . . .	19,435 oz.	82,551	63,504,859
Silver . . . . .	9,342 oz.	1,130	6,101,804
Silver-lead ore . . . . .	274,513 tons	4,398,823	96,379,246
Copper . . . . .	357 "	22,478	15,540,299
Tin . . . . .	1,134 "	326,474	13,678,188
Coal <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	10,885,766 "	9,436,520	160,390,429
Oil shale . . . . .	—	—	2,690,710
Zinc . . . . .	267,538 "	1,359,588	19,946,519
Lead . . . . .	—	—	6,442,327
Iron . . . . .	105,201 "	578,605	7,925,867
Silica . . . . .	22,230 "	9,690	204,236
All other minerals . . . . .	—	1,298,864	7,746,706

<sup>1</sup> There were 141 collieries and 24,125 employees in 1926.

This table does not include iron made from scrap, valued at 1,416,030*l.*, lime, valued at 1,244,905*l.*, Portland cement, 12,087,730*l.*, and coke, 11,014,479*l.*

The bulk of the ores produced in the silver-lead mines of New South Wales is exported for treatment to other parts of Australia or despatched overseas in the form of concentrates. Therefore the figures in the foregoing statement do not indicate the full value of the products of the mines and the following estimates for the year 1926 have been prepared by the Department of Mines :—

	Metal obtained within Australia from ores mined in N.S.W.	Concentrates exported overseas (contents by average assay).
Silver . . . . . oz. fine	7,333,477	2,371,264
Lead . . . . . tons	142,654	23,242
Zinc . . . . . "	39,277	96,167
Value . . . . .	£6,780,689	£1,591,673

There were 19 metal extraction and ore reduction works in New South Wales in 1926, giving employment to 3,210 persons, for the smelting of silver, copper, tin, and pig iron, the value of the output being 12,017,767*l*. In 1926, 979,715 tons of coke were manufactured at gas and coke works, valued at 1,327,384*l*.

## IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1925-26 :—

Classification	Establish- ments	Average Number of Employees	Total Salaries and Wages, Exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors	Goods Manu- factured and Work Done	Materials and Fuel Used
Treating raw pastoral products . . . . .	243	3,741	1,000 <i>l</i> . 794	1,000 <i>l</i> . 7,626	1,000 <i>l</i> . 6,268
Oils and fats, animal, veg-table, &c. . . . .	41	1,657	317	3,030	1,934
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	402	9,858	2,185	6,578	2,682
Working in wood . . . . .	984	10,445	2,060	8,352	5,165
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	985	44,700	10,206	44,465	27,626
Connected with food, drink, and narcotics	979	20,792	3,954	48,624	37,305
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials.	1,807	35,384	4,483	16,090	8,354
Books, paper, printing and engraving . . . . .	601	13,327	2,655	7,089	3,365
Musical instruments, etc. . . . .	28	1,044	214	779	482
Arms and Explosives . . . . .	8	395	102	158	26
Vehicles & fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	1,038	3,944	1,615	3,908	1,571
Ship and boat building . . . . .	52	4,977	1,260	2,068	675
Furniture, bedding and upholstery . . . . .	446	6,345	1,128	3,762	2,007
Drugs, chemicals and by-products . . . . .	151	3,176	653	4,966	2,562
Surgical and other scientific Instruments . . . . .	30	305	53	131	51
Jewellery, timepieces, plated ware . . . . .	97	841	167	429	159
Heat, light and power . . . . .	187	4,391	1,168	8,874	3,444
Leatherware, not elsewhere included . . . . .	45	1,472	192	730	382
Minor Wares, not elsewhere included . . . . .	32	2,272	420	2,001	1,160
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>174,101</b>	<b>23,566</b>	<b>169,963</b>	<b>105,125</b>

The estimated value of production from the primary and manufacturing industries in 1925-26 was as follows: Pastoral, 42,369,000*l*.; agriculture, 20,741,000*l*.; dairying and farmyard, 14,712,000*l*.; forests, fisheries, and trapping, 5,609,000*l*.; mining, 12,846,000*l*.; total primary, 95,777,000*l*.; manufacturing, 64,828,000*l*.; total, 160,615,000*l*.

## Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of Inter-State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The total external commerce of the State is given in the following table :—

Year ended June 30	Imports Oversea	Exports Oversea		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1923	55,010,083	40,175,208	2,406,714	42,581,922
1924	58,225,040	40,606,465	2,640,681	43,147,146
1925	66,321,747	58,212,750	2,364,455	60,577,205
1926	64,009,919	51,565,742	2,436,072	54,001,814
1927	68,946,777	60,407,279	2,407,797	62,815,076

The chief exports are wool, wool tops, butter, wheat, flour, fruit, sugar, timber, meats (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, tallow, leather, pig-lead, tin, copper, coal, and gold.

On June 30, 1927, 5,750 miles of Government railway were open; the revenue for 1926-27 was 18,906,543*l.*; the expenditure, 13,795,853*l.*; the number of passengers carried, 141,615,806. There are 7 private railways having a total mileage of 112 miles (mainly colliery lines). The Sydney suburban railways are being converted from steam to electricity. With the exception of a steam tramway of 2½ miles in extent under private control, all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1927, 209½ miles of tramways open for traffic, the capital cost being 11,586,050*l.* The gross earnings for 1926-27 were 3,806,098*l.*; the working expenses, 3,487,834*l.*

The number of registered motor vehicles on June 30, 1927, was 177,210, including 27,202 motor cycles and 28,839 vans and lorries.

There are 104,764 miles of roads in New South Wales, including 23,354 miles metalled. There are 4,916 bridges over 20ft. span with total length of 397,893 feet. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is in course of erection. It will be an arch bridge, the largest in the world, and is expected to be completed in 1930. The total length of the bridge will be 3,770 feet and at high water there will be a headway of 170 feet for vessels passing underneath. The bridge will carry a roadway 57 feet wide, two footways each 10 feet and four lines of railways to connect the city electric railways, now under construction, with the northern suburban line.

### Money and Credit.

The value of gold coin and gold bullion issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during recent years, was: 1921, 853,094*l.*; 1922, 621,568*l.*; 1923, 472,602*l.*; 1924, 413,901*l.*; 1925, 5,641,347*l.*; 1926 (to November 12, when the Branch was closed), 1,389,287*l.*

The total issues of gold coins since the opening of the mint in 1856 to November 12, 1926, when the Branch was closed was 149,216,550*l.*; and of gold bullion, 7,574,406*l.*, making a total value of 156,790,956*l.* From the year 1910 to November 12, 1926, Australian silver and bronze coins issued were valued at 2,128,250*l.* and 154,414*l.* respectively.

There were 16 banks trading in New South Wales in 1927, the assets in the June quarter being: coin, 12,238,842*l.*; bullion, 5,455*l.*; landed and house property, 3,025,719*l.*; notes and discounted bills, &c., 135,439,590*l.*; notes and bills of other banks, 1,426,517*l.*; balances due from other banks, 3,386,552*l.*; total assets, 166,284,993*l.* (including 10,762,818*l.* Australian notes and cash in Commonwealth Bank).

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for June, 1927; Notes in circulation, 64,681*l.*; bills in circulation, 1,331,637*l.*; deposits not bearing interest, 56,468,226*l.*; deposits bearing interest, 76,067,917*l.*; total deposits, 132,536,143*l.*; balances due to other banks, 3,479,900*l.*; all other liabilities, 313,034*l.*; total liabilities, 137,725,395*l.*

Statistics of Savings Banks at June 30, 1926: 1,446,432 accounts, 73,743,112*l.* deposits. These figures include the returns of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Permanent Building Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount as at June 30, 1925, being 550,116*l.*

---

LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 38' 4" S., 159° 4' 26" E., a dependency of New South Wales, situated about 486 miles north-east of Sydney, area, 3,220 acres, of which only about 300 acres are arable population (1926), 112.

The Island, which was discovered in 1788, is of volcanic origin. Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches a height of 2,840 feet.

A Board of Control at Sydney, under the Government of New South Wales, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the *Kentia* palm seed industry.

### Books of Reference.

The Official Year-Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin. Published quarterly. Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book (pocket-size). Published annually by Government Statistician.

Australian Historical Society Journal. Quarterly. Sydney.

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners, Mines Department; Department of Lands; Department of Agriculture; Public Works; Public Instruction; Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners; Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioners; Forestry Commissioners. Published annually. Sydney.

*David* (T. W. Edgeworth), New South Wales, Historical, Physiographical and Economic. Melbourne and London, 1912.

*Foster* (A. G.), Early Sydney. Sydney, 1920.

New South Wales, 1920-23. London, 1925.

See also under *Australia*.

## VICTORIA.

### Constitution and Government.

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council, and in 1855 responsible self-government was conferred. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers. The Upper House consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the Lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l.* for one year prior to their election; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 15*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One-half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal male and (since 1908) female suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, and members of the Legislative Council at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. Members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

*Governor*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur H. T. Somers, D.S.O., M.C., K.C.M.G.

*Lieutenant Governor*.—Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry (September, 1927) is as follows:—

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets*.—Hon. E. J. Hogan, M.L.A.

*Minister of Railways, Minister-in-Charge of Electrical Undertakings*.—Hon. T. Tunnecliffe, M.L.A.

*Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.*—Hon. J. Lemmon, M.L.A.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply.*—Hon. H. S. Barley, M.L.A.

*Chief Secretary.*—Hon. G. M. Prendergast, M.L.A.

*Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. W. Stater, M.L.A.

*Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines and Minister-in-Charge of Immigration.*—Hon. P. Jones, M.L.C.

*Minister of Forests and Minister of Public Health.*—Hon. W. J. Beckett, M.L.C.

*Ministers without Portfolio.*—Hon. J. H. Disney, M.L.C., Hon. R. Williams, M.L.C., Hon. J. Cain, M.L.A., and G. C. Webber, M.L.A.

The number of salaried ministers is limited to eight, and their total salaries to 10,000*l*. At least four of the Ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, nor more than six be members of the Assembly.

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (September, 1927): Nationalists, 19; Liberals, 2; Independent Liberals, 2; Country Party, 10; Country Progressive Party, 4; Labour, 28. Total, 65.

*Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.*—A. H. Wright (acting).  
Offices: Melbourne Place, The Strand, W.C. 2.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l*. upon a rate of one shilling in the *£*. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 1,500*l*. on a rate of one shilling in the *£*. In 1926 there were 55 urban and 139 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits.

#### Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent.
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,834	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·07
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·65
April 5, 1891 . . .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901 . . .	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0·48
April 2, 1911 . . .	655,694	660,053	1,315,747	0·91
April 4, 1921 . . .	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1·54

The estimated population at December 31, 1926, was 1,711,827 (852,899 males, 859,428 females); and on June 30, 1927, was 1,726,445.

The average density of the population is 19 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 33 acres.

The population in 1901 included 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines; in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines; and in 1921, 4,179 Chinese and 586 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1921, the Australian-born numbered 1,330,136, or 87 per cent. of the population; natives of New Zealand, 11,210; of British Isles, 161,117; of Germany, 3,693; of other countries, 20,171; 1,111 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 3,842 were unspecified.

For occupational census, 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1925, p. 369.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1926, of Melbourne was 944,400, or more than half of that of the State; Ballarat, 41,550; Geelong, 40,880; Bendigo, 33,830; Warrnambool, 8,050; Mor-dialloc, 7,760; Castlemaine, 7,170; Carrum, 6,750; Wonthaggi, 6,800; Mildura, 6,000; Hamilton, 5,260; and Ararat, 5,010.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1922	36,288	1,600	15,156	12,996	21,132
1923	35,876	1,714	17,219	13,126	18,657
1924	36,139	1,660	16,503	13,296	19,636
1925	35,922	1,543	15,836	13,370	20,086
1926	35,362	1,595	16,355	13,405	19,007

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in recent years :—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)	Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1921	66,537	68,944	1924	88,467	72,458
1922	81,908	66,355	1925	77,487	64,276
1923	87,248	69,986	1926	88,026	73,799

Of the immigrants in 1926, 39,967 were females, and of the emigrants 34,436 were females.

### Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the census of 1921 77 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 21 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1921:—Episcopalians 620,445 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 18,636); Presbyterians, 257,072; Methodists, 183,829; other Protestants, 100,097; Roman Catholics, 322,565; Jews, 7,677; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 1,367; others (including unspecified), 88,228.

### Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its

four affiliated colleges, State schools (primary and secondary), technical schools or colleges, and registered schools.

Affiliated to the University are four colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively; also the School of Mines at Ballarat. In 1926 the students who matriculated numbered 605, the direct graduates numbered 551, and there were 2,720 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and is free. In 1925 there were 2,525 State schools with 7,020 teachers, a total enrolment of 255,101 scholars, and an average attendance of 175,131, or 69 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1921, about 98 per cent. were able to read and write. In 1925-26 the total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 3,025,732*l.*—all paid by the State. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were, in 1926, 494 registered schools in Victoria, with 2,212 teachers, and a net enrolment of 64,835 scholars. A large proportion of these were in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 30 technical schools, 24 junior technical schools, 33 high schools (including agricultural high schools), 46 higher elementary schools, and 9 schools of domestic arts. In 1925-26 there were 851 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils at senior technical schools being 13,451. The attendance at junior technical schools numbered 6,352 in 1925-26.

### Pensions, &c.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the State pensioners were taken over by the Federal authorities. The number in Victoria on June 30, 1927, was 38,702. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 15,327 being on the register on June 30, 1927. The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1926-27 was 2,666,470*l.*

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of 5*l.* to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. During the year ended June 30, 1927, the allowance was granted to 35,202 mothers in the State of Victoria.

### Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing.

The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Arrested . . . . .	16,163	17,223	17,786	17,922	18,853
Summarily convicted . . .	10,466	11,207	11,628	11,839	12,642
Committed for trial . . .	688	570	514	648	719
Sentenced after commitment	434	361	347	415	436



There are 7 gaols and 5 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 2 police gaols. At the end of 1926 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 922 males and 43 females.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years shown were :—

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	1925	24,304,887	24,170,488
1923	21,684,677	21,611,809	1926	25,269,756	25,559,583
1924	23,075,968	23,050,968	1927	26,377,928	27,019,132

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1925-26 :—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
<i>Taxation :—</i>	£		£
Land tax . . . . .	457,441	Governor . . . . .	10,504
Duties on estates of deceased persons . . . . .	940,609	Parliament & Ministry	98,859
Duty on bank notes . . . . .	1,899	Civil establishments . . . . .	442,581
Stamp duty . . . . .	1,017,351	Pensions and gratuities	656,797
Income Tax . . . . .	2,238,429	Interest and expenses of Public Debt . . . . .	6,372,993
Betting taxation . . . . .	133,067	Railways . . . . .	9,598,888
Licences . . . . .	390,473	Water Supply . . . . .	236,194
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts . . . . .	641,765	Country Roads Board . . . . .	664,069
Total State taxation . . . . .	5,821,034	State Electricity Com- mission . . . . .	19,144
Railways . . . . .	12,423,715	Other public works . . . . .	1,134,805
Water Supply . . . . .	470,072	Crown lands . . . . .	257,743
State Coal Mine . . . . .	524,137	Education, &c. . . . .	2,369,026
State Electricity Com- mission . . . . .	448,341	Charitable institutions, &c. . . . .	1,096,300
Other Public Works . . . . .	569,459	Judicial and legal . . . . .	270,029
Crown lands . . . . .	461,650	Police and gaols . . . . .	763,617
Interest — Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts . . . . .	1,186,764	Mining . . . . .	570,374
Commonwealth balances received . . . . .	2,090,951	Agriculture and stock . . . . .	414,036
Other sources . . . . .	1,273,633	Other expenditure . . . . .	583,624
Total . . . . .	25,269,756	Total . . . . .	25,559,583

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 5,821,034*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 3*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which

amounted, on June 30, 1926, to 140,264,989*l.* (inclusive of temporary Treasury bills). Of this debt 69,832,415*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways; 17,475,150*l.* for waterworks; 3,368,372*l.* for State school buildings, &c.; 22,853,046*l.* for discharged soldiers' settlement; 5,967,421*l.* for closer settlement; 7,483,347*l.* for country roads; 9,655,532*l.* for electricity supply; and 4,129,706*l.* for other public works and purposes. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 7½ per cent., and averages 4·91 per cent.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1926 amounted to about 606,322,402*l.*, and the annual value was 32,446,736*l.*

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 34,703,710 acres at the end of 1925 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 4,901,201 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 6,601,669 acres for pastoral purposes; 111,253 acres are held under perpetual lease; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 5,765,140 acres; auriferous land, 519,555 acres; roads, 1,794,218 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 1,849,014 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1925-26 was 78,167.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years —

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
		1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1923	7,049	2,644	85,697	492	8,093	103	2,442	62	148	1,261	1,665
1924	6,976	2,454	37,796	521	9,366	57	1,455	59	239	1,278	1,541
1925	6,975	2,705	47,364	517	9,572	64	1,445	61	139	1,120	1,493
1926	6,891	2,518	29,256	488	4,998	103	1,775	63	161	1,014	929
1927	7,304	2,915	46,846	303	4,884	89	1,921	66	168	1,081	1,888

The produce per acre of the principal crops was :—

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1923	13·50	16·44	23·60	24·03	2·40	1·32
1924	15·40	17·99	26·20	24·64	4·02	1·21
1925	17·51	18·51	23·01	21·97	2·27	1·45
1926	11·64	11·42	16·46	18·81	2·54	·92
1927	16·08	16·10	19·80	25·34	2·46	1·40

In 1925-26 there were 40,712 acres of vines, yielding 1,637,274 gallons of wine.

In addition, green forage covered 87,241 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 99,630 acres in 1926-27.

There is a small beet-sugar undertaking in the hands of the Government.

In the season 1926-27, 2,024 acres were harvested and 1,177 tons of sugar extracted.

At the end of March, 1927, there were in the State 447,998 horses, 1,435,761 head of cattle, 14,919,653 sheep, and 284,271 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1924-25 amounted to 106,787,897 lbs., valued at 11,444,240 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in 1925-26 to 111,260,814 lbs. valued at 7,082,820 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. The quantity of butter produced in 1925-26 was 81,747,291 lbs.

At the end of 1925 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,635,000 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1925-26 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 109,534,000 super. feet, valued at the mill at 711,970 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1925-26 was as follows:—

Agricultural Production	£ 13,702,818	Miscellaneous	£ 5,442,610
Pastoral and Dairying	24,420,210		
Mining	1,667,528	Total Primary Products	47,145,626
Forest	1,912,460	Manufacturing—value	
		added during process	46,006,461
		Total	93,152,087

## II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the quantities and values of minerals raised in Victoria in 1925 and 1926:—

	Quantity		Value	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Gold . . . . oz. fine	47,296	49,078	£ 200,958	£ 208,471
Silver <sup>1</sup> . . . . "	2,082	2,378	291	307
Coal, black . . . tons	584,246	591,001	596,117	657,798
Brown coal . . . . "	876,468	957,985	166,404	188,899
Tin ore . . . . "	69	29	11,692	6,075
Antimony ore . . . . "	120	—	5,380	—
Gypsum . . . . "	14,518	10,217	11,291	7,618
Magnesite . . . . "	91	94	278	281
Kaolin . . . . "	1,594	3,153	2,262	4,157
Pigment clays . . . . "	307	2,278	850	1,275
Molybdenite . . . . "	84	42	5,845	7,850
Phosphate rock . . . . "	—	120	—	120
Jarosite (Red Oxide) . . . . "	—	60	—	660

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1926 is estimated at 71,226,075 oz. (fine), of an aggregate value of 302,548,425 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1926 was 1,967. About 2,593 persons were employed in coal-mining. Total mineral production, 1926, 1,670,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., compared with 1,667,528 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. in 1925.

## III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1925-26, was 7,461, of which 1,149 used steam or gas engines and 4,709 electric power; the aggregate horse-power used was 367,318; the number of hands employed was 152,959; and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant were valued at 60,396,500 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..

The value of materials used was 67,164,445*l.*, and of articles produced or work done, 119,986,439*l.* The wages paid amounted to 29,329,400*l.* The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

### Commerce and Communications.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter-State trade, in six years, was :—

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1921-22	36,352,056	34,644,182	1924-25	54,289,690	41,641,979
1922-23	46,729,100	33,768,701	1925-26	50,332,845	33,110,231
1923-24	49,592,643	29,612,548	1926-27	55,559,214	34,652,813

The customs duties collected in 1925-26 amounted to 8,237,801*l.*, equal to 16·3 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live-stock, cereals, butter, hides and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved.

All the railways are the property of the State and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government. The following are some railway statistics (for years ending June 30):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Length of double lines opened . (miles)	332	336	338	338	338
single " " . "	4,040	4,053	4,152	4,201	4,344
Total length of " " . "	4,372	4,389	4,490	4,539	4,682
Cost of construction lines opened . (1,000 <i>l.</i> )	40,408	40,744	41,410	41,967	48,103
Passengers carried . . . (1,000)	149,224	163,130	175,031	173,654	175,354
Goods carried . . . (1,000 tons)	7,491	7,517	8,310	8,960	8,729

### Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1926, 40,787,948 oz. of gold, valued at 159,884,196*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 159,607,108*l.* The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919, and the total issues to the end of 1926 were: silver, 4,019,000*l.*; bronze, 162,504*l.* The issues of coin in 1926 were: gold, 211,107*l.*; silver, 456,600*l.*; and bronze, 8,550*l.*

On June 30, 1927, the State Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 184 banks and branches with 383 agencies in the State. There were (excluding the Commonwealth Savings Bank) 1,167,631 ordinary depositors with a balance of 58,303,506*l.* In addition, there was 797,539*l.* representing Deposit Stock, and 119,745 Penny Bank depositors had 178,742*l.* at credit.

In the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria there were, on June 30, 1927, 168,205 depositors with 6,072,831*l.* at credit.

During the June quarter of 1927 there were in Victoria (inclusive of Commonwealth Bank) 15 banks, possessing 901 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 86,411*l.*, deposits 102,794,017*l.*, the total liabilities being 107,026,194*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian

notes, 18,608,149*l.*; property, 2,131,566*l.*; advances, &c., 79,345,645*l.*; total assets, 114,027,240*l.* Total paid-up capital (excluding Commonwealth Bank) was 51,706,539*l.*

### Books of Reference.

- Mineral Statistics of Victoria. Annual. Melbourne.  
 Statistics of Friendly Societies in Victoria. Annual. Melbourne.  
 Victorian Year Book. By A. M. Laughton. Melbourne.  
 Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. By C. H. Wickens. Melbourne.  
 Year Book of Australia. Gordon & Gotch, London and Melbourne.  
 Handbook to Victoria. Melbourne, 1914.  
 Gregory (J. W.), Geography of Victoria, Historical, Physical, and Political. Melbourne, 1907.  
 Jenks (B.), The Government of Victoria.  
 Turner (H. G.), History of the Colony of Victoria. 2 vols. London. 1904.  
 See also under *Australia*.

## QUEENSLAND.

### Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of one House—the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 750*l.* per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of May, 1926, there were 478,097 persons registered as qualified to vote under the 'Electors Act Amendment Act of 1914.' This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso.

Prior to 1922 there was also a Legislative Council, but this has been abolished.

*Governor of Queensland.*—Lt.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. O. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. (appointed February, 1927.) (Salary, 3,000*l.*)

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—Hon. W. Lennon. (Salary, 1,000*l.*)

The Executive Council of Ministers consists (1928) of the following members:—

*Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—Hon. W. McCormack.

*Home Secretary.*—Hon. J. Stopford.

*Secretary for Public Lands.*—Hon. T. Dunstan.

*Secretary for Mines.*—Hon. A. J. Jones.

*Secretary for Railways.*—Hon. J. Larcombe.

*Secretary for Public Instruction.*—Hon. T. Wilson.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. John Mullan.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.*—Hon. W. F. Smith.

*Secretary for Public Works.*—Hon. M. J. Kirwan.

*Minister for Labour and Industry.*—Hon. D. A. Gledson.

Each Minister has a salary of 1,250*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* in addition.

*Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.*—John Huxham. (Salary, 1,500*l.*) Office.—409 Strand, London. Secretary, L. H. Pike.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State

into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the Parliamentary electors and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas. Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1926, were:—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Rateable Values.
			£	£	£
City of Brisbane	1	385	1,959,817	2,238,452	21,748,426
Other Cities	10	208	654,468	662,769	6,279,073
Towns	17	255	141,885	143,972	1,925,297
Shires	124	669,051	1,391,122	1,463,756	48,473,508
<b>Totals</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>669,894</b>	<b>4,146,792</b>	<b>4,508,949</b>	<b>78,426,304</b>

In addition, the various Local Authorities control public utilities—water supply, electric light, small railways and tramways (including Rockhampton and Brisbane Street Tramways).

### Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows:—

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1871	120,104	6·74	1901	498,129	2·78
1856	18,544	72·16	1876	173,283	8·35	1911	605,813	2·16
1861	80,059	17·06	1881	213,525	4·64	1921	755,972	2·48
1864	61,467	34·83	1886	322,353	10·24			
1868	99,901	15·63	1891	393,718	4·39			

At the census of April, 1921, the population consisted of 398,969 males, and 357,003 females. The estimated population on September 30, 1927, was 897,419 (474,216 males, 423,203 females). In 1921 there were 3,502 male and 80 female Chinese; 873 male and 142 female 'Polynesians'; 1,036 male and 43 female Japanese; 2,080 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. The total number of aboriginals according to the census June 30, 1926, was 13,640 full-bloods, and 4,046 half-castes.

As to occupation the population in 1921 was classified as follows:—Professional class, 26,040; domestics, 28,784; commercial, 43,092; industrial 85,373; transport and communication, 29,790; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 109,549; indefinite, 2,880; independent, 2,003; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 428,061.

Of the total population, 1921, 592,295 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in Australia; 128,082 in the British Isles; 148,163 in Europe; 6,741 in Asia; 740 in Africa; 1,764 in America; 1,015 in Polynesia.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1922	19,987	919	7,152	5,878	12,835
1923	19,982	1,053	7,893	5,814	12,089
1924	19,708	1,025	7,327	6,234	12,381
1925	20,283	1,035	7,545	6,471	12,738
1926	19,765	994	8,215	6,428	11,550

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border—Immigration, 1926, 87,624; 1925, 93,979. Emigration, 1926, 78,166; 1925, 82,274.

Brisbane, the capital, with an area of 385 square miles, had in 1926 a population of 274,260. The population of the chief towns at the same date was: Rockhampton, 30,000; Townsville, 29,800; Maryborough, 12,000; Gympie, 9,131; Ipswich, 20,526; Toowoomba, 23,886; Charters Towers, 9,100; Bundaberg, 10,000; Mt Morgan, 6,700; Cairns, 9,000; Warwick, 7,000.

### Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following were the numbers in 1921—Church of England, 309,786; Church of Rome, 172,662; Presbyterian, 91,610; Methodist, 77,566; Lutheran, 17,891; Baptist, 14,735; other Christian sects, 44,132; Hebrew, 1,003; other non-Christians, 3,264; no religion, 3,926; unspecified, &c., 19,397.

### Instruction.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory. According to the marriage statistics, 99·88 per cent. of persons married during 1926 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education, science and art, for the year 1926–27 was 1,645,435/. During the year 1926 there were 1,739 State schools (including 13 high schools and 147 provisional schools, also 11 'Rural Schools,' one Farm Home and 3 Aboriginal schools) in operation, with 4,230 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 108,526 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1926, 101 teachers and an average attendance of 1,650 pupils; 13 'High Schools' with (1926) 99 teachers and 1,666 scholars. There were besides (1926) 177 private schools, with 1,086 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 22,317 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships (1,664 in 1926–27), tenable for two and a half years, to the various grammar schools. There were 17 technical schools in 1926 with 13,871 enrolled students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1926, 13 professors, 18 lecturers, and 32 other members of staff, with 481 students on the roll.

### Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided

over in the more important centres by Police magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1926-27 was 269, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in the same year numbered 26,815 (including cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1927, 7 prisons, with 397 male and 9 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,249 men.

### Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at June 30, 1927, was 17,236, and of Invalid Pensioners, 7,357. The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 26,464 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 19,300 mothers during 1926-27.

### Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	12,599,403	13,428,039	14,897,256	15,599,718	16,147,787
Expenditure .	12,784,382	13,415,332	14,880,289	16,154,404	16,490,954

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1926-27 :—Net amount from Commonwealth, 1,095,338*l.*; stamp duty, 960,286*l.*; income tax, 2,821,217*l.*; licences, 137,576*l.*; land tax, 481,937*l.*; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 457,137*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 933,049*l.*; from railways, 7,349,501*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1926-27 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 4,831,250*l.*; public instruction, 1,516,383*l.*; treasurer's department, 457,904*l.*; public lands department, 313,475*l.*; home department, 1,502,601*l.*; public works department, 184,747*l.*; department of labour and industry, 49,788*l.*; department of agriculture, 165,330*l.*; railways, 6,493,329*l.*. The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 3,901,292*l.*, of which the principal items were railways, 2,375,481*l.*; soldiers' settlement, 17,537*l.*; loans to local bodies, 561,003*l.*; main roads, 313,121*l.*; sugar works, 74,349*l.*; water supply, 130,629*l.*; buildings, 139,632*l.*; land resumption and settlement, 40,059*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1926 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 73,426,304*l.*. This includes lands leased from the Crown for agricultural and pastoral purposes, as Runs and Grazing Farms, etc., the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 22,986,769*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1927, to 106,479,915*l.*



### Defence.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

### Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 17,768,636 acres (1926) have been alienated : in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 6,802,460, leaving 404,548,904 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94·27 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1926 amounted to 10,945,906*l*. Land is made available for selection in the following modes and classes :—(1) Agricultural Selections—*i.e.*, Perpetual Lease Selections ; (2) Grazing Selections—*i.e.*, Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms ; and (3) Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selections. The largest area that may be acquired by any one person as a Perpetual Lease Selection is 2,560 acres. The annual rent for the first 15 years of the term is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value. The greatest area which may be applied for or held as a Grazing Homestead or a Grazing Farm is 60,000 acres. The term may be any number of years not exceeding 28. A Grazing Farm must be continuously occupied during the whole term of the lease by the selectors residing on it personally or by bailiff ; and it must be enclosed with a substantial fence within three years from the issue of the licence to occupy. The area of a Prickly-pear Selection must not exceed 2,560 acres. During the first period of the lease no rent is payable, but the prickly-pear must be regularly eradicated and the land kept clear ; thereafter the rent is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value.

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 186,382,240 acres in 1926, besides 81,464,121 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 28,096,600 acres under occupation licence. Perpetual Leases, 8,872,890 acres ; Prickly Pear Leases, 5,077,240. The live-stock in 1926 numbered 571,622 horses, 5,464,845 cattle, 16,860,772 sheep, and 183,662 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1926 was 1,288,518 acres, and of this 941,783 acres were under crops, and 346,735 acres lying fallow-idle, etc., also 543,528 acres laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool production, expressed as greasy, was in 1920, 114,809,963 lbs. ; 1921, 132,579,733 lbs. ; 1922, 134,971,150 lbs. ; 1923, 121,913,075 lbs. ; 1924-5, 140,862,541 lbs., valued at 15,553,572*l*. ; 1925-6, 146,985,689 lbs., valued at 10,993,305*l*.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. The amount of wood cut in the various saw mills in 1925-6 was (in superficial feet) :—pine, 70,622,589 ; cedar, 250,819 ; hardwood, 42,402,672 ; other, mostly cabinet timber, 18,386,364 ; number of railway sleepers, 500,610 ; total value, 2,617,862*l*. Forest reservations total 5,297,782 acres (1926).

The quantity actually *cut* for all purposes is nearly double these quantities.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows :—

	Acres		Yield	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Maize . . . . .	154,252	137,542	3,384,172	2,658,895 bushels
Wheat . . . . .	165,999	57,084	1,973,477	379,839 "
Barley . . . . .	7,001	399	92,441	1,991 "
Oats . . . . .	1,293	210	14,546	1,674 "
Potatoes . . . . .	10,478	8,612	15,886	9,749 tons
Sweet Potatoes . . . . .	1,564	1,262	6,742	8,810 "
Hay (all kinds) . . . . .	66,838	40,141	99,742	47,740 "

	Acres		Yield	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wine . . . . .	—	—	39,375	32,974 gallons
Bananas <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	10,558	11,122	2,582,784	2,754,795 bunches
Pineapples <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3,368	3,274	902,636	953,248 dozens
Oranges <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,585	2,734	281,862	283,775 bushels
Tobacco . . . . .	96	125	103,523	102,784 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee (Bearing) . . . . .	10	17	5,192	5,798 lbs.
Arrowroot . . . . .	568	831	7,342	9,235 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons . . . . .	8,332	5,968	28,080	12,154 tons
Cotton (Bearing) . . . . .	40,062	18,748	19,537,274	9,059,907 lbs., unginned
Sugar cane, crushed . . . . .	189,466	189,312	3,668,252	2,925,662 tons of canes
Sugar, made . . . . .	—	—	485,585	389,272 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable) . . . . .	—	—	697,759 <sup>2</sup>	1925-26 { 658,988 } proof galls. { 550,511 }
Ditto (Meth.) . . . . .	—	—	451,688	
Green Fodder . . . . .	247,482	342,580	1,484,392	2,055,516 £
Ensilage . . . . .	—	—	4,654 <sup>3</sup>	4,728 tons (val. 7,721 <sup>3</sup> .)

<sup>1</sup> Bearing area only.<sup>2</sup> Figures for 1924-25.<sup>3</sup> Valued at 6,810<sup>3</sup>.

1,268 acres of vines produced 3,610,997 lbs. of grapes; 2,759 acres of apples produced 113,810 bushels; 211 acres of mangoes produced 50,338 bushels; 86 acres of strawberries produced 102,532 quarts. 38,044 acres were irrigated.

Total value of all crops, 1923, 10,105,844<sup>3</sup>; 1924, 13,992,884<sup>3</sup>; 1925, 12,526,609<sup>3</sup>; 1926, 12,181,917<sup>3</sup>.

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 1,221,059 tons in 1926, valued at 1,098,927<sup>3</sup>. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1926 the production amounted to 20,065,906 fine ounces, of the value of 85,234,496<sup>3</sup>. The quantity and value of the minerals raised in the years 1925 and 1926 were:—

	1925		1926	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold (fine) . . . . .	46,406	197,118	10,899	43,914
Silver . . . . .	385,489	53,003	252,540	31,568
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper . . . . .	3,909	254,074	1,217	73,591
Coal . . . . .	1,177,173	1,037,956	1,221,059	1,098,927
Tin . . . . .	1,012	161,500	1,058	174,147
Wolfram . . . . .	5	184	0 <sup>5</sup>	48
Lead . . . . .	5,235	187,631	3,735	116,156
Molybdenite . . . . .	8	271	—	—
Limestone (flux) . . . . .	82,571	38,091	72,426	36,657
Ironstone . . . . .	345	345	4,412	3,914
Opals and gems . . . . .	—	35,573	—	7,899
Fireclay . . . . .	2,886	700	335	184
Bismuth . . . . .	10 cwt.	97	—	—
Manganese . . . . .	—	—	20	40
Arsenical Pyrites . . . . .	1,115	11,150	815	5,450
Marble . . . . .	23	221	8 <sup>75</sup>	80
Fluorspar . . . . .	4,227	13,371	2,311	4,148
Phosphate Rock . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Cobalt . . . . .	90	18,014	27	5,430
Antimony . . . . .	—	—	9 <sup>75</sup>	105
Mica . . . . .	10 cwt.	700	—	—
Silica . . . . .	168 tons	29	330	156
Zinc . . . . .	171	2,350	200	6,827
Magnesite . . . . .	267	267	—	—
Total Value of above . . . . .	—	2,012,677	—	1,608,741

To the end of 1926 the aggregate value of all mining amounted to 145,550,230*l*. The gross value of Queensland production during 1925-26 amounted to 63,242,951*l*., which includes Agriculture, 12,552,936*l*.; Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping, 6,379,904*l*.; Pastoral, 21,117,845*l*.; Mining, 2,174,187*l*.; Forestry, Fisheries and miscellaneous primary production, 2,882,750*l*.; manufacturing, 18,135,329*l*.

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1926, 4,324 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 725·17 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 291,621,190 gallons per diem; 1,362 bores are flowing and supplies are pumped from 1,776 others.

### Commerce and Shipping.

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the oversea imports and exports of Queensland in recent years is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports <sup>1</sup>	Years	Imports	Exports <sup>1</sup>
	£	£		£	£
1921-22	8,639,446	17,573,103	1924-25	12,833,375	24,441,600
1922-23	10,788,541	15,782,072	1925-26	13,772,847	26,384,916
1923-24	11,606,330	14,628,305	1926-27	13,497,779	14,721,176

<sup>1</sup> Excluding live-stock, borderwise, 1921-22, 2,488,364*l*.; 1922-23, 1,118,999*l*.; 1923-24, 2,764,310*l*.; 1924-25, 2,081,355*l*.; 1925-26, 3,410,313*l*.

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1925-26 the net customs revenue amounted to 2,696,288*l*., excluding excise 1,134,757*l*. and miscellaneous receipts 9,068*l*., or about 19·58 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports. The chief exports are copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1925-26 consisted of 173 sailing vessels of 6,384 net tons, and (including river steamers) 74 steamers of 18,207 net tons; total, 247 vessels of 24,591 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

### Banks.

There are 13 banks established in Queensland (excluding the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the year 1925-26:—Due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 34,476,052*l*.; total liabilities, 35,549,524*l*.; coin and bullion, 1,900,672*l*.; advances, 29,193,964*l*.; landed property, 984,900*l*.; total assets, 37,219,956*l*. The Commonwealth Bank had in Queensland at June 30, 1926, assets to the amount of 26,706,490*l*., and liabilities, 31,332,136*l*. The Savings Bank Branch held 22,836,910*l*., on deposit for 420,908 depositors; average value of each account, 54*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*.

### Books of Reference.

A. B. C. of Queensland Statistics. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual. Brisbane. Statistical Register of Queensland. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual. Brisbane.

Reports from the Registrar-General on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual. Brisbane.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner for Railways, Department of Mines, of Geological Survey, Department of Public Lands, Department of Public Instruction, &c. Annual. Brisbane.

*Bernays* (C. A.), *Queensland Politics during Sixty Years (1859-1919)*. Brisbane, 1910.

*Brady* (E. G.), *The Land of the Sun*. London, 1924.

*Jack* (R. L.), *Northmost Australia*. London, 1921.

*Mathew* (J.), *Two Representative Tribes of Queensland*. London, 1914.

*Roth* (J. W. E.), *Ethnological Studies among North-West Central Aborigines*. Brisbane.

See also under *Australia*.

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent-General in London.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

### Constitution and Government.

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty members. Every three years half the members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are, to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17*l.* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l.*, the property of the elector; head teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building; railway stationmaster resident in premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women, who voted for the first time at the General Election of April 25, 1896. There were 137,771 registered electors in 1927. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly receives 400*l.* per annum and a free pass over Government railways. The salary of members was increased from 200*l.* per annum on December 1, 1921.

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members elected for 3 years, representing 19 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 309,588 registered electors in 1927. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible Ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

*Governor of South Australia*.—Col. the Hon. Sir Alexander G. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., Jan., 1928. (Salary, 5,000*l.* per annum.)

The Chief Justice (Hon. Sir George J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*), being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts during the absence of the Governor.

The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following Ministers (appointed April 4, 1927):—

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways.*—Hon. R. L. Butler, M.P.

*Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Marine.*—Hon. H. Tassie, M.L.C.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Industry.*—Hon. H. Homburg, M.P.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Local Government.*—Hon. G. F. Jenkins, M.P.

*Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Education.*—Hon. M. McIntosh, M.P.

*Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Expatriation, and Minister of Irrigation.*—Hon. T. Cowan, M.L.C.

The provision for the payment of Ministers was increased from 5,000*l.* to 7,750*l.* to date from December 1, 1921. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

*Agent-General for South Australia in London.*—Sir Henry Barwell, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

### Area.

The total area of South Australia is 380,070 square miles. The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. There are 49 counties proclaimed, covering 54,179,840 acres. This area covers the settled portion of the State, 136,485,603 acres being in occupation. Outside this area there are three extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern, covering 189,064,960 acres, 93,048,528 being under pastoral leases, with a population of less than 5,000. There are 39 municipalities and 155 district councils.

### Population.

Population (exclusive of aboriginals):—

Date of Census Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28·9
1856 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34·7
1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622	28·8
1876 . . .	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645	14·0
1891 . . .	166,801	153,680	320,481	40,566	14·5
1901 . . .	184,422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13·2
1911 . . .	207,358	201,200	408,558	45,954	12·7
1921 . . .	248,293	247,043	495,336	86,776	21·2

The population of the State, June 30, 1927, was estimated at 570,900.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1926, 316,865.

The number of full-blooded aboriginals in the State has been estimated at 2,531. Living in a wild state beyond the reach of civilization there are many more.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1922	12,001	4,143	4,608	7,393
1923	11,692	4,099	4,961	6,731
1924	11,592	4,121	4,870	6,722
1925	11,457	4,255	4,979	6,478
1926	11,483	4,503	4,877	6,606

Birth-rate, 20·55, death-rate, 8·73, marriage-rate, 8·06 per 1,000 of population in 1926. Infantile mortality, 44·59 per 1,000 births.

Of the total number of births in 1926, 353 were illegitimate.

### Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1923 was 1,790. At the census of 1921 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Roman Catholic, 67,030; Methodists, 122,634; Lutherans, 24,606; Baptists, 23,033; Presbyterians, 24,659; Congregationalists, 15,289; Church of Christ, 15,039; Salvation Army, 4,591; other Christians, 15,593; Jews, 743; Mohammedans, 274; Confucians, &c., 273; other non-Christian, 3,431; not stated, 11,991. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

### Education.

Education is secular, free and compulsory. In 1926 there were 1,030 schools, 24 being high schools, 19 higher primary schools and 14 woodwork centres; the number of children under instruction was 84,889. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was incorporated in 1874. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 184 private schools, with 14,990 pupils, in 1925. There is a school of mines and industries in Adelaide, with 9 branches in the larger country centres, 1 School of Arts and Crafts, Apprentice Classes, and domestic art centres.

### Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, 5 courts of insolvency, and over 100 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 123 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 18,556 in the Magistrates' Courts, in 1925. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1925 was 280.

### Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at June 30, 1926, was: Old Age, 11,112; Invalid, 2,986; War, 16,144.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

**Finance.**

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1922 . .	7,771,752	7,826,241	1925 . .	9,733,038	9,680,037
1923 . .	8,481,700	8,426,517	1926 . .	10,474,094	10,460,943
1924 . .	8,933,735	9,000,420	1927 . .	10,784,598	11,834,947

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt.

The public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1927, to 82,638,849*l*. Above half of the public debt has been spent on railways and waterworks.

**Production and Industry.**

Of the total area of South Australia (243,244,800 acres), 15,709,668 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on December 31, 1926. Altogether about 100,000,000 acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia amounts to 137,000,000 acres, of which 5,900,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1925-26 :—Crops, 15,476,365*l*. ; manufactures, 12,258,961*l*. ; pastoral, 6,673,865*l*. ; minerals, 1,028,471*l*. ; dairying, 2,033,722*l*. ; fisheries and game, poultry, forestry, etc., 2,271,627*l*. Grand total, 39,743,011*l*. , equal to 72*l*. per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were :—

—	Acres (1925-26)	Quantities (1925-26)	Acres (1926-27)	Quantities (1926-27)
Wheat . .	2,465,648	28,608,101 bushels	2,768,403	35,558,711 bushels
Barley . .	239,337	4,134,824 "	256,528	4,470,084 "
Oats . .	158,062	1,798,448 "	152,178	1,718,377 "
Hay . .	517,220	612,671 tons	496,105	598,025 tons
Vines . .	—	18,074,374 gallons <sup>1</sup>	—	16,159,595 gallons <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of Wine.

Bread-stuffs exported 1926-27 beyond the Commonwealth, 7,458,005*l*. , pastoral and dairying products, 4,972,339*l*. , wine and fruits, 1,019,694*l*.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 300,000 cwt. of dried fruit, 2,000,000 cases of fresh fruit, and 16,000,000 gallons of wine are produced, large quantities of which are exported to overseas countries, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries. The live stock in Dec., 1926, consisted of 234,352 horses, 340,007 cattle, 7,283,945 sheep, and 79,108 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases. Over 73,000,000 lb. of wool are produced.

The value of minerals produced in 1926 was 1,032,353*l*. Over 33,000,000*l*. of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State, the grand total for all minerals being 44,183,935*l*. The principal minerals produced are iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock and copper.

In 1926 there were 1,791 factories in the State, employing 40,051 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 8,203,761*l*. Gross value of output, 35,437,147*l*. ; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 15,842,650*l*.

### Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Oversea imports and exports :—

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports	Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1921-22	9,047,242	14,761,915	1924-25	13,978,296	19,208,657
1922-23	10,847,171	13,585,903	1925-26	13,903,176	19,273,608
1923-24	12,700,871	16,893,770	1926-27	15,454,801	17,123,012

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, copper and other minerals, meats, butter, honey, wine, fruits (fresh and dried), skins and hides, tallow, leather, and manures.

In 1925-26, 1,296 vessels of 4,525,679 tons entered. Nationality—British, 3,914,636 tons; Foreign, 611,043 tons.

The State possesses about 44,000 miles of made roads. There are (1927) 3,400 miles of railway in the State, including the Transcontinental Railway which has been built from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and which, in connection with various State lines, completes a through rail connection between Brisbane, on the east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast. Of the Transcontinental line, which is of 4ft. 8½ in. gauge, 600 miles are within the borders of South Australia.

There are several good harbours, and the river Murray (navigable for 2,000 miles) is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. In the city and suburbs are 140 miles of electric tramways.

### Banks.

There are 10 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank. In 1927 their deposits were 24,138,505*l*.

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 37 branches and 325 agencies. On June 30, 1927, there were 449,541 depositors, with a total balance of 21,034,598*l*. The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 62,819 depositors and 2,564,924*l*. deposits at the same date. Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, depositors, 51,394, deposits, 75,630*l*.

The total banking deposits, 47,738,027*l*., averaged 84*l*. per head. About 85 per cent. of the population have savings bank accounts.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning South Australia.

- Annual Pocket Year Book. (Government Statist.)  
 Annual Statistical Register. (Government Statist.)  
 Blackmore (E. G.), *The Law of the Constitution of South Australia*. Adelaide, 1894.  
 Blacket (John), *History of South Australia*. 2nd edition. Adelaide, 1911.  
 Bruce, (A. Grenfell), M.A., F.R.G.S. *The Foundation and Settlement of South Australia, 1839-45*. Adelaide, 1924.  
 Gordon (D. J.), *The Central State. South Australia: Its History, Progress, and Resources*. Adelaide, 1903.



## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

### Constitution and Government.

In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Fredericks Town. In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain (afterwards Sir Charles) Fremantle, took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the State was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out. The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on March 31, 1886.

In 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated July 18, of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or licence from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, be either natural-born subjects of the Crown and have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, or naturalized for 5 years and have resided therein for 2 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Members of and electors for both Houses may be of either sex. Enrolment for the Legislative Assembly is compulsory. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 600*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and

control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

State of political parties (1927):—Legislative Council: Labour Party, 5; United Party, 10; Country Party, 6; National Labour, 4; Others, 5. Legislative Assembly: Labour Party, 27; United Party, 16; Country Party, 7.

*Governor.*—H. E. Col. Sir William Robert *Campion*, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1924).

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—Hon. Sir Robert Furse *McMillan*, Kt. (June, 1921).

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows:—

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Forests.*—Hon. Philip *Collier*, M.L.A.

*Minister for Railways, Justice, and Police.*—Hon. John C. *Willcock*, M.L.A.

*Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, Labour and Trading Concerns.*—Hon. Alexander *McCallum*, M.L.A.

*Minister for Lands, Immigration, Agriculture and Industries.*—Hon. Michael F. *Troy*, M.L.A.

*Chief Secretary and Minister for Education.*—Hon. J. Michael *Drew*, M.L.C.

*Minister for Mines and Health.*—Hon. Selby Walter *Munsil*, M.L.A.

*Ministers Without Portfolio.*—Hons. Harold *Millington*, M.L.A.; J. *Cunningham*, M.L.A.; J. W. *Hickey*, M.L.C.

*Agent-General in London.*—Hon. William C. *Angwin*.

Offices.—Savoy House, Strand.

### Area and Population.

Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114
1921	177,278	155,454	332,732

There were enumerated, in 1921, 1,956 half-caste aborigines. The number of full-blooded aborigines is not known, but for the year 1925–26 their total number was estimated at 22,222.

Of the total population in 1921, 248,866 were returned as born in Australia, of whom 142,947 were recorded as natives of Western Australia. The number of married persons was 121,685 (61,899 males and 59,786 females); widowers, 4,528; widows, 8,526; divorced, 316 males and 294 females; unmarried, 108,792 males and 85,843 females. The conjugal con-

dition of the remaining 2,798 persons was not stated. The number of males under 21 was 72,846, and of females 70,455. The population on December 31, 1926, was estimated to be: males, 203,210; females, 175,536; total, 378,746; and on June 30, 1927: males, 207,205; females, 177,838; total, 385,043.

Perth, the capital, had an estimated population on December 31, 1926, within the 10-mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 184,223. This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, 1926, was estimated at 31,158. The other principal municipalities, with population in 1926, are:—Kalgoorlie, 5,300; Boulder, 5,884; Albany, 3,980; Bunbury, 4,900; Claremont, 6,300; Collie, 3,550; Geraldton, 4,199; Midland Junction, 4,950; Northam, 5,000.

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1922	2,446	8,131	3,167	31,141	28,212
1923	2,376	7,854	2,930	33,335	28,552
1924	2,596	8,301	3,263	35,195	29,924
1925	2,746	8,185	3,315	32,920	29,731
1926	2,844	8,301	3,350	30,732	29,120

In 1922 there were 335; in 1923, 286; in 1924, 327; in 1925, 335, and in 1926, 325 illegitimate births.

### Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1921:—Church of England, 153,229; Methodists, 39,108; Presbyterians, 28,377; Congregationalists, 6,557; Baptists, 5,541; other Protestants, 14,618; Roman Catholics, 64,488; Catholics (Undefined), 2,048; other Christians, 2,930; Hebrews, 1,919; Mohammedans, 826; Buddhists, 1,177; other non-Christians, 654; indefinite, 1,478; no religion, 1,774; not stated, 8,008.

### Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1921, 3.97 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Primary education is compulsory.

The following table gives particulars of schools and pupils for three years:—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars enrolled	Av. Attendance during year	Cost per Head of av. Attendance
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s. d.
June 30, 1924	789	51,726	45,644	9 18 3½
1925	810	51,647	45,357	10 2 2½
1926	824	51,716	46,332	10 8 11
<i>Private Schools</i>				
Dec. 31, 1924	117	11,336	10,090	—
1925	122	11,609	10,539	—
1926	120	11,766	10,635	—

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the University and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, continuation classes, scholarships, etc. During the financial year

ended June 30, 1927, the total sum spent on education and schools, exclusive of a grant of 21,500*l.* to the University of Western Australia, was 647,062*l.*

### Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of apprehensions and convictions for five years :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Apprehended or summoned . . .	10,844	10,182	10,679	11,858	12,335
Summary convictions . . .	9,748	8,985	9,534	10,047	11,105
Convictions in superior courts . .	60	110	87	99	92

The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in the year ended June 30, 1927, was 1,052; the number of commitments totalled 1,760—viz.: adult males, 1,626, adult females, 134.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

### Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 704 inmates on December 31, 1926. Twenty-eight Government hospitals, a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, three hospitals for the insane, and two depôts for diseased natives at Port Hedland and Derby, are maintained by public funds, whilst three public and forty other assisted hospitals exist, in addition to numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and other centres of population. Nine Protestant and four Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are supported partly by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also ten native and half-caste institutions, including three Government native settlements. Government receiving depôt for all State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions. On June 30, 1927, a total of 865 adults and 2,523 children, total, 3,388 persons in the State received monetary assistance from the public funds for widows and others.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at June 30, 1927, was: Old Age, 7,326; Invalid, 2,699; War Pensioners, 26,689.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in six years, ended June 30, are given as follows :—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1922 . .	6,907,107	7,639,242	1925 . .	8,381,446	8,439,844
1923 . .	7,207,492	7,612,856	1926 . .	8,808,166	8,907,809
1924 . .	7,865,594	8,094,753	1927 . .	9,750,833	9,722,588

Two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (3,869,301*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1927), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (1,211,343*l.*), lands, timber, and mining (550,912*l.*), water supply, etc. (498,272*l.*), other business and trading concerns (770,393*l.*), surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from

Customs, Excise, Post Office and other receipts, Disabilities Grant and interest on transferred properties (1,153,132*l.*) and Royal Mint and other receipts (1,697,480). Western Australia had a net public debt of 61,849,239*l.* On June 30, 1927, the annual charge for which was 3,295,038*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on March 31, 1927, was 8,756,936*l.*

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

### Production and Industry.

Up to June 30, 1927, of the entire acreage of the State, 12,093,622 acres had been alienated; on that date 19,646,555 acres were in process of alienation: the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 31,740,177 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 234,160,422 acres, of which 229,970,629 acres were pastoral, and 1,834,802 acres were timber, while 50,603 acres were under mining leases, and 31,430 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1921 was 1,804,986 acres; in 1922, 1,901,680 acres; in 1923, 2,274,998 acres; in 1924, 2,323,070 acres; in 1925, 2,710,856 acres; in 1926, 2,932,110 acres, and in 1927, 3,324,523 acres. The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat . . . .	2,112,032	2,571,187	20,471,177	30,021,616
Oats . . . .	278,344	284,826	2,939,380	2,716,436
Barley . . . .	13,806	13,826	153,300	128,186
			Tons	Tons
Hay . . . .	391,142	358,487	355,269	423,536
Potatoes . . .	4,262	5,144	16,052	17,755
Orchards . . .	18,358	18,512	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines . . . .	5,270 <sup>1</sup>	5,274	238,726	291,951

<sup>1</sup> Of this acreage, only 1,096 acres were productive for wine-making. In 1926-27 the figure was 1,294 acres.

The estimated acreages sown with wheat, oats and barley for the season 1927-28, both for grain and hay, are respectively 3,222,369, 411,282, and 18,788 acres.

The principal areas occupied by the more important trees of Western Australia, and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows:—

	Prime Forest Areas.	Acres of Timbered Country.	1925-26 <sup>3</sup>	1926-27 <sup>3</sup>
	Acres.	Acres.	Super. ft. cut.	Super. ft. cut.
Jarrah ... ..	2,500,000	8,000,000	235,293,864	232,581,756
Karri ... ..	100,000	1,200,000	13,863,960	14,810,028
Tuart ... ..	7,000	200,000	248,640	190,872
Wandoo ... ..	100,000	7,000,000	169,438	11,333,136
Salmon-gum, blackbutt, she-oak, etc. ...	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,873,868	2,021,268
Total <sup>1</sup> ... ..	6,707,000 <sup>2</sup>	20,400,000 <sup>2</sup>	252,449,820	260,937,060

<sup>1</sup> Not including sandalwood.

<sup>2</sup> The acreage of timbered country given is that of the regions in which the various timbers are found. The area of forests is that where prime timber is to be found in marketable quantities.

<sup>3</sup> Year ended June 30.

The live-stock at the end of 1926 consisted of 166,463 horses; 827,303 cattle; 7,458,766 sheep; 69,798 pigs; 20,979 goats; 5,021 camels; and 9,442 mules and donkeys.

The wool clip in 1926 was 50,235,640 lb.; the exports 53,787,555 lb. (excluding 4,168,051 lb. on skins), valued at 3,508,313*l*.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1886. The sensational gold finds at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1892 and 1893 gave an impetus to Western Australian gold mining, which, in a few years' time, placed this State at the head of all the Australian Colonies as regards gold output. The aggregate output to the end of 1926 was 36,708,510 fine oz., valued (according to prices realised) at 158,517,441*l*. There were in the State, in 1926, 414 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 4,387, viz., 2,099 above and 2,288 underground; output of gold, 437,343 fine oz., value 1,857,716*l*. (standard mint value, exclusive of premiums realised on export sales).

The mineral output of the State for two years is shown in the following table:—

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal <sup>1</sup> . . . . tons	437,461	£ 437,461	474,819	£ 394,400
Copper ore <sup>2</sup> . . . . "	1,201	18,200	—	—
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. <sup>3</sup> . . . . "	—	—	1	84
Gold <sup>3</sup> . . . . fine ozs.	441,252	1,874,320	437,343	1,857,716
Silver <sup>2</sup> . . . . "	81,226	11,661	68,413	8,863
Tin ore <sup>2</sup> . . . . tons	108	15,392	67	10,450
Pig Lead <sup>2</sup> . . . . "	—	—	—	—
Lead and Silver Lead Ore & Concentrates . . . . "	4,664	103,300	4,162	76,741
Antimony <sup>3</sup> . . . . "	—	—	4 <sup>5</sup>	85
Arsenical Ore <sup>4</sup> . . . . "	(*)	1,045	(*)	847
Felspar <sup>3</sup> . . . . "	—	—	8	250
Asbestos <sup>4</sup> . . . . "	51	1,641	105	2,728
Gypsum <sup>4</sup> . . . . "	3,060	4,118	3,918	5,618
Manganese <sup>3</sup> . . . . "	—	—	82	503
Tantalite <sup>4</sup> . . . . "	5	1,010	24	5,751
Mica <sup>3</sup> . . . . "	—	—	4	8,328
Total values . . . . .	—	2,393,890	—	2,371,864

<sup>1</sup> Raised.

<sup>2</sup> Exported.

<sup>3</sup> Exported and minted locally.

<sup>4</sup> Reported.

<sup>5</sup> Weight not stated.

In Western Australia, in 1921, there were 48,979 persons engaged in various forms of primary production. Of these, 26,564 were directly engaged in agriculture; 4,833 in pastoral pursuits; 5,657 in forestry, and 9,044 in mining and quarrying. There were, on June 30, 1926, a total of 1,170 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 22,140, as against 21,754 in 1925. The gross output of these establishments for eighteen months ended June 30, 1926, was computed at 21,449,799*l*. The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1925 was 30,805,718*l*, distributed as follows:—agricultural, 9,754,956*l*; pastoral, 5,488,113*l*; dairy, poultry, and bee-farming, 1,717,831*l*; forestry and fisheries, 3,993,226*l*; mining, 2,521,426*l*; manufacturing, 7,335,166*l*.

### Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in 5 years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

June	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	13,777,679	14,344,145	16,074,035	16,462,572	18,374,450
Exports . .	11,105,220	14,123,289	14,664,548	14,581,657	15,151,959

The most important of the exports for 1926-27 were wheat (4,667,095*l.*) and flour (1,161,324*l.*), wool (3,518,313*l.*), gold specie (735,663*l.*), timber (1,658,018*l.*), pearl shell (212,337*l.*), pearls (43,414*l.*), hides and skins (376,004*l.*), silver (68,742*l.*), sandal-wood (199,754*l.*), fresh fruit (334,272*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1926, 55 steamers of 12,821 tons, and 346 sailing vessels of 12,310 tons; total, 401 vessels of 25,131 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1925-26, from and to ports outside the State, 6,525,015.

For the year ending June 30, 1927, the State had 3,918 miles of State Government railway, and 450 miles of Commonwealth line, the latter being the western portion of the Trans-Australian line (Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta), which links the State Railway System to those of the other States of the Commonwealth.

### Money and Credit.

A branch mint was opened at Perth in 1899. The issues of Imperial coin to the end of 1926 were: gold, 99,339,029*l.*; silver, 15,600*l.*; bronze, 2,000*l.* The issue in 1926 was: gold, 1,313,578*l.*; silver and bronze, nil.

There are nine banks in Western Australia besides the State Government Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Savings Bank. The total paid-up capital of the cheque paying banks in the quarter ended June 30, 1927, was 32,717,628*l.*, of which 4,000,000*l.* is profit transferred to Capital Account by the Commonwealth Bank; deposits, 14,897,290*l.*; total average liabilities, 16,093,530*l.*; total assets, 21,413,793*l.*

*State Government Savings Bank.*—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1927, inclusive of interest, was 6,881,263*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 84,269*l.* was due under the head 'Schools Savings Bank.'

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913. On June 30, 1927, 2,728,867*l.* stood to the credit of 83,686 depositors.

### Books of Reference.

- Statistical Register.
- Census of Australia.
- Geological Survey. Bulletins. Perth.
- Quarterly Statistical Abstract.
- Bennett (S.), Official Pocket Year Book of Western Australia. Annual.
- Battye (J. S.), Western Australia: A History from its Discovery to the Inauguration of the Commonwealth. London, 1924.
- Notes on the Natural History, &c., of Western Australia. Perth, 1903.
- Taunton (H.), Australind. London, 1903.
- Western Australian Official Year Book. Perth.
- See also under *Australia*.

## TASMANIA.

## Constitution and Government.

Abel Jans Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on November 24, 1642. The island became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales; in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated; in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. On January 1, 1901, Tasmania was federated with the other Australian States into the Commonwealth of Australia.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council has 18 members, elected on a property qualification of 10*l*. freehold or 80*l*. a year leasehold. Certain professional men and all 'returned soldiers' are also electors. Members sit for 6 years, and retire in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 30 members, elected for 3 years by adults with six months' residence in the State. Members of both Houses are paid 300*l*. a year. Women received the right to vote in 1903. Proportional representation was adopted in 1907, the method being the single transferable vote in 6-member constituencies. By-elections are superseded (from 1919) by a recount of the votes at the preceding General Election. At the election in 1925 for the House of Assembly 16 Labour and 14 Nationalist members were returned.

*Governor*.—Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G. (Oct., 1924). Salary, 2,750*l*.

*Chief Justice*.—Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, K.C.M.G.

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows :—

*Premier and Treasurer and Minister for Mines*.—Hon. J. A. Lyons.

*Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways*.—Hon. James A. Guy.

*Attorney General and Minister of Education*.—Hon. G. G. Becker.

*Minister of Lands and Works and Agriculture*.—Hon. James Belton.

*Ministers without Portfolio*.—Hon. Andrew Lawson and Hon. P. Kelly.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 950*l*. per annum. The Premier has an additional 200*l*. a year. A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

*Agent-General in London*.—Lt.-Col. R. E. Snowden, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

*Official Secretary*.—H. W. Ely.

## Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west.

The population has increased as follows (census returns about April 1) :—

Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum	Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum
1861	89,977	2·44	1901	172,475	1·64
1871	99,328	1·13	1911	191,211	1·04
1881	115,705	1·38	1921	213,780	1·12
1891	146,667	2·36	1927	210,529	0·26 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.



In 1921 there were 107,743 males and 106,037 females. The average density is 8.15 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1921, 5.96 per cent. were natives of the British Isles, 0.44 per cent. natives of other European countries, and 92.44 per cent. natives of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. There were 371 Hindus, 234 Chinese, and 106 other coloured Asiatics. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years were as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1922	5,817	1,674	1,997	3,820
1923	5,657	1,592	2,137	3,520
1924	5,883	1,529	2,123	3,260
1925	5,218	1,504	1,996	3,222
1926	4,988	1,435	1,912	3,076

Population of the capital, Hobart, and suburbs (March 31, 1927), 52,100, of Launceston and suburbs, 27,000.

### Religion

In 1921, belonging to the Church of England, 112,222; Roman Catholics, 83,106; Catholics (undefined), 2,359; Methodists, 27,171; Presbyterians, 14,796; Baptists, 5,832; Congregationalists, 4,543.

### Instruction.

Primary education is free and secular, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. Nine-tenths of the primary teaching is at State schools. The cost of primary education to the State in 1925 was 8*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per head of average attendance, exclusive of buildings, which cost annually about 5*s.* per head. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new State High Schools and the older endowed schools. The 5 State High Schools in 1925 had an average attendance of 1,001, at a cost of 16*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* per head, exclusive of buildings.

There are 4 Technical Schools, and 3 junior Technical Schools, with a total enrolment of 1,450.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, had 280 students taking courses for degrees in 1926. University expenditure in 1926 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 18,500*l.* In 1926, 11 Tutorial Classes were provided by the University at different centres for the Workers' Educational Association.

### Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, courts of petty sessions and general sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The Supreme Court is both a court of first instance and a Court of Appeal in all jurisdiction, civil and criminal. The State is also divided into four districts with local civil courts presided over by Commissioners who are also police magistrates, and petty sessions have all the powers of two justices of the peace. Petty offences and a limited number of civil claims are dealt with, in petty sessions and in general sessions by justices of the peace. During the year 1925, 6,415 persons were summarily convicted, and 95 persons were committed for trial. The total police force on June 30, 1926, was 240. There was 1 gaol, with 94 male inmates, at the end of June, 1926.

### Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on June 30, 1926, was: Old Age, 6,903; Invalid, 2,242; War, 11,133.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from taxation (income, land, death duties and taxation of betting), and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. The customs and excise duties are in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25s. per head of population is returned to the State, together with an additional special grant.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . . . .	2,447,677	2,762,013	2,726,482	3,040,220
Expenditure . . . . .	2,658,382	2,675,618	2,698,262	2,855,077

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, June 30, 1927, to 24,303,068*l.*, of which 29 per cent. has been spent on railways, 14 per cent. on hydro-electric works, and 24 per cent. on roads and bridges.

State taxation amounted to 5*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* per head, of which income tax provides 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* (including tax on lottery prizes formerly collected by the Commonwealth Government), land tax 10*s.* 8*d.*, death duties 14*s.* 1*d.* Land and income taxes and death duties are also collected by the Commonwealth, averaging 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head, and customs and excise of 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in 1925-26 per head.

### Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

### Production and Industry.

The total area of Tasmania is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, chiefly rugged mountain country, much of it mineral-bearing, amounts to about 10,500,000 acres. Of this unalienated land about 2,700,000 acres are leased.

The net value in 1925-26 of agricultural and pastoral products was 4,274,000*l.*, of manufactures, 3,378,000*l.* (output less raw material, fuel, etc.), and of mining products, 1926, 1,475,000*l.*

Agricultural production and yield per acre:—

	1925-26			1925-26	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels.	395,608	20·72	Potatoes, tons .	67,341	2·03
Oats . . . . .	835,478	22·74	Hay . . . . .	114,920	1·24
Pease (blue),, .	106,220	12·93	Fruit, bushels .	4,664,109	145·54
Pease (grey),, .	152,548	11·93	Hops, lbs. . . .	1,748,188	1,461

Live-stock in 1926: Horses, 37,785; cattle, 212,373; sheep, 1,619,075; pigs, 41,009. The wool production, 12½ million pounds in 1925-26, is above the average.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. The mills cut 54 million super. feet of timber in 1925-26.

Chief mineral products for the year ended December, 1926 :—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Copper . . . tons	6,915	454,854	Zinc . . . tons	5,378	138,362
Tin . . . tons	1,096	322,526	Gold . . . fine oz.	4,223	17,936
Silver . . . fine oz.	706,63	97,98-	Wolfram . . . tons	83	5,265
Lead . . . tons	5,898	183,167	Shale . . . tons	2,127	1,475
Osmiridium . . oz.	3,173	61,908	All minerals . . .	—	1,474,575
Coal . . . tons	102,358	90,401			

*Manufactures.*—The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit-preserving. The electrolytic-zinc works at Risdon near Hobart are now using large quantities of ore imported from Broken Hill, and also considerable quantities of Tasmanian West Coast ores. The output in 1925-26 was 46,588 tons of zinc, valued at 1,668,813*l.*, with considerable quantities of cadmium and other by-products. Other manufactures that have an output beyond local requirements are wool and confectionery. The carbide works at North-West Bay are able to supply the needs of all Australia.

### Commerce, Shipping, &c.

Principal imports, 1925-26: Food, drink and tobacco, 2,477,441*l.*; drapery, clothing and textiles, 1,529,254*l.*; metals and metal manufactures, 1,577,636*l.*; ores and concentrates, 607,239*l.* Total imports, 8,450,793*l.* Principal exports, 1925-26: Butter and cheese, 116,659*l.*; fruit, fresh, 651,581*l.*; fruit, dried, preserved or pulped, 357,742*l.*; hops, 162,969*l.*; jams and jellies, 398,717*l.*; oats and chaff, 81,828*l.*; peas, 84,015*l.*; potatoes, 598,678*l.*; wool, 815,676*l.*; hides and skins, 398,517*l.*; zinc bars and blocks, 1,589,197*l.*; timber, 545,804*l.* Total exports, 8,710,855*l.*

Direct oversea imports and exports are about 19 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively of total imports and exports.

In 1925-26, Hobart did 55 per cent. of the total trade, Launceston 28 per cent., Burnie and Devonport each about 6 per cent.

The registered shipping in 1926 consisted of 120 sailing vessels of 3,981 tons, and 61 steamers of 9,222 tons. Total, 183 vessels, 13,766 tons.

For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

### Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in Savings Banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, 1926, was 136,309, and the amount on deposit 4,768,086*l.*

### Books of Reference.

Statistics of Tasmania. Annual.

Pocket Year Book of Statistics. Annual.

Annual Reports of Departments.

Historical Records of Tasmania, 1812-1919.

Walker (J. B.), Early Tasmania. 2nd ed., 1914.

British Association Tasmanian Handbook, 1914.

(The above are published by the Government Printer, Hobart.)

Giblin (R. W.), The Early History of Tasmania. London, 1928.

Roth (H. Ling), The Aborigines of Tasmania. 2nd ed. Halifax, 1914.

Walsh's Tasmanian Almanac. Hobart and London. Annual.

Witham (C.), Western Tasmania. Hobart, 1924.

See also under *Australia*.

## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

### Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed in 1863 to South Australia, and in 1901 entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth, and it formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911.

On the 1st March, 1927, the Northern Territory was divided for administrative purposes into two Territories, North Australia and Central Australia, the dividing line between the two Territories being the twentieth parallel of south latitude. Each Territory is under a Government Resident, with headquarters at Darwin and Alice Springs respectively. This division was effected under the authority of the Northern Australia Act, 1926, which also provides for the appointment of a North Australia Commission, the powers of which extend to matters relating to the development of North Australia, and also to the administration of Crown Lands throughout North Australia and Central Australia. The Act further provides for the appointment of Advisory Councils for North Australia and Central Australia, each Council to consist of the Government Resident and four members (two to be elected by the people of the Territory, and two to be appointed by the Minister of State for Home and Territories). It is the function of each Council to advise the Government Resident in relation to any matter affecting the Territory under his control, including advice as to the making of new Ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing Ordinances (other than Ordinances relating to the administration of Crown Lands), but not including any matter relating to the powers of the Commission or any matter under the control of the Commission.

*North Australia Commission.*—J. Horsburgh (Chairman), G. A. Holler, and W. R. Easton.

*Government Resident (North Australia).*—R. H. Weddell.

*Government Resident (Central Australia).*—J. O. Carwood.

### Area and Population.

The Northern Territory (North Australia and Central Australia) is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,620 square miles. The area alienated on June 30, 1926, amounted to 745 square miles absolutely; 234,564 were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 288,311 square miles, was unoccupied. The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length. The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal being Port Darwin. The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of sub-artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory. The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

*Population.*—The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year	Europeans	Others	Totals
1881	670	2,781	3,451
1901	1,055	3,756	4,811
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1921 (Census)	2,459	1,408	3,867
1925 (31st Dec.)	2,556	1,100	3,656
1926 (31st Dec.)	2,898	about 1,000	3,898

Of the 1921 Census total 1,046 were females. Chinese in the Territory numbered 722. The aborigines are estimated to number about 20,000.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1920-21	73,858	353,557	1923-24	59,371	303,133
1921-22	71,239	289,062	1924-25	81,812	339,299
1922-23	55,952	283,084	1925-26	97,298	382,268

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1926, were Customs and Excise, 6,628*l.*; Railways, 38,879*l.*; and Postal revenue, 8,752*l.* The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c.) were administrative staff, 69.080*l.*, and railways, 43,625*l.* The public debt, including Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway Loans, on June 30, 1926, was 2,193,496*l.*

### Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products suitable to the tropical and semi-tropical zones can be grown successfully. At present, however, agriculture is insignificant. In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock. The numbers of stock on December 31, 1925, were:— Cattle, 970,842; horses, 46,380; goats, 21,859; pigs, 1,382; sheep, 8,030; camels, 452.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The aggregate value of the minerals produced to June 30, 1926, was 3,419,505*l.* Production in 1924-25 and in 1925-26 was as follows:—

—	1924-25	1925-26	—	1924-25	1925-26
	£	£		£	£
Gold . . .	1,939	598	Mica . . .	2,335	2,132
Tin Ore . .	15,966	15,852	Other Minerals .	960	447
Copper Ore .	15	60	Total .	21,715	19,084

### Commerce.

The overseas imports and exports are given as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1918	20,977	67,911	1923-24	14,432	8,000
1921-22	12,115	5,036	1924-25	20,636	41,944
1922-23	12,304	14,627	1925-26	34,168	85,902

### Books of Reference.

- Annual Reports by the Administrator on the Northern Territory.  
 Memorandum on the Northern Territory prepared under the direction of the Minister for External Affairs. July, 1909.  
 Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual. Melbourne.  
 Masson (Elsie R.), An Untamed Territory: The Northern Territory of Australia. London, 1915.  
 Spencer (Baldwin), The Native Tribes of the Northern Territory of Australia. London, 1914.  
 Terry (M.), Through a Land of Promise. London, 1927.  
 White (Rt. Rev. G.), Thirty Years in Tropical Australia. London, 1918.  
 See also under *Australia*.

## TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH : TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. Area 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On June 30, 1927, the population was as follows :—European, 1,366; Papuans (estimated), 275,000. (For the part of New Guinea lately possessed by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* below).

To prevent that portion of the island of New Guinea not claimed by Holland from passing into the hands of a foreign power, the Government of Queensland annexed it in 1883. This step was not sanctioned by the Imperial Government, but on November 6, 1884, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the Southern portion of the Eastern half of New Guinea, and in 1887 Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertook to defray the cost of administration, and the territory was annexed to the Crown the following year. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of 8 official members and 1 non-official member, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and 5 non-official members, 4 being nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor and appointed by the Governor-General of Australia, and the fifth being nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua as representing the interests of the Christian Missions of the Territory.

*Lieut.-Governor and Judge.*—Sir J. H. P. Murray, K.C.M.G.

*Government Secretary.*—Herbert William Champion.

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Five missionary bodies are at work; many hundreds of natives are being taught by these bodies. 186,966 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (50,506 acres at December 31, 1925), rubber (7,728 acres), sisal hemp (3,560 acres). On December 31, 1925, there were 62,981 acres of plantations. A preferential tariff is granted by the Commonwealth on certain raw material from Papua, and a bonus for 10 years on other products imported into Australia. Freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. Indigenous sago is plentiful in the western portion of the Territory, and there are consider-

able numbers of native-owned coconut trees. A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable, or the natives may, in lieu of paying a tax in money, establish communal plantations under the direction of European instructors.

There are four ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, Woodlark Island and Daru.

There are 8 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 20 assistant resident magistrates, and 9 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed. There were (1927) 1,077 village policemen; armed constabulary, 284 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

Throughout the Territory there are numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions; the attendance of native children is compulsory if English is taught. There is a tax not exceeding 10s. per head on indentured native labourers, and not exceeding 20s. per head on other natives. After expenses of collection are paid the balance is devoted, first, to native education, and, secondly, to other purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives. The education is chiefly undertaken by the missions aided by grants from the taxation fund. 7,142*l.* was spent on education in 1926–7. The expenses of the plantation instructors to develop native agriculture are borne by the Education Fund, 2887*l.* being expended in 1926–27.

A Government Anthropologist is supported from this fund with a view to assisting the Government to understand the native point of view. A Family Bonus is paid to native mothers of four or more children under 16 years of age at the rate of 5*s.* for four and 1*s.* for each child over the four. In 1926–27, 5,336*l.* was spent from the fund on medical work among the natives, besides 1,871*l.* on native hospital buildings.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1923	63,124	123,691	315,423	179,452	77,676
1924	77,750	131,640	354,965	239,408	68,170
1925	82,908	143,831	459,080	367,629	78,613
1926	116,387	157,203	470,774	685,896	129,553
1927	111,508	167,728	455,904	454,462	226,948

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy of 50,000*l.* is given by the Australian Government. In addition, 27,500*l.* has been loaned to the Territory for the establishment of Government plantations, which is being repaid from profits on the plantations. In 1926–27 revenue includes receipts from sale of produce of Government plantations, and expenditure includes the cost of upkeep.

Gold, silver, copper and osmiridium are the only minerals exported. There are 9 proclaimed mineral fields, seven of which are gold fields, and 2 copper. Mining is one of the most important industries. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and this is being vigorously developed. A railway from the field to the coast has been constructed and smelters have

been erected. Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq. miles, and boring by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is still proceeding on behalf of the Australian Government. Prospecting Licences have also been issued to a number of private companies. Copper ore exports in 1926-27, 531 tons of copper matte, and 51 tons of blister copper, valued at 35,799*l*. In 1926-27 the gold output was valued at 26,124*l*. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food-stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports 1926-27, copra (9,542 tons, 186,837*l*.); gold (8,806 ozs., 29,115*l*.); osmiridium (26 ozs., 430*l*.); rubber (761 tons, 156,274*l*.). Number of horses (1925), 718; cattle, 5,975; mules, 168.

A steamer trades between Sydney and Port Moresby every month, and small coastal vessels run at frequent intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. Ocean-going shipping entered and cleared 1926-27, 226,948 tons. There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby, Samarai, Popo, and Daru.

There are branches of the Bank of New South Wales at Port Moresby and Samarai. Commonwealth Government notes are legal tender. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the United Kingdom and Australia.

### Books of Reference.

- Annual Reports of Lieutenant-Governor.  
 Government Handbook of the Territory of Papua.  
 British New Guinea (Queensland) Act of 1887. Brisbane, 1888.  
 Bulletin of the Territory of Papua. (Coal, Petroleum, and Copper in Papua). Melbourne, 1918.  
*Beaver* (W. N.), Unexplored New Guinea. London, 1919.  
*Chinnery* (E. W. Pearson), The Opening of New Territories in Papua. (Geographical Journal, June, 1920.)  
*Humphries* (W. R.), Patrolling in Papua. London, 1923.  
*Hurley* (Capt. F.), Pearls and Savages. London, 1924.  
*Landman* (G.), The Kiwai Papuans of British New Guinea. London, 1927.  
*Monckton* (Capt. C. A. W.), Some Experiences of a New Guinea Resident Magistrate. London, 1921.—Last Days in New Guinea. London, 1922.  
*Murray* (J. H. P.), Review of the Australian Administration in Papua from 1907 to 1920. Port Moresby, 1920.  
*Murray* (Sir Hubert), Papua of To-day. London, 1925.  
*Saville* (W. J. V.), In Unknown New Guinea. London, 1926.

---

### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand was first discovered in 1642 by Tasman, and the coast was explored by Captain Cook in 1769, and in subsequent years. It became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia. In 1840 the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British Colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a branch of the Polynesian race; they are divided into about twenty clans, analogous to those of the Scottish Highlands. Between 1845 and 1848, and again between 1860 and 1870, about half of these clans were in revolt against British rule, but peace was permanently established in 1871.

### Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand, on and from September 26, 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict.,



cap. 72, passed in 1852. The Colony was divided into six provinces, now nine. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were exercised by the Governor (Governor-General from June 1917), or by local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor-General and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists (September, 1927) of forty-one members, who are paid at the rate of 315*l.* per annum. Members hold their seats for seven years only, unless reappointed. Provision has been made for the Legislative Council to be made elective at a date to be fixed by Proclamation. Twenty-four members are to be elected at the first election and 40 at subsequent elections. Three Maori members may be appointed by the Governor-General. Present sitting members hold office till the end of the term of their appointment.

The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 450*l.* per annum. Every man or woman registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in an electoral district, is required to be registered an elector for such Electoral District. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

The result of the general election of November 1925 was: Reform Party, 55; Liberals and Independent Liberals, 11; Labour Party, 13; Independent, 1.

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. Salary 5,000*l.*, and 2,500*l.* allowances.

The Cabinet (September, 1927) is as follows:—

*Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, Native Affairs, in Charge of Public Trust, Native Trust and Scientific and Industrial Research Departments.*—Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C.

*Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio and Leader of the Legislative Council.*—Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.

*Minister of Finance, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax and State Advances Departments.*—Hon. W. D. Stewart.

*Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Immigration, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Tourist and Health Resorts, Government Life Insurance, State Fire and Accident Insurance and Public Service Superannuation Departments.*—Hon. W. Nosworthy.

*Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in Charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, Publicity and Inspection of Machinery Departments.*—Hon. G. J. Anderson.

*Minister of Lands, Minister of Industries and Commerce, in Charge of Electoral, Valuation, Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, and Scenery Preservation Departments.*—Hon. A. D. McLeod.

*Members of the Executive Council without Portfolio.*—Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.

*Minister for Cook Islands, and Member of Executive Council representing Native Race.*—Hon. Sir M. Pomare, O.M.G., K.B.E.

*Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in Charge of High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory, and Advertising Departments.*—(Vacant.)

*Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of State Forests.*—Hon. O. J. Hawken.

*Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Defence, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons and War Pensions Departments.*—Hon. F. J. Rolleston.

*Minister of Health and Minister in Charge of Mental Hospitals Department.*—Hon. J. A. Young.

*Minister of Education, Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments.*—Hon. R. A. Wright.

*Minister of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Roads and Public Buildings.*—Hon. K. S. Williams.

Each member has a salary of 1,170*l.*, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 1,800*l.*, with House Allowance of 200*l.* if no Government residence is provided.

Department of the High Commissioner in London:—

*High Commissioner.*—The Hon. Sir C. J. Parr, K.C.M.G., 415 Strand, London, W.C. 2.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, electric supply, water supply, river, tramway, local railway, hospital, and harbour districts.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

#### Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901) the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part; coast line 3,000 miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, excluding annexed islands, 103,568 square miles. North Island, 44,131 square miles, South Island 58,120, Stewart Island 662 square miles, Chatham Islands 372 square miles, outlying islands 284 square miles. Acreage 66,890,262 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1927, 21,214,818 acres had been alienated, and 14,597,746 acres reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes. The area of Native lands at March 31, 1927, was 5,798,093 acres. Population at the Census of April 20, 1926, was 1,344,469, exclusive of Maoris, 63,670, and residents of Cook and other annexed islands, 13,877, of the Tokelau Islands,

1,033, and of Western Samoa (mandated territory), 40,229. Census population, exclusive of aborigines :—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Average increase per cent. per annum
1881	269,606	220,328	489,933	5·6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·4
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·6
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2·3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1·9
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2·8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2·6
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	1·6
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	2·3
1926	686,947	657,437	1,344,384	2·1

Area and population of each provincial district at the census of April 20, 1926 :—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population at the Census of April 20, 1926		
		Males	Females	Totals
Auckland . . . . .	25,364	219,878	205,047	424,925
Taranaki . . . . .	3,732	33,790	31,779	65,569
Hawke's Bay . . . . .	4,241	35,338	32,315	67,653
Wellington . . . . .	10,807	140,284	133,317	273,601
Marlborough . . . . .	4,225	9,808	8,760	18,568
Nelson . . . . .	10,875	26,457	24,088	50,545
Westland . . . . .	4,881	7,915	7,110	15,025
Canterbury . . . . .	13,858	105,754	107,992	213,746
Otago :—				
Otago Portion . . . . .	13,957	73,747	75,332	149,579
Southland Portion . . . . .	11,355	33,976	31,197	65,173
Total . . . . .		686,947	657,437	1,344,384

Population of the North Island, 1926, 831,748 ; South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 512,636.

In 1926, 559,068 lived in the rural districts ; 785,316 in boroughs.

The estimated populations of the chief cities and towns of New Zealand on April 1, 1927, were as follows :—Auckland, 202,400 ; Wellington, 126,750 ; Christchurch, 122,000 ; Dunedin, 83,250 ; Hamilton, 17,140 ; Gisborne, 15,370 ; Napier, 18,680 ; Hastings, 15,050 ; New Plymouth, 16,790 ; Wanganui, 27,180 ; Palmerston, North, 20,540 ; Nelson, 12,010 ; Timaru, 17,330 ; Invercargill, 22,590.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1922	29,006	1,224	10,977	9,556	18,029
1923	27,967	1,260	11,511	10,070	16,456
1924	28,014	1,338	10,767	10,259	17,247
1925	28,153	1,332	11,026	10,419	17,127
1926	28,473	1,473	11,819	10,680	16,654

Birth-rate, 1926, 21·05 per 1,000 : death-rate, 8·74 per 1,000 ; marriage rate, 7·90 ; infantile mortality, 39·76 per 1,000 births.

*Immigration and Emigration.*

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1922	35,233	28,389	6,844
1923	36,488	29,668	6,820
1924	39,815	30,593	9,222
1925	41,846	29,172	12,674
1926	45,685	33,825	11,860

### Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of Clergy July, 1927	Total places of wor-ship. Census 1926	Number of members or adherents. Census 1921	Proportion per cent. of specified religions
Church of England . . . . .	488	1,263	514,607	42·22
Presbyterian . . . . .	403	1,132	299,545	24·57
Roman Catholic . . . . .	302	546	163,308	13·40
Methodists . . . . .	271	682	112,344	9·22
Baptists . . . . .	68	71	19,926	1·63
Salvation Army . . . . .	157	150	11,591	0·95
Brethren . . . . .	7	141	11,055	0·91
Church of Christ . . . . .	30	51	8,640	0·71
Congregationalists . . . . .	32	25	7,977	0·65
Hebrews . . . . .	5	4	2,380	0·29
Other Bodies . . . . .	241	218	67,545	5·54
Total . . . . .	2,004	4,283	1,218,913	100·00

### Instruction.

The University of New Zealand consists of the Otago University at Dunedin, with 50 professors and lecturers ; the Canterbury University College at Christchurch, with 32 professors and lecturers ; the Auckland University College, with 33 professors and lecturers ; and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 29 professors and lecturers ; students attending lectures in the four constituent colleges (1926), 4,653. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1926 there were 41 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 568 (excluding part-time) teachers and 13,651 pupils (excluding 460 in lower departments). Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 77 District High Schools with 149 teachers and 3,162 scholars. Two Junior High

Schools with 137 pupils and 8 Day Technical Schools with 1,096 pupils. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical High Schools (fourteen) numbered 5,700 in 1926. Of private secondary schools there were 35 registered, with 2,794 pupils. Twelve secondary schools for Maoris had 570 pupils.

For primary schools there is an Education Department (which also exercises certain functions in regard to both university and secondary schools). There are 9 Local Education Boards. At the end of 1926 there were 2,601 public primary schools, 6,883 teachers (including 700 probationers), 219,969 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1926), 194,097. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

There are 7 schools of mines; 4 normal schools; 5 central schools of art; 13 industrial schools; a school for the deaf; an institute for the blind (at Auckland); special schools for mentally backward boys in Otago and Nelson; and a similar school for girls at Richmond, Nelson. There were also, at the end of 1926, 301 registered primary private schools, with 26,778 pupils.

There were 130 Native village schools, with 282 teachers and 6,591 scholars, including 835 Europeans. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1926-27 was 80,709*l*. Total expenditure out of public funds in 1926-27 upon education of all kinds 3,910,241*l*.

## Justice and Crime.

There are eight supreme court judges, and thirty-three stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

In 1926 there were 46,205 summary convictions, and 1,562 convictions in supreme courts, including 984 cases sent up from lower courts for sentence. At the end of 1926 the gaols contained 1,435 prisoners.

## Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests and voluntary contributions at the rate of 20*s*. in the pound; and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 1*s*. in the pound to 2*s*. in the pound, and averaging throughout the Dominion 20*s*. in the pound. The apportionments are made according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended March 31, 1926, was 191,483*l*. During 1926 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 10,456 inmates; and 3,908 children were wholly or partly maintained by the State in industrial schools and other institutions in 1926.

An Act, passed in 1898 and amended on several occasions since, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of 39*l*. a year, with an additional 6*l*. 10*s*. where the pensioner has no income other than his pension. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 143*l*. (including pensions). Pensions are also granted to widows, to miners incapacitated as a result of miners' phthisis, to veterans of the Maori war, and to certain classes of blind persons. In addition are those pensions granted in respect of the recent war.

Class of Pension	Number in force, July, 1927	Annual Value	Average Pension
		£	£
Old Age . . . . .	24,054	1,010,268	42
Widows' . . . . .	3,990	307,230	77
Military (Maori War) . . . . .	356	17,444	49
War . . . . .	20,583	1,182,065	55
Miners' . . . . .	691	42,842	62
Epidemic (i.e. influenza epidemic, 1918)	248	8,680	35
Blind . . . . .	241	11,568	48
Family Allowances . . . . .	1,048	16,883	16

A system of family allowances at the rate of 2s. per week for each child after the second, in cases where income excluding family allowance is under 4l. per week, came into force on April 1, 1927.

### Finance.

The following table of revenue relates to the Consolidated Fund and is exclusive of sales and rents of land and of receipts paid into various other accounts and funds:—

Year ended March 31	Customs and Excise	Stamps, in- cluding Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923	6,082,292	6,286,320	6,719,804	1,541,502	3,831,932	27,579,443
1924	7,870,309	6,025,021	6,954,469	1,426,463	3,781,532	27,960,370
1925	8,219,773	5,947,214	7,105,106	1,335,251	3,846,052	28,643,000
1926	9,013,435	6,437,603	1,913,311	1,266,659	3,868,516	24,725,762
1927	8,874,858	6,605,574	2,043,433	1,229,067	3,422,216	24,943,107

Prior to 1925–26 the figures shown for railways were the actual receipts taken. For 1925–26 and 1926–27 they relate to the interest on railway capital liability. Similarly the figures for expenditure are the actual payments made to cover the loss on branch lines and isolated sections.

The number of income-tax payers in 1925–26 was 43,822, and of land-tax payers 50,063. The postal and telegraph receipts in 1926–27 were 3,226,558l.

The following expenditure table of the Consolidated Fund is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund:—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923	8,999,957	4,546,181	2,581,601	2,112,543	874,125	26,263,760
1924	8,881,877	5,153,141	2,604,508	2,117,952	1,021,274	26,148,005
1925	8,862,644	5,636,583	2,777,271	2,413,436	1,058,551	27,899,200
1926	9,342,165	344,830	2,879,719	2,406,791	1,308,531	23,570,033
1927	9,745,932	429,068	2,979,597	2,343,433	1,430,803	24,355,965

Estimates 1927–28: Revenue, 24,676,900l.; expenditure, 24,498,549l.

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1927, was 101,930,469l., including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population in 1926–27 was 12l. 5s. 6d.

The public debt at March 31, 1927, was: debentures and stock, 245,850,889l.; of which indebtedness on account of the war of 1914–19

represented 73,563,181*l*. Much of the total debt represents reproductive expenditure.

#### LOCAL FINANCE.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies :—

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (Gross) (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1922	3,779,895	11,561,694	15,091,875	30,266,204
1923	4,277,781	13,643,625	15,695,507	36,079,382
1924	4,445,627	12,389,251	16,520,950	39,110,000
1925	4,668,884	15,125,479	19,422,833	45,720,794
1926	5,089,645	15,839,623	20,215,645	51,726,897

The following figures for 1916 and 1926 deal with the land :—

	1916	1926	Increase, 1916 to 1926.	
			Amount	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Unimproved value . . . .	241,322,255	341,047,952	99,725,697	41
Value of improvements . . .	147,842,474	202,202,354	114,359,880	77
Total	389,164,729	603,250,306	214,085,577	55

#### Defence.

In 1909 New Zealand passed a Defence Act, amended 1910 and 1920, which provided for the gradual military training of every male New Zealander between the ages of 12 and 25, with further service in the Reserve up to age of 30. Under this Act a boy serves from 12 to 14 as a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 as a senior cadet, from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force, and from 25 to 30 he serves in the Reserve. Senior cadets do 50 drills and a musketry course annually. The soldier in the Territorial Force does 30 drills, 6 whole-day parades, and 7 days continuous annual training. The strength of the Permanent Force in June, 1927, was 111 officers and 413 other ranks, and of the Territorial Force (limited by law to 30,000,) 1,238 officers and 21,245 other ranks. The senior cadets numbered 34,159.

The New Zealand military forces are under a general officer commanding, who has at his disposal a general headquarters divided into the general staff and administrative services and departments. New Zealand is organised into 3 military commands, the Northern, Central, and Southern, each command being under an officer commanding. Each command furnishes 1 mounted rifle brigade, 1 field artillery brigade, and 1 infantry brigade, and has attached to it a varying number of coast and pack artillery batteries, and certain depots. The forces are so organised as to be rapidly mobilised as a complete division and a mounted division.

The Air Force consists of 16 machines. The personnel is 120, including 19 permanent officers and men.

The Naval Defence Act, 1920, provided for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence pur-

poses) is at the disposal of the British Government. The Naval force consists of training ship *Philomel* (ex-cruiser of 2,500 tons), the light cruisers *Dunedin* and *Diomedé*, which were loaned free of charge by the Imperial Government, and the sloops *Laburnum* and *Veronica*. In addition there are the oil-tank vessel *Nucula* and the trawler *Wakakuru*. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. The *Diomedé* and *Dunedin* are to be relieved by new cruisers of the *York* type (8,400 tons), involving the increase of the annual maintenance charge from 460,000*l.* to about 600,000*l.*

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 12,500,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under cultivation (including 16,615,960 acres in sown grasses and 135,355 in fallow) in 1926 was 18,582,995 acres. The area of Crown lands (other than reserves) leased under various tenures at March 31, 1927, was 18,175,179 acres, and 2,721,488 acres were available for future disposal.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1926 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings		Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings		Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to	10 acres	15,242	72,957	5,001 to 10,000 acres		568	3,896,934
11 "	50 "	14,232	404,817	10,001 " 20,000 "		294	4,162,307
51 "	100 "	11,474	886,764	20,001 " 50,000 "		169	5,216,027
101 "	200 "	14,367	2,119,247	50,001 acres and over		56	4,783,479
201 "	320 "	8,762	2,247,609				
321 "	640 "	10,362	4,722,140				
641 "	1,000 "	4,317	3,498,739				
1,001 "	5,000 "	5,891	11,595,789	Total . . .		85,734	43,606,829

In 1926 there were 137,451 persons (102,771 males and 34,680 females) engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and dairying pursuits.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows (area and yield for threshing only, not including that grown for chaff, hay, ensilage, &c.):—

Crop Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre
1923	275,775	8,395	30·44	143,000	5,688	30·75	17,473	508	34·23
1924	173,864	4,175	24·01	63,342	1,065	30·77	21,286	597	28·07
1925	166,964	5,448	32·62	147,887	5,707	38·72	25,138	798	31·75
1926	151,673	4,617	30·44	102,485	4,116	40·14	25,969	947	36·47
1927	213,134	7,669	35·98	115,425	4,912	42·56	29,460	1,220	41·42

Live-stock in 1927: 302,088 horses, 3,241,630 cattle, 25,649,016 sheep, and 516,204 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption twelve months ended September 30, 1926, 223,884,479 lbs. Exports, 1921–22, 325,256,613 lbs.; 1922–23, 214,845,027 lbs.; 1923–24, 210,582,999 lbs.; 1924–25, 195,394,999 lbs.; 1925–26, 218,272,768 lbs.



II. MANUFACTURES.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries) :—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Value of Land, Buildings, &c.	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1921-22	4,180	70,316	41,384,219	67,146,269
1922-23	4,335	73,662	44,219,125	73,853,423
1923-24	4,461	77,661	45,498,054	76,996,397
1924-25	4,547	80,327	49,978,843	84,101,313
1925-26	4,791	81,700	59,069,001	84,792,434

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1926, is taken from the results of the annual collection by Census and Statistics Office.

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
Total value of production in 1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	£ 84,792,434	Concrete block and fibrous plaster making	£ 314,706
<i>Principal Industries.</i>		Tinned-ware and sheet metal works	731,176
Meat freezing and preserving	14,678,317	Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c.	486,589
Ham and bacon curing	1,099,020	Engineering	1,993,911
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	19,708,499	Printing and bookbinding	4,407,655
Grain mills	3,064,820	Agricultural machinery	710,672
Biscuit factories	1,588,459	Coach building	764,491
Fruit preserving & jam making	234,775	Motor and cycle works	1,448,540
Breweries and malthouses	1,280,233	Saddlery and harness	185,383
Aerated water	437,843	Tanning, fellmongering and wool-scouring	2,759,192
Soap and candle works	538,026	Ship and boat-building yards	410,106
Sausage-casings works	323,030	Sails, tents and oilskins	175,432
Boiling-down works & manure works	321,598	Furniture and cabinet-making	1,375,620
Sawmills, sash and door factories	5,719,385	Woollen mills	1,159,771
Woodware and turnery	579,286	Chemical works	1,110,684
Gasworks	1,566,051	Boot and shoe factories	1,197,785
Electricity supply works	2,325,175	Hosiery	297,070
Lime and cement	904,955	Clothing and waterproof factories	2,515,280
Brick, tile and pottery	700,183	Rope and twine	237,573
		Flax mills	553,285

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

Exports of principal minerals and consumption of coal :—

		1925		1926	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz.	114,696	472,364	125,777	516,207
Silver		495,268	60,773	425,287	51,236
Tungsten-ore	tons	31	2,255	13	998
Coal	Exported	133,088	235,047	183,008	285,909
	Consumed (locally produced)	1,976,912	1,976,912	2,056,991	2,056,991

## Commerce.

In 1926 the imports duty-free amounted to 22,545,492*l.*; subject to duty, 27,344,071*l.*; total 49,889,563*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1922	35,012,561	41,099,148	1,027,101	42,726,249
1923	43,373,498	45,371,908	595,257	45,967,165
1924	48,527,603	51,920,828	691,883	52,612,711
1925	52,456,407	54,521,031	741,241	55,262,272
1926	49,889,563	44,389,318	936,257	45,275,575

The value of imports is taken as the current domestic value in the country exporting same, plus a uniform addition of ten per cent. for freight, &c. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Beginning with 1914 the country of origin of imports is obtained, as well as country of shipment. The country of shipment is obtained in cases of exports, but this may or may not be the country of ultimate destination. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The principal imports and exports in 1926 are given as follows:—

Articles of Import 1926	Value	Articles of Export 1926	Value
	£		£
Apparel . . . . .	2,784,359	Produce of the Dominion:—	
Boots and shoes . . . . .	1,020,539	Wool . . . . .	11,830,190
Drapery and textiles . . . . .	4,413,639	Agricultural produce . . . . .	902,164
Hosiery . . . . .	506,665	Frozen meat . . . . .	8,656,213
Silks . . . . .	711,941	Kauri gum . . . . .	332,765
Iron and steel . . . . .	2,369,920	Tallow . . . . .	741,045
Machinery and machines . . . . .	3,759,668	Butter . . . . .	8,695,188
Other metal manufactures . . . . .	3,801,181	Cheese . . . . .	5,939,359
Motor cars, motor cycles, and materials . . . . .	5,193,474	Milk (preserved) . . . . .	345,072
Sugar . . . . .	1,150,565	Casein . . . . .	106,251
Tea . . . . .	945,476	Preserved meats . . . . .	227,068
Spirits, wines, and beer . . . . .	1,036,028	Sausage-casings . . . . .	730,811
Tobacco, cigars, &c. . . . .	1,685,749	Hides, and skins . . . . .	830,393
Books, paper, & stationery . . . . .	2,014,168	Sheep skins and pelts . . . . .	1,544,273
Carpeting and floorcloth . . . . .	656,754	Rabbit skins . . . . .	829,165
Drugs, chemicals and drug- gists' wares . . . . .	1,126,219	Phormium (fibre and tow) . . . . .	589,608
Fruit, fresh and preserved . . . . .	835,288	Coal . . . . .	285,909
Oils . . . . .	3,870,714	Timber . . . . .	475,627
Timber . . . . .	853,111	Gold . . . . .	516,207
Coal . . . . .	620,894	British and foreign produce . . . . .	929,471
Total, including others not specified.	49,889,563	Total, including articles not specified . . . . .	45,275,575

## Exports of certain trade products:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1922	321,533,215	3,518,004	3,891	1,120,200	1,161,196
1923	217,566,091	3,043,010	6,598	1,250,140	1,441,460
1924	206,189,911	3,213,574	5,261	1,269,455	1,594,486
1925	205,726,856	3,414,205	5,870	1,245,324	1,876,754
1926	213,134,399	3,084,356	4,877	1,168,040	1,461,548

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1926, was 92,403,399*l.*

The following table shows the trade with different countries :—

Countries	Imports <sup>1</sup> from				Exports to			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
United Kingdom	£ 24,003,671	£ 24,904,178	£ 27,262,509	£ 24,331,410	£ 37,324,605	£ 42,088,386	£ 44,073,323	£ 35,102,08
Australia	4,259,323	6,308,073	5,855,980	5,059,779	2,642,266	2,509,322	2,502,113	3,054,43
Fiji . . .	859,757	984,274	1,251,797	941,320	120,777	135,708	133,450	152,32
India and Ceylon	1,434,024	1,549,470	1,723,206	1,707,731	334,173	496,961	197,912	83,77
Canada	2,930,626	3,909,152	3,906,152	3,480,968	665,690	710,543	423,068	861,71
United States	6,696,723	7,551,357	8,626,959	9,729,251	3,581,272	3,278,185	4,349,758	3,818,23
France	187,111	174,620	308,955	307,880	340,579	561,569	600,814	681,66
Japan . .	548,632	458,964	659,146	557,113	206,090	330,736	232,213	162,83
Others . .	2,458,626	2,092,515	2,858,674	3,824,091	751,707	2,545,291	2,749,021	1,358,51
Totals	43,378,493	48,527,608	52,456,407	49,889,563	45,967,165	52,612,711	55,262,272	45,275,57

<sup>1</sup> From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual country of origin.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, in recent years were as follows :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Imports into U.K. :—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Butter . . . . .	10,206	9,957	10,789	9,607
Cheese . . . . .	7,508	6,833	6,727	7,053
Milk, preserved . . . . .	186	170	257	192
Beef, frozen . . . . .	1,392	1,056	1,058	1,044
Beef, canned, etc. . . . .	29	59	89	76
Mutton, frozen . . . . .	10,250	10,103	11,038	9,380
Sheep skins . . . . .	883	477	341	377
Rabbit Skins . . . . .	295	290	330	362
Tallow . . . . .	787	723	923	716
Hemp . . . . .	86	161	278	270
Wool . . . . .	10,229	15,473	17,190	14,927
Totals for all Imports . . . . .	42,966	46,964	51,831	46,813
Exports (British produce) from U.K. :—				
Spirits . . . . .	647	535	706	672
Tobacco . . . . .	855	901	1,075	1,048
Apparel (including hats and boots) . . . . .	2,807	2,281	2,637	2,548
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	2,561	2,009	2,441	1,995
Machinery . . . . .	1,090	1,285	1,408	1,105
Iron and Steel manufactures . . . . .	2,665	2,876	2,965	2,253
Paper . . . . .	615	576	695	683
Motor Cars and Cycles . . . . .	885	682	1,132	837
Woollen Goods . . . . .	1,499	1,141	1,204	1,128
Total Exports of all British produce . . . . .	20,696	20,333	23,073	20,583
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce . . . . .	1,005	1,025	1,111	784

Total imports into U.K., 1927, 46,517,633£.; exports from U.K., 19,606,736£.

### Shipping and Communications.

At the end of 1926 the registered vessels were 92 sailing vessels of 11,634 tons (net), and 466 steamers of 105,703 tons; total 556 vessels of 117,337 tons (net).

Shipping inwards and outwards for five years (excluding coastwise shipping):—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1922	509	1,509,258	571	1,782,987	409	1,367,489	569	1,789,980
1923	608	1,888,906	664	2,111,879	442	1,509,752	646	2,060,502
1924	668	2,050,830	713	2,212,955	443	1,547,577	706	2,227,207
1925	608	1,946,723	656	2,122,741	421	1,510,299	663	2,139,192
1926	617	2,046,728	678	2,261,334	436	1,604,074	665	2,237,307

Of vessels entered inward (1926), 615 of 2,082,610 tons were British and 63 of 178,724 tons were foreign; of vessels cleared outwards (1926), 604 of 2,093,761 tons were British, and 61 of 163,346 tons were foreign.

#### RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1927, there were 1,383 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,781 in the South Island, besides 117 miles of private lines—3,281 miles in all. Operating revenue from Government railways, 1926–27, 7,423,472*l.*, operating expenditure 6,158,283*l.*; net operating revenue, 1,265,189*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1927, 56,028,477*l.* In 1926–27 the tonnage of goods carried was 7,308,449, and the passengers numbered 26,002,137.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal statistics, 1926 :—Letters and letter-cards, 298,617,089; post-cards, 8,740,171; books, etc., 126,523,544; newspapers, 45,364,274; parcels, 7,135,938; money orders issued, 793,110; paid, 677,415.

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1927, 3,220,666*l.*; working expenses, 2,346,274*l.* The officials numbered 12,300 on March 31, 1927.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1927, there were 13,158 miles of line and 61,732 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 16,372,226. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1926–27 was 1,819,780*l.*

#### Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1926, six banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 8,000,000*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 529,988*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1926, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 58,008,161*l.*, and the average assets 65,765,297*l.* The average amount on deposit was 50,135,114*l.* The value of the notes in circulation in June quarter, 1927, was 6,587,002*l.* Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

There are the post-office savings-bank and 5 private savings banks. The former had, March 31, 1927, 875 branches; the latter have not more than one or two branches each; number of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks

at 31st March, 1927, 783,827; amount deposited during year, 29,456,383*l.*; withdrawn, 30,149,629*l.*; amount on deposit at end of year, 48,985,502*l.* At 31st March, 1927, 7,008,110*l.* was on deposit in private savings banks to the credit of 151,407 depositors.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

**Auckland Islands**, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

**Chatham Islands**, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (April, 1926) 562 (268 Europeans and 294 Maoris and Morioris).

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., 157° and 170° W long. The names of the islands with their populations (1926) are as follows:—

Cook Islands—	Population		Population
Rarotonga . . .	3,936	Palmerston Is. . .	97
Mangaia . . .	1,249	Penrhyn (Tongareva) . .	395
Atiu . . .	933	Manahiki . . .	416
Aitutaki . . .	1,431	Rakaanga . . .	327
Mauke (Parry Is.) . .	511	Danger (Pukapuka) . .	526
Mitiaro . . .	238	Suwarrow . . .	—
Hervey Islands . .	23	Niue (Savage Is.) . .	3,795
		Total . . .	13,877

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, 21 miles; Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council, of which the Arikis, or native chiefs, are members. At Rarotonga and Niue there are (New Zealand) Resident Commissioners, whose approval is required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. In 1915 an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament consolidating the laws relating to the Islands, and providing for the appointment of a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand as Minister of the Cook Islands. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Islands. The Act provides for the constitution of Island Councils, lower and higher Courts of Justice, and native land court, as well as for the establishment of public schools, &c. In 1926 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 414, 139, and 267. Education: there are 19 schools in the group, with roll number of 2,195 scholars. Revenue, financial year 1926–27, 23,794*l.*; expenditure, 29,604*l.* The trade for 1926 was:—Imports, 152,036*l.*, including 109,636*l.* from New Zealand and 13,935*l.* from United States; exports 156,243*l.*, including 119,407*l.* to New Zealand, 23,794*l.* to United States of America. Chief exports, 1926:—Bananas, 16,888*l.*; oranges, 57,134*l.*; tomatoes, 26,881*l.*; copra, 40,424*l.*; shell, 10,600*l.*; hats, 1,083*l.*, and fancy baskets, 1,079*l.* A wireless station is maintained at Rarotonga, with sub-stations at Aitutaki Atiu, Mangaia and Niue.

**Kermadec Islands**, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Now uninhabited. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

**Ross Dependency**.—The coasts of the Ross Sea, with the adjacent islands and territories, between 160° East longitude and 150° West longitude, and south of the 60th degree of latitude, were proclaimed a British Settlement and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand by Order-in-Council of 30th July, 1923.

**Union Islands (Tokelan)**.—These Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, have been transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand, February 11, 1926, and are administered by the Administrator of Western Samoa. They lie between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. (population 1926, 1,033), and comprise five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York; area of group, 7 square miles.

Small uninhabited outlying islands within the boundaries of New Zealand are: Campbell Island, the Three Kings Islands, the Antipodes Islands, the Bounty Islands, and the Snares Islands.

### Books of Reference.

- New Zealand Official Year-book. Annual. Wellington.  
 Statistical Reports of New Zealand. Annual.  
 Monthly Abstract of Statistics. Wellington.  
 Census of New Zealand.  
 Local Authorities Handbook. Annual.  
 Bell (M. J.), *The Wilds of Maoriland*. London, 1914.  
 Best (Elsdon), *The Maori*. 2 vols.—Board of Maori Ethnological Research.  
 Clyde (Constance), *New Zealand: Country and People*. London, 1926.  
 Condliffe (J. B.), *A Short History of New Zealand*. London, 1925.  
 Cowan (J.), *The Maoris of New Zealand*. Wellington, 1910.—*Travels in New Zealand*, 2 vols. Wellington, 1927.  
 Douglas (A. P.), *The Dominion of New Zealand*. London, 1909.  
 Elder (J. B.), *Glimpses of New Zealand*. London, 1924.  
 Fanning (L. S.) (Editor), *New Zealand To-Day*. Wellington, 1925.  
 Harrop (A. J.), *England and New Zealand*. London, 1926.  
 Hassert (Kurt), *Australien und Neuseeland*. Stuttgart, 1924.  
 High (J.) and Bamford (H. D.), *The Constitutional History and Law of New Zealand*. Christchurch, 1914.  
 Marass (J. S.), *The Colonisation of New Zealand*. London, 1927.  
 Marshall (P.), *The Geography of New Zealand*. Christchurch, 1912.  
 McNab (R.) (Editor), *Historical Records of New Zealand*. Wellington, 1908.—*Murihiku: A History of South Island and adjacent Islands, 1642 to 1835*. Wellington, 1909.  
 Morland (A. M.), *Through South Westland*. 2nd edition. London, 1916.  
 Oxford Survey of the British Empire. Vol. V. Australasian Territories. London, 1914.  
 Playne (S.), *New Zealand: its History, Commerce and Industrial Resources*. London 1912-13.  
 Pennefather (F. W.), *Handbook (Murray's) for New Zealand*. London.  
 Reeves (W. P.), *The Long White Cloud*. 3rd edition. London, 1924.  
 Russell (G. W.), *New Zealand To-Day*. Christchurch, N.Z., 1920.  
 Shrimpton (A. W.), and Mulgan (A. E.), *Maori and Pakeha*. Auckland, 1921.  
 Smith (S. P.), *Hawaiki: The Original Home of the Maori*. 4th ed. Christchurch, 1921.  
 Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands. Sydney, 1918.  
 Stout (Sir R.) and Stout (J. L.), *New Zealand*. Cambridge, 1911.  
 Thomson (R. P.), *A National History of Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent lands*. London, 1917.  
 Tregear (Ed.), *The Maori Race*. New Zealand, 1905.  
 Wilson (C. A.), *The Empire's Junior Partner*. London, 1926.  
 [Official and many other books and newspapers may be seen at the office of the High Commissioner in London.]

## FIJI.

## Constitution and Government

The Fiji Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. The sovereignty was ceded to Great Britain on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by the Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises twelve nominated members (including one Indian member), seven members elected by persons of European descent, and two nominated Fijian members.

*Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.*—Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. (appointed, 1925). Salary 3,000*l.* as Governor of Fiji, and 1,200*l.* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

There is a constabulary consisting of Europeans, Fijians and Indians, and a Defence Force (Europeans, half-castes, and Fijians).

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 19 provinces, in 6 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves. In thirteen of the provinces there are European commissioners; 186 native officials are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 30 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 17 District Commissioners in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is generally Government medical officer, resides in Rotuma. In several cases the District Medical Officer is also the District Commissioner.

## Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 22° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,053 square miles; next is Vanua Levu, area 2,130 square miles. The island of Rotuma, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 180° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles.

At the 31st December, 1926, the population of the Colony, including Rotuma, was estimated at 171,644; Europeans, 4,184 (2,376 males, 1,808 females); Fijians, 89,401 (46,208 males, 43,193 females); Indians, 68,733 (41,460 males, 27,273 females); Chinese, 987 (909 males, 78 females); half-castes, 3,071 (1,591 males, 1,480 females); others, 5,268 (3,362 males, 1,906 females).

Among Europeans the birth-rate in 1926 was 18·16 per 1000, and deaths 9·32; among Fijians, birth-rate, 33·95, death-rate, 23·09; among Indians, birth-rate, 32·65, death-rate, 8·26; others, birth-rate, 27·43, death-rate, 13·70; marriages, 5·83 of the total population.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu: European population (census of April 24, 1921), 1,443, suburbs, 298, total, 1,741.

## Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Methodist native churches in 1924, 79,634; Roman Catholic Mission, 11,564. The Methodist Mission comprises 20 European missionaries, 20 European mission sisters, 110 native ministers, 193 catechists, 757 teachers, and 3,851 local preachers, 4,422 class leaders, with 692 churches, and 394 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 30 European

ministers and 287 native teachers, 50 European sisters, 57 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

In 1926 there were two Government grammar schools for European children at Suva, one for boys and one for girls, with a total roll number of 248. In Levuka there is a Government school for both boys and girls, at which 156 were on the roll in 1926: and another at Rarawai with a roll number of 45. Besides these the Roman Catholic Mission has three schools for Europeans. The Queen Victoria School (a Government school), and six provincial schools (supported by Government), are boarding schools for Fijian boys. There were 533 pupils in 1926. There is one Government Indian school with a roll number in 1926 of 36. The Government paid grants-in-aid in 1926 to 29 assisted primary schools and 25 assisted vernacular schools, with 4,592 pupils. Expenditure on education in 1926 was 31,584*l*.

### Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	266,037	258,792	1924	488,906	451,257
1922	450,155	530,361	1925	550,236	478,174
1923	479,982	429,665	1926	584,515	535,957

The principal sources of revenue in 1926 were:—Customs, 294,594*l*., wharf and shipping dues, 18,282*l*.; native taxes, 15,588*l*.; licences, excise, &c., 87,945*l*.; fees of court, &c., 106,848*l*.; post office, 23,002*l*. The expenditure on public works extraordinary was 18,105*l*. The public debt on Dec. 31, 1926, stood at 153,550*l*.

### Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 5 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 7 saw mills, 2 fibre mills, 2 rice mills, 3 butter factories, 14 copra dryers, 4 rubber mills, 1 oil mill, 1 biscuit factory, and 2 cotton ginneries. In 1926 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 2,383 acres; coconuts, 47,117 acres; maize, 1,049 acres; sugar-cane, 20,188 acres; tobacco, 77 acres; rice, 9,727 acres; rubber, 1,913 acres; pineapples, 2,383 acres; cotton, 347 acres. In 1926 there were approximately 8,059 horses, asses and mules, 66,690 cattle, 574 sheep, 14,266 goats and 3,475 pigs.

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	623,011	100,534	723,545	1,457,459	261,085	1,698,544
1923	610,853	98,236	709,089	1,056,773	435,677	1,492,450
1924	944,632	121,962	1,066,594	969,550	529,384	1,498,934
1925	—	—	1,271,135	—	—	2,156,257
1926	1,319,854	161,091	1,480,945	1,211,342	529,085	1,740,427

The principal imports during 1926 were: drapery, 266,414*l*.; bags and sacks, 67,903*l*.; flour, sharps and pollards, 104,291*l*.; machinery, 79,834*l*.; hardware, 82,930*l*.; oils, 57,273*l*.; coal, 33,360*l*.; timber, 49,732*l*.; and



meats, 33,946*l*. Principal exports: sugar, 808,195*l*.; copra, 573,475*l*.; bananas, 138,040*l*.; trocas shells, 30,540*l*.; and molasses, 7,374*l*.

Imports from Australia were 607,171*l*.; the United Kingdom, 444,047*l*.; the United States, 123,574*l*.; New Zealand, 142,225*l*.; Canada, 59,633*l*.; and India, 48,161*l*. Exports to New Zealand were 710,476*l*.; Canada, 210,423*l*.; Europe (copra), 374,325*l*.; the United Kingdom, 285,647*l*.; the United States, 125,338*l*.; Australia, 134,989*l*.

### Shipping and Communications.

During 1926 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 174 steamers of 675,001 tons, and 16 sailing vessels of 7,696 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1926, 1,357,907 (British 983,402).

There is a private small-gauge railway of 120 miles from Tavua to Sigatoka.

There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which 11½ miles is by submarine cable, and an overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 125 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Taveuni and Savusavu. There is direct cable communication with Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The Government Savings Bank had, at the end of 1926, 5,197 depositors, whose deposits amounted to 136,840*l*. The headquarters are at the General Post Office, Suva, and there are fourteen branches throughout the Colony.

The Bank of New South Wales has three branches and the Bank of New Zealand has two in the Colony. The currency in circulation consists of Government notes and English coins of pre-war fineness. The currency notes in circulation on December 31, 1926, amounted to 365,399*l*. The gold reserve in the note guarantee fund amounted to 73,096*l*, and the securities forming the investment portion of the fund to 305,118*l*.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

### Books of Reference.

- Annual Blue Book and Colonial Office Report.
- Fiji Government Handbook. Suva, 1924.
- The "Herald" Handbook of Fiji. Suva, 1921.
- Jubilee Handbook of Fiji. 1874-1924.
- Brewster (A. B.), The Hill Tribes of Fiji. London, 1922.
- Calvert and Williams, Fiji and the Fijians.
- Chapple (W. A.), Fiji: its Problems and Resources. London and New Zealand, 1921.
- Davis (W. M.), The Islands and Coral Reefs of Fiji (*Geographical Journal*, January, March and May, 1920).
- Gordon and Gotch, Australian Handbook. Annual. Melbourne.
- Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands. Sydney, 1918.
- King (A. G.), Islands Far Away. London, 1920.
- Waterhouse, Fiji: its King and People.

## PACIFIC ISLANDS.

### TONGA.

#### (FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain, and a Protectorate was proclaimed on

May 18, 1900. British and foreign nationals are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan courts only for offences against Tongan laws relating to customs, taxes, quarantine and local police, not recognised as offences against British law. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner. In 1905 the financial administration came under the supervision of the British Agent and Consul in Tonga.

*Queen.*—Salote, succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on April 12, 1918.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets annually, composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown, numbering nine, or twenty-three members in all. The elections are held triennially.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tongatabu, Haapai (which are low-lying groups of coral formation), and Vavau (which is high and mountainous), together with the outlying islands of Niuaotobutu, Taofahi, and Niuafoou, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. There are two active volcanoes in the group, on the Islands of Tofua and Kao. The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. The climate is mild and healthy, malaria being unknown. The temperature during seven months of the year, from May to November, rarely exceeds 84° F. in the shade, and seldom, even in the hottest part of summer, exceeds 90° F. Total area, approximately 385 square miles; Capital, Nukualofa; population, estimated at the end of 1926, 25,918 Tongans, 530 Europeans, 235 half-castes, and 365 other Pacific islanders. The natives are Christian, there being about 16,000 adherents of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, 4,000 of the Free Church, and 3,000 Roman Catholics. The native Tongans enjoy free education, free medical attendance and dental treatment. At the end of 1926 there were 111 public primary schools, with 4,529 pupils on the roll. At Tonga College there were 8 teachers, 3 Europeans, and 5 Tongans, and 170 students on December 31, 1926. The revenue amounted in 1925-26 to 91,696*l.*, and the expenditure to 68,759*l.* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra; the export in 1926 amounted to 13,992 tons, valued at 255,156*l.*, most of which was shipped to the U.K., Continental and American ports. Total imports, 1926, 227,882*l.* The imports include drapery, flour, biscuits, fish, hardware, timber, sugar, meats; and the exports copra. The trade is with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and the United States of America. Steamer communication with the outside world consists of one vessel of the Union Company's Fleet which maintains a four-weekly service with New Zealand, via Fiji and Samoa, in addition to which steam and sailing vessels visit the group for shipments of copra. There is a wireless station at Nukualofa which keeps up telegraphic communication through Samoa or Fiji, and a sub-station at Vavau, which communicates only with Nukualofa.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is legal tender and there is a Government note issue. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

*High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.*—Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.

*Agent and Consul.*—J. S. Neill.

---

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts

of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached:—

**Ducie Island**, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long.

**Pitcairn Island**, 25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m.; pop. in 1914, 140 (35 adult males, 39 adult females, 66 children). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Council of 7 members, with a President, who acts also as Chief Magistrate, and a Vice-President, who is also Government Secretary, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists.' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows. The island is well stocked with goats and poultry.

**Phoenix Group** between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59.

**Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.** The islands in this group were proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native Governments) as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915. The Colony includes several groups of islands. (1) **The Ellice Islands**, between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. (population June 30, 1926, 3,582). The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanumea (or St. Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell); Nukakita; area of group, 14 sq. m. (2) **Fanning Island**, 3° 50' N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m.; **Washington Island**, 4° 40' N., 160° 20' W., area 6 sq. m., population of the two islands, June 30, 1926, 491, including 41 Europeans; and **Ocean Island** (population June 30, 1926, 2,386, including 96 Europeans and 397 Asiatics). The last-named island is the Colony headquarters. It is situated 0° 52' S., and 169° 35' E., is six miles in circumference, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1901. The island is exceedingly rich in high-grade phosphate, which is worked by the British Phosphate Commission, who purchased the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1921. A wireless station on the island maintains telegraphic communication via Fiji and Australia. (3) **Christmas Island**, situated roughly 2° N. lat., and 157° W. long., discovered by Cook in 1777, annexed by Great Britain in 1888, and included in the Colony in November, 1919, is the largest atoll in the Pacific, being over 100 miles in circumference. It is leased to the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd., for a term of 87 years from January 1, 1914. Population 1922, European, 4, Tahitians, 28. (4) **The Gilbert Islands** on the equator (population 1926, 23,410). The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Apsaia, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Berni, Nukunau, Onotua, Tamana, and Arorae. Area, 166 sq. m.; population at 1921 census: 264 Europeans, 29,285 Pacific Island natives, and 348 Asiatics; total, 29,897 (including 14,205

females). Education is provided by the Government. Revenue of the Colony for the year ended June 30, 1926, 51,697*l.*, of which the principal items were: Customs, 23,232*l.*; native taxes, &c., 9,097*l.*; licences, &c., 8,097*l.*; royalty on phosphates, 6,144*l.*; interest on investments, 1,269*l.*; fees of court, etc., 1,604*l.*; post office and telegraphs, 1 047*l.*; miscellaneous, 455*l.*; Imperial grant, 750*l.* The expenditure for the same period amounted to 40,610*l.* Principal crops: pandanus fruit and coconuts. The trade in 1925-26 amounted to 125,048*l.* (incomplete figures) for imports, and 388,157*l.* for exports (phosphate, 188,335 tons, 258,960*l.*; copra, 6,341 tons, 128,461*l.*; shark fins, 5½ tons, 715*l.*; beeswax, 372 tons, 21*l.*). The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island.

**British Solomon Islands**, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Ysabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia. Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group, are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 11,000 sq. miles: European population (1922), 493; native population, about 150,000, Non-Europeans 90, of whom 63 are Asiatics. They are under British Protection. Education is entirely in the hands of missions. Revenue, for the year ended March 31, 1927, 77,445*l.*; expenditure, 63,741*l.* Coconuts, rubber, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas are grown. The value of imports in 1926-27 was 296,772*l.*; and of exports, 451,944*l.* (mainly copra, 22,316 tons, 411,597*l.*; trocas shell, 260 tons, 14,200*l.*; ivory nuts, 893 tons, 12,158*l.*; timber logs, 719,400 square ft., 7,261*l.*). Vessels entered, 1926-27, 45,506 tons (27,295 British); cleared, 40,241 tons (British 26,496 tons). A paper currency was issued in 1917-18. Little gold is in circulation, and only 4,600*l.* Protectorate paper money. The chief medium of exchange is Commonwealth bank notes. There is a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island off the south coast of Florida. A nominated Advisory Council assists in the administration. (For part of the Solomon Islands lately owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* section on late German New Guinea below.)

*Resident Commissioner*.—R. R. Kane, M.C.

**Starbuck Island**, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. **Malden Island**, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., contains a considerable deposit of guano, and is leased to the Malden Island Proprietary, Ltd., for a period of 21 years from January 1, 1922. **Jarvis Island**, on the equator, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. **Palmyra**, 6° N., 162° 30' W., area 1½ sq. m. **Baker Islands**, on the equator.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow coconut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The **New Hebrides Group** lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles N.E. of New Caledonia. Estimated area 5,700 square miles. The group is under joint administration of English and French officials, as provided for by Anglo-French Convention of February 1906, ratified October 1906, and a Protocol signed at London on August 6, 1914, and ratified on March 18, 1922. The interests of British, French, and natives, respectively, are guaranteed; the conditions of land-holding in the Islands fixed; and the regulation of the recruitment of native labour provided for. Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a High Commissioner,

who delegates his powers to a Resident Commissioner stationed in the group.

The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna and Aneityúm. There are three active volcanoes, on Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively. Earthquake shocks are of common occurrence. The native population of the group is about 55-60,000. On Malekula, Santo and Pentecost cannibalism is still practised. White population 1926: British 211, French 680. Foreigners, including Asiatics, who have opted for British regime 33, and for French regime 3,675. With the latter are included some 3,600 Tonkinese coolies under indenture to the French. There are numerous Presbyterian and Catholic mission native schools; one French Government school and two Catholic mission schools for whites. Public revenue, 1926: British service, 825*l.*; condominium service, 1,777,199 francs; public expenditure: British service, 15,661*l.*; condominium service, 1,217,559 francs.

Area under cultivation: British, 8,685 acres; French, 35,500 acres. British acreage under cultivation is composed principally of coconuts and a few hundred acres under cotton. French acreage under cultivation includes coconuts, about 20,000 acres; cocoa, 8,000 acres; cotton, 5,500 acres; coffee, 2,000 acres.

Bananas, sugarcane, oranges and all tropical fruits grow well. A small saw-mill has been established on Efate. Kauri pine is found on Aneityúm, but is no longer worked. There are several British and French trading companies operating in the group. Settlers and speculating companies have acquired large areas of land within the islands, the ownership of which is generally disputed, and which in consequence remains undeveloped pending adjudication by the mixed tribunal. Imports, condominium, 1926: value in French currency, 30,457,405 francs; value in British currency, 197,840*l.* Exports, condominium: value in French currency, 43,267,835 francs; value in British currency, 374,229*l.* The trade is mostly with Australia, New Caledonia and France. Principal imports are: Provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal-work and furniture; exports: Copra (8,382 tons in 1926, value 184,318*l.*); coffee (274 tons, 21,890*l.*); cocoa (1,950 tons, 87,730*l.*); cotton, in seed (3,090 tons, 61,793*l.*); miscellaneous, 18,498*l.* Import of arms, ammunition, wines and spirits is prohibited except under special permit. There is frequent communication between New Caledonia and Australia; a four-weekly mail service being maintained by the Burns, Philip Line and Messageries Maritimes, while a two-monthly service is also maintained by the last-named company with France and the New Hebrides *via* Tahiti and Panama. The shipping entered and cleared from the Port of Vila during 1926 was: 68 vessels of 82,685 tons entered; 61 vessels of 81,686 tons cleared.

*British High Commissioner.*—Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.

*French High Commissioner.*—Monsieur Guyon.

*British Resident Commissioner.*—(Vacant). G. A. Joy (Acting).

*French Resident Commissioner.*—M. d'Arbussier.

### Books of Reference.

Convention between the United Kingdom and France concerning the New Hebrides, signed October 20, 1906. London, 1907.

Foreign Office Reports on the Trade of Tonga. On the Solomon Islands. On the New Hebrides. Correspondence relating to the Administration of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. London, 1908.

Pitcairn Island. Report by Mr. R. T. Simons. 1905.

*Banks* (Sir J.), *Journal during Cook's First Voyage*. Edited by Sir J. D. Hooker. London, 1896.

*Douglas* (A. J. A.) and *Johnson* (P. H.), *The South Seas of To-day*. London, 1926

*Friederici* (Georg), *Malajo-Polynesische Wanderungen*. Leipzig, 1914

Hakluyt Society, *Discovery of the Solomon Islands* 1901.

*Humphreys* (C. B.), *Southern New Hebrides: An Ethnological Record*. Cambridge, 1926.

*Jacomb* (Ed.), *The Future of the Kanaka*. London, 1919.

*Johnson* (M.), *Cannibal-Land (New Hebrides)*. London, 1922.

*Macdonald* (D.), *Oceanic Languages*. Oxford, 1907.

*Roberts* (S. H.), *Population Problems of the Pacific*. London, 1927.

*Smith* (P.), *Hawaiki: the Original Home of the Maori*. London, 1922.

*Stevenson* (R. L.), *In the South Seas*. London, 1900 — *From Saranac to the Marquesas and Beyond* (Letters by Mrs. Stevenson). London, 1903.

*Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands*. Sydney and London, 1922.

## MANDATED TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC: NEW GUINEA, WESTERN SAMOA, AND NAURU ISLAND.

### TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

(LATE GERMAN NEW GUINEA.)

GERMAN NEW GUINEA was the name given to all those territories held by Germany in the Western Pacific which were governed from Rabaul, the capital of these Possessions. It included: Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Bismarck Archipelago, the German Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (excepting the Island of Guam). These Possessions were occupied by an Australian Force on September 12, 1914. The islands north of the Equator, namely, the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne) Islands, are now administered by Japan as mandatory. Those south of the Equator, namely, the Bismarck Archipelago, those of the Solomon Islands formerly owned by Germany, and (late) German New Guinea, are assigned to Australia, German Samoa to New Zealand, and Nauru, a small islet just south of the Equator, to the British Empire.

**NEW GUINEA.**—The mandate from the League of Nations is dated December 17, 1920, and on May 9, 1921, the Australian Government established its civil administration in the Territory. The laws of the Commonwealth, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied to the mandated territories. The military training of the natives, except for local police purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

The non-indigenous population at the last census, April 4, 1921, was 8,173, of which the British numbered 715, Chinese 1,402, Dutch 215, German 579, Japanese 87, and United States of America 60. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 460, and those practising religion professionally numbered 256.

The administrator of the Territory of New Guinea is Brigadier-General E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. The seat of Administration is at Rabaul.

1. **North Eastern New Guinea.** This territory, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, lies between 2° 15' and 8° south latitude, and

141° 30' and 148° east longitude. The area, including Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten, Le Maire, and some smaller islands, is 68,500 square miles. The native population in 1926 for areas explored was, counted and estimated, 237,329, but so little is known of the interior that any figures are very conjectural. It was declared a German Protectorate in 1884, and was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company from 1885 to 1899. The principal station on the mainland is at Madang. The coast-line is very little broken, and there are few good harbours. There are high ranges running parallel with the coast plain, which is from 20 to 100 miles wide and broken with steep spurs in some places extending to the actual coast-line. The ranges in the interior have been little explored, and some of their summits are known to exceed 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles, the Ramu or Otilie, and the Markham. The climate is hot and the rainfall large. There are two missionary societies at work; these missions are also planters and traders. Inter-island trade is carried on by small steamships and motor-schooners. There is a five-weekly service from Australia to Madang.

The area under cultivation in 1926 was 38,441 acres. The greater part of this area was planted with coconuts (about 34,800 acres). Rubber and cocoa are also grown. Tropical fruits grow very abundantly. The staple articles of food of the natives are yams, taro, sago, and bananas. There is very little land used for pasture. The land is rich in mineral wealth, but no minerals are worked on account of the difficulty of transporting mining machinery. Native labour is used to work the plantations, and the natives are recruited either from the adjacent villages or from other parts of the Possessions. There are upwards of 6,000 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes.

The chief towns are: Madang and district (non-indigenous population, 272); Morobe and district (non-indigenous population, 139); Aitape and district (non-indigenous population, 103).

**2. Bismarck Archipelago.**—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, and in May, 1885, they were renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The Archipelago lies between 141° 30' and 156° east longitude, and the Equator and 8° south latitude. The chief islands are New Britain, area 10,000 square miles; New Ireland, area 3,000 square miles; Lavongai (late New Hanover, 530 square miles; Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles; the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 600 square miles. The other groups included in this Archipelago are Mussau Islands, Gardner Islands, Nuguria, Nissan Island, the Vitu Islands, Umboi Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Kaniet and Sae Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands. The native population of the Archipelago in 1926 of areas patrolled was 120,459.

**New Britain**, the largest island of this group, is a long island of crescent shape lying east and west. It has a mean breadth of 50 miles and a length of 300 miles. The island is practically undeveloped except for the Gazelle Peninsula in the north, four plantations on the northern coast, and six plantations on the southern coast, west of Henry Reid Bay. A Government station, named Gasmata (non-indigenous population 16), has been established about midway along the southern coast. Talasea (non-indigenous population 34) is situated on the north coast. The interior of the island is little known. The native population within explored areas in 1926 was 81,859. A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island, and in the centre

consists of several irregular ranges. There are several active volcanoes. The highest known peak is the Father, about 7,500 feet high, which is an active volcano. The island has very fine harbours. The only one visited by oversea shipping is Simpson Harbour, in Blanche Bay. The principal settlement is around the shores of this bay. The chief crop is coconuts. There are two missionary societies at work. The chief town is Rabaul (non-indigenous population, 1,350), which is the seat of the Government. The old capital was at Kokopo (non-indigenous population, 369), which is situated 14 miles south-east of Rabaul. At Rabaul there is an anchorage for all ships and a fine jetty has been built. Rabaul is well laid out and has a fine public garden. New Britain and the adjacent islands, including Duke of York Island, have an area of 14,600 square miles.

New Ireland, the second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, is situated north of New Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel. The chief town is Kavieng (non-indigenous population, 356), at the north-west extremity of the island. The only other town is Namatanai (non-indigenous population, about 148), on the south-east coast. The island has a long range of mountains running through it. It is of older formation than New Britain, and does not show any signs of recent volcanic activity. The principal harbour is Nusa, on the north coast of which Kavieng, the seat of the local administration, is situated. The interior of the island, with the exception of the extreme southern end, is fairly well known. The native population in 1926 was 38,600, including adjacent islands. The soil is fertile and the climate similar to that of New Britain. The chief industry is coconut growing. There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kavieng. New Ireland and adjacent islands, including New Hanover, Tabar, Litui, Tanga, Feni, Mussau and Emirau Groups have an area of 3,800 square miles.

The Admiralty Islands are the most important of the small groups. The chief island is Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island. The chief town is Lorengau (population, including district, about 40) on the north-east coast. The native population of the group in 1925 was 13,800. Coconuts are the chief article of cultivation, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries.

3. Solomon Islands.—The portion of the Solomon Islands within the area of the territory of New Guinea consists of the Islands of Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent islands, including Nuguria, Nissan, Kilnailau, Tauu (Mortlock), and Nukumanu (Tasman) Islands. Bougainville has an area of 3,500 square miles, and a native population in 1926 of 48,053, and Buka an area of 300 square miles, and a native population, 1926, 7,575. Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain in 1899. The islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagano (in the Crown Prince range) is the only active volcano. The highest mountain is the dormant volcano Mount Balbi (in the Emperor range), 10,170 feet high situated in the centre of the island. The principal harbour is Kieta, situated on the east coast of Bougainville, where there is a Government station. Other good harbours are: Rawa and Tinputz on the north-east coast of Bougainville. There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named Carola Hafen. Missionary work amongst the natives is carried on by the Marist Brothers of the Roman Catholic Mission. As the plantations are new there is comparatively little export trade. The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro, and sweet potatoes. The non-indigenous population is 148.



The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£
Import Duty . . . . .	73,231	87,519	100,653
Export Duty . . . . .	47,643	50,858	63,532
Total Revenue . . . . .	127,373	146,892	177,182
Chief Imports :—			
Groceries . . . . .	194,559	185,327	217,616
Hardware and machinery . . . . .	80,374	92,090	115,698
Drapery and boots . . . . .	61,797	74,225	98,800
Tobacco . . . . .	48,430	36,375	48,005
Wine, spirits and beer . . . . .	24,455	21,012	32,089
Oils and kerosene . . . . .	21,417	19,376	17,905
Total Imports . . . . .	537,940	568,339	660,753
Chief Exports :—			
Copra . . . . .	815,938	1,016,830	849,852
Shell . . . . .	15,009	47,434	17,000
Cocoa . . . . .	6,949	6,510	3,500
Total Exports . . . . .	858,990	1,105,158	1,079,855

The quantities exported in 1926-27 were: copra, 47,613 tons (value 849,852*l.*); shell, 302 tons (17,000*l.*); cocoa, 65 tons (3,500*l.*); trepang, 100 tons (13,750*l.*); ivory nuts, 9 tons (152*l.*); tortoise shell, 232 lbs. (173*l.*); gold (alluvial), 84,760 ozs. (195,428*l.*).

### Books of Reference.

- Collinson* (C. W.), *Life and Laughter 'midst the Cannibals*. London, 1926.  
*Hesse-Wartegg* (E. von), *Samoa, Bismarckarchipel und Neu Guinea*. Leipzig, 1902.  
*Lyng* (Capt J.), *Our New Possession (late German New Guinea)*. Melbourne, 1920.  
*Nachrichten über Kaiser Wilhelm's Land und den Bismarck-Archipel*. Herausgegeben von der Neu-Guinea Kompagnie. Berlin  
*Overell* (L.), *A Woman's Impressions of German New Guinea*. London, 1923.  
*Parkinson* (R.), *Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee*. Land und Leute, Sitten und Gebräuche auf dem Bismarck-Archipel. Stuttgart, 1909.  
*Schnee* (H.), *Bilder aus der Südsee (Bismarck Archipelago)*. Berlin, 1904

## TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, include Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigators' Islands. Samoa is a group of islands in the Western Pacific, lying in 13½ deg. to 14 deg. S. lat., and 168 deg. to 173 deg. W. long. The islands are some 130 miles N. of Tonga and between 400 and 500 miles N.E. of Fiji. The group consists of nine islands, in addition to rocks and islets. They are all, with the exception of Rose Island, of volcanic formation, and are, for the most part, surrounded with coral reefs. The four largest islands are Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila and Tau, in the Manu'a Group. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii, Upolu, Apolima and Manono, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands.

On August 29, 1914, the British occupied German Samoa. By the Treaty of Peace, 1919, Germany surrendered her possessions abroad, and Samoa is assigned under a mandate dated December 17, 1920, from the League of Nations to His Majesty the King in right of his Dominion of New Zealand,

which has been empowered to govern Western Samoa. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

The civil administration was inaugurated on May 1, 1920. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of not less than six official members, and unofficial members (not exceeding in number the official members)—of whom three are elected members. The Administrator is entitled to preside over every meeting of the Council. No person is qualified for appointment to the Legislative Council unless he is either a natural-born British subject or a Samoan, or was born in Samoa. There is a Native Council which advises the Administrator in native affairs.

Savaii has an area of about 660 square miles; Upolu has an area of between 550 and 600 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile, were included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, professing Christianity (Protestants, Catholics, and Mormons). Population of Western Samoa, as recorded at December 31, 1926, was:—Europeans and half-castes, 2,555; Samoan natives, 38,003; Chinese labourers under contract, 947; other islanders, 155; total, 41,660. There are four Government schools, and also schools conducted by various Missions—the number of scholars recorded being over 11,400. There are 60 miles of good roads. The chief products are copra and cacao. The cultivation of cotton, bananas and other products is being undertaken experimentally, whilst rubber tapping (1,700 acres planted) has now been re-commenced. The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1927, was 133,813*l.*; the ordinary expenditure was 141,710*l.* There was an excess of assets over liabilities of 7,060*l.* on March 31, 1927. Imports for 1926, 324,940*l.* (from United Kingdom, 50,368*l.*, New Zealand, 92,159*l.*, Australia, 87,850*l.*, Canada, 8,071*l.*, U.S.A., 66,275*l.*); exports, 320,785*l.* (to United Kingdom, 141,188*l.*, New Zealand, 4,300*l.*, Australia, 15,683*l.*, U.S.A., 16,715*l.*, Germany, 78,540*l.*). The exports are mainly copra (12,249 tons, 275,086*l.* in 1926) and cacao beans (356 tons, 20,151*l.* in 1926). In 1926, 84 vessels (93,441 tons, of which 72 vessels of 66,922 tons were British) entered at and cleared from the port of Apia.

There is regular steam communication from New Zealand, and the products of the territory are transported to overseas markets by steam and oil vessels which call at Apia every few weeks. A high power wireless station is erected at Apia.

The German currency has been replaced by sterling in the form of Samoan Treasury notes issued under the authority of the New Zealand Government. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915.

The Hon. Wm. Nosworthy, Minister of External Affairs for New Zealand, is in charge of Samoa and other late German Islands assigned to New Zealand.

*Administrator*.—Major-General Sir George Richardson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., N.Z.S.C.

### Books of Reference on Samoa.

- Annual Report on the trade, commerce, and shipping. Wellington, N.Z.  
 Handbook of Western Samoa, officially compiled. Wellington, N.Z., and Apia.  
 Reports of the Government of New Zealand on the Mandated Territory, Wellington, New Zealand.  
 Samoa Act, 1921.  
 Watson (R. M.), History of Samoa, London, 1919.

## NAURU ISLAND.

The island lies 26 miles south of the Equator, in longitude 166 degrees east, about 400 miles from the nearest Marshall Islands. Area, 5,396 acres. It is a circular atoll of approximately 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef. There is no anchorage adjacent to the island. There is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commission subject to the rights of the native landowners. It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the plateau that the natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families. With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about one mile inland, the plateau which contains the phosphate deposits is not utilized for the purposes of native villages.

The island was annexed by Germany in October, 1888, and surrendered to the Australian forces in 1914. It is administered under a mandate conferred on the British Empire and approved by the League of Nations and dated December 17, 1920. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established. Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand agreed in July, 1919, that Australia should appoint the first Administrator for a term of five years, and thereafter the administrator was to be appointed as the three Governments should decide. The first appointment, that of Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., was made in June, 1921. General Griffith's term of office was subsequently extended until July, 1927. The three Governments concerned agreed that Australia should also appoint the second Administrator for a period of five years. Mr. W. A. Newman, a senior officer of the Australian Public Service, was appointed Administrator on June 11, 1927. The administrator has all the powers of government, administrative, legislative and judicial. The expenses of administration are met out of local revenue.

Population, April 1, 1927: 115 Europeans, 761 Chinese, 6 Caroline and Marshall islanders, 15 Gilbert and Ellice islanders, 1,266 Nauruans; total, 2,163.

**Education.**—Attendance at school both for European and Native children is compulsory until children reach the age of 16 years; then, until they reach the age of 17 years, they are required to attend for technical training at specified periods.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure of the island have been as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1921	9,519	11,851	1924	18,399	13,580
1922	11,181	11,423	1925	15,174	15,256
1923	11,837	10,265	1926	16,424	13,963

Excess of assets over liabilities as at December 31, 1926, 23,965*l*.

Import duties are imposed on beer, spirits, wines, and tobacco, and a 10% *ad valorem* duty on practically all other goods except food supplies which are admitted free. By a concession obtained in 1905 from the German Government, the Phosphate Commission (now designated the British Phosphate Commission) receives exemption for all materials and plant used for

the exploitation of phosphates, as well as for provisions required for its employees. An export duty of 10s. per ton is charged on copra. A Capitation Tax of 2*l.* for Europeans, 1*l.* for Chinese, 15s. for natives is collected from all physically fit adult males under the age of 60 years. A Royalty of 7½*d.* per ton is paid for every ton of phosphate shipped, of which 4*d.* per ton is paid to the native landowner, 1½*d.* per ton is paid to the Administrator to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people, and 2*d.* per ton is held by the Administrator in trust for the benefit of the landowner or his assigns, to whom the interest will be paid after the principal has been invested for a period of 20 years. The British Phosphate Company also contributes 1,000*l.* per annum towards the cost of the Nauruan Police.

**Commerce.**—The export trade of the island consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphate, shipped to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Tons exported 1922, 193,675 ; 1923, 212,800 ; 1924, 280,990 ; 1925, 224,260 ; 1926, 274,935.

The imports consist almost entirely of food supplies, and machinery for the British Phosphate Commission, for use in connection with their works. Value of imports : 1922, 78,262*l.* ; 1923, 53,684*l.* ; 1924, 100,253*l.* ; 1925, 63,575*l.* ; 1926, 104,117*l.*

**Shipping.**—Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers under charter to the British Phosphate Commission. Numbers of vessels entered and cleared : in 1922, 48 of 153,113 tons ; 1923, 52 of 210,300 gross tons ; 1924, 63 of 276,446 gross tons ; 1925, 53 of 239,088 gross tons ; 1926, 64 of 294,448 gross tons.

**Wireless Station.**—The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate works, is the Wireless Station, erected by the Germans to link up the island with their other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December 1913, and though partially dismantled shortly after the outbreak of war, was soon restored, and has been in use ever since.

*Administrator.*—W. A. Newman.

### Book of Reference.

*Hambroch* (P.), *Ethnographie*. B. Mikronesien, Nauru. Hamburg, 1914-15.

PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES



# UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865 (slavery abolished); a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870 (equal rights for white and coloured citizens); a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913 (income tax authorised); a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913; an eighteenth amendment, January 29, 1919 (liquor prohibition amendment); and a nineteenth amendment, August 26, 1920 (woman suffrage).

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States’; and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals on the second Monday in January next following their appointment; and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

*President of the United States.*—Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated at Amherst College, 1895; admitted to the Bar, 1897; member of Massachusetts General Court, 1907–1909; Mayor of Northampton, 1910–1912; member of the State Senate, 1912–1915; President of the Senate, 1914 and 1915; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1916–1918; Governor, 1919 and 1920; Vice-

President of the United States, 1921-1923; succeeded as President August 2, 1923, on the death of President Harding; re-elected November 1924.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . .	Virginia . .	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams . .	Massachusetts . .	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . .	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison . .	Virginia . .	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe . .	Virginia . .	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . .	Massachusetts . .	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . .	Tennessee . .	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . .	New York . .	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . .	Ohio . .	March-April 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . .	Virginia . .	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk . .	Tennessee . .	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . .	Louisiana . .	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . .	New York . .	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . .	New Hampshire . .	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . .	Pennsylvania . .	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . .	Illinois . .	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . .	Tennessee . .	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . .	Illinois . .	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes . .	Ohio . .	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield . .	Ohio . .	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur . .	New York . .	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland . .	New York . .	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison . .	Indiana . .	1889-1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland . .	New York . .	1893-1897	1837	1908
William McKinley . .	Ohio . .	1897-1901	1843	1901
Theodore Roosevelt . .	New York . .	1901-1909	1858	1919
William H. Taft . .	Ohio . .	1909-1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson . .	New Jersey . .	1913-1921	1856	1924
Warren Gamaliel Harding . .	Ohio . .	1921-1923	1865	1923
Calvin Coolidge . .	Massachusetts . .	1923-1929	1872	—

## VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . .	Massachusetts . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . .	New York . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . .	New York . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . .	Massachusetts . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . .	South Carolina . .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . .	1837-1841	1780	1850



Name	From State	Term of service	Born	Died
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama . . .	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . . .	Kentucky . . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . . .	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . . .	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . . .	New York . . .	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks . . .	Indiana . . .	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton . . .	New York . . .	1889-1893	1824	1920
Adlai E. Stevenson . . .	Illinois . . .	1893-1897	1835	1914
Garret A. Hobart . . .	New Jersey . . .	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept., 1901	1858	1919
Charles W. Fairbanks . . .	Indiana . . .	1905-1909	1855	1920
James S. Sherman . . .	New York . . .	1909-1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall . . .	Indiana . . .	1913-1921	1854	1925
Calvin Coolidge . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1921-1923	1872	—
Charles G. Dawes . . .	Illinois . . .	1925-1929	1865	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by ten chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. They are, in the order prescribed by law for their succession to the Presidency, in case both the President and the Vice-President die or become unable to take office:—

1. *Secretary of State*.—Frank Billings Kellogg, of Minnesota, born in New York, 1856; educated in the public schools; admitted to the Bar, 1877; City attorney; Rochester, Minnesota, and county attorney, Olmstead County; removed to St. Paul; Special Counsel for the U.S. in the suits against the Standard Oil and News-print Paper Trusts, and in action to dissolve; the merger of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways; U.S. Senator from Minnesota, 1917-1923 member Republican National Committee, 1904-1912; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1923-1925. Present appointment, Feb. 14, 1925.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Andrew William Mellon, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania, 1852; educated at the University of Pittsburg; prominent in the development of coal, coke, and iron industries, and in banking. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Dwight F. Davis, of Missouri, born in Missouri, 1879; educated at Harvard and Washington Universities; interested in sports and all movements aiming at the improvement of the health of the

public and the promotion of recreation. Director War Finance Corporation, 1921-23. Assistant Secretary of War, 1923-25. Present appointment, October 12, 1925.

4. *Attorney-General*.—John Garibaldi *Sargent*, of Vermont, born in Vermont, 1860; graduated at Tufts College, 1887, admitted to the Bar, 1890. Secretary military and civil affairs, Vermont 1900; Attorney General of Vermont, 1908-1912. Present appointment, March 17, 1925.

5. *Postmaster-General*.—Harry Stewart *New*, of Indiana, born in Indiana, 1858; educated at Butler University. Editor and publisher of the *Indianapolis Journal*; Captain and Acting Adjutant-General in the 3rd Brigade, 7th Army Corps, during the Spanish War of 1898; member of State Senate of Indiana; member and chairman Republican National Committee; U.S. Senator from Indiana, 1917-1923; present appointment, February 27, 1923.

6. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Curtis Dwight *Wilbur*, of California, born in Iowa, 1867; graduated at U.S. Naval Academy, 1888; resigned from navy, admitted to the Bar, 1890; Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles county, California, 1903-1918; Justice, Supreme Court of California, 1918-1922; Chief Justice, 1922-1924. Present appointment, March 14, 1924.

7. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Dr. Hubert *Work*, of Colorado, born in Pennsylvania, 1860; graduated at the University of Michigan, and (in medicine) at the University of Pennsylvania; President 1912, of the American Medico-Psychological Society; First Assistant Postmaster-General, 1921; Postmaster-general, 1922; present appointment, February 27, 1923.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—William M. *Jardine*, of Kansas, born in Idaho, 1879; educated at the Agricultural College of Utah and the University of Illinois; instructor and professor of agronomy; Agricultural College of Utah, 1904-1907; assistant cerealist U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907-1910; agronomist, Kansas State College of Agriculture, 1910-1918; President of that College, 1918-1925. Present appointment, Feb. 14, 1925.

9. *Secretary of Commerce*.—Herbert Clark *Hoover*, of California, born in Iowa, 1874; graduated civil engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1895; engaged in mine development in America, Australia, and China; Chairman (in London) of the American War Relief Committee, 1914-1915; American Food Administrator, 1917-1919; Administrator of Food Relief for Belgium, 1915-1918; Commander of the French Legion d'honneur. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

10. *Secretary of Labour*.—James John *Davis*, of Illinois, born in Wales, 1873; prominent officer in Labour organisations. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote for members of the State legislature. By amendments of the Constitution, disqualification on the ground of race, colour, or sex, is forbidden. Accordingly the electorate consists practically of all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. But the franchise is not universal. There are requirements of residence varying in the several States as to length from three months to two years; differing requirements as to registration; in some States the payment of taxes is necessary to qualify for the suffrage; in others the ability to read—in Massachusetts the ability to read English. Some of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the frankly avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Women by the 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution, passed in 1920, have the vote and eligibility for both the Federal and the State Legislatures on the same terms as men.

The number of members of the House of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910 the number of representatives is 433.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 435, distributed as follows:—

Alabama . . . 10	Maryland . . . 6	Oregon . . . 3
Arizona . . . 1	Massachusetts . . 16	Pennsylvania . . 36
Arkansas . . . 7	Michigan . . . 13	Rhode Island . . 3
California . . . 11	Minnesota . . . 10	South Carolina . . 7
Colorado . . . 4	Mississippi . . . 8	South Dakota . . 3
Connecticut . . 5	Missouri . . . 16	Tennessee . . . 10
Delaware . . . 1	Montana . . . 2	Texas . . . 18
Florida . . . 4	Nebraska . . . 6	Utah . . . 2
Georgia . . . 12	Nevada . . . 1	Vermont . . . 2
Idaho . . . 2	New Hampshire . . 2	Virginia . . . 10
Illinois . . . 27	New Jersey . . . 12	Washington . . . 5
Indiana . . . 13	New Mexico . . . 1	West Virginia . . 6
Iowa . . . 11	New York . . . 43	Wisconsin . . . 11
Kansas . . . 8	North Carolina . . 10	Wyoming . . . 1
Kentucky . . . 11	North Dakota . . 3	
Louisiana . . . 8	Ohio . . . 22	
Maine . . . 4	Oklahoma . . . 8	
		Total . 435

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. According to the census of 1920 the number of members of Congress has been fixed at 460, but no new apportionment has been made by Congress since 1912.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United

States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1927, until noon, March 4, 1929, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 70th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin. The term of one-third of the Senators expires at the same time.

The 70th Congress (1927-29), elected November, 1926, is constituted as follows: Senate, 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, 1 Farmer Labour; House of Representatives, 238 Republicans, 194 Democrats, 2 Farmer Labour, 1 Socialist.

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

#### STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories, and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all. Each State has its own constitu-

tion, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the State. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and, besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained originally in the national constitution, left this source of revenue to the States exclusively until 1913, when an amendment was adopted authorising the imposition of an income tax by Congress.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies in the several States from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 3,000 to 18,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two Houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three-fifths or two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.) are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1873, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population of the United States at each census from 1790. Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Panama Canal zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year	White	Negroes	Other Coloured	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
1790	3,172,006	757,208	—	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	1,002,037	—	5,308,483	35.1
1810	5,862,073	1,377,808	—	7,239,881	36.4
1820	7,866,797	1,771,656	—	9,638,453	33.1
1830	10,537,373	2,323,642	—	12,866,020	33.5
1840	14,195,805	2,873,648	—	17,069,453	32.7
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	—	23,191,876	35.9

Year	White	Negroes	Other Coloured <sup>1</sup>	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	35.6
1870 <sup>2</sup>	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	22.6
1870 <sup>2</sup>	<i>34,337,292</i>	<i>5,392,172</i>	<i>88,985</i>	<i>39,818,449</i>	<i>26.6</i>
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	26.0
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	25.5
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	20.7
1910	81,781,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	21.0
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,720,620	14.9

<sup>1</sup> The other coloured, in 1860, comprise 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,080 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians; for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians; for 1910, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, 265,683 Indians and 3,175 other races; for 1920, 61,659 Chinese, 111,010 Japanese, 244,437 Indians, and 9,488 all others.

<sup>2</sup> Enumeration in 1870 incomplete. Figures in italics represent estimated corrected population.

Estimated total population of Continental United States on July 1, 1925, 115,378,000; on July, 1, 1926, 117,136,000; and on July 1, 1927, 118,628,000.

In the following table of population statistics for 1920 and 1910, the dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories:—

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop. per sq. mile 1920
<i>Continental United States</i>	2,973,770	91,972,266	105,710,620	35.5
<i>New England</i>	61,976	6,552,681	7,400,909	119.4
Maine (1820)	29,895	742,371	768,014	25.7
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	430,572	443,083	49.1
Vermont (1791)	9,124	355,956	352,428	38.6
Massachusetts (1788)	8,039	2,806,416	3,852,356	479.2
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	604,397	566.4
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	1,880,631	288.4
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	100,000	10,315,892	22,261,144	222.6
New York (1788)	47,654	9,113,614	10,385,227	217.9
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	2,537,187	3,155,900	420.0
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	8,720,017	194.5
<i>East North Central</i>	245,564	18,250,621	21,475,543	87.5
Ohio (1803)	40,740	4,767,121	5,759,394	141.4
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,700,876	2,930,390	81.3
Illinois (1818)	50,045	5,683,591	6,485,230	115.7
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	3,668,412	66.8
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,860	2,632,067	47.6
<i>West North Central</i>	510,804	11,637,921	12,544,249	24.6
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,708	2,887,125	29.5
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2,224,771	2,404,021	43.2
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,335	3,404,055	49.5
North Dakota (1889)	70,183	577,056	643,372	9.2

Geographic Divisions	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop. per sq. mile, 1920
South Dakota (1889) . . .	76,868	583,888	626,547	8.3
Nebraska (1867) . . .	76,908	1,192,214	1,296,372	16.7
Kansas (1861) . . .	81,774	1,690,949	1,709,287	21.6
<i>South Atlantic</i> . . .	269,078	12,194,895	13,900,272	52.0
Delaware (1787) . . .	1,965	202,322	223,008	113.5
Maryland (1788) . . .	9,941	1,295,346	1,449,661	145.8
District of Columbia (1791) . . .	62	831,069	487,571	7,057.6
Virginia (1788) . . .	40,262	2,061,612	2,809,187	57.4
West Virginia (1863) . . .	24,022	1,321,119	1,463,701	60.9
North Carolina (1789) . . .	48,740	2,206,287	2,539,123	52.5
South Carolina (1788) . . .	30,495	1,515,400	1,683,724	55.2
Georgia (1788) . . .	58,735	2,609,121	2,895,832	49.3
Florida (1845) . . .	54,561	762,619	968,470	17.7
<i>East South Central</i> . . .	179,509	8,409,901	8,893,307	49.5
Kentucky (1792) . . .	40,181	2,289,905	2,416,630	60.1
Tennessee (1796) . . .	41,647	2,184,789	2,387,885	56.1
Alabama (1819) . . .	51,279	2,138,093	2,344,174	45.8
Mississippi (1817) . . .	46,862	1,797,114	1,790,618	38.6
<i>West South Central</i> . . .	429,746	8,784,584	10,242,224	23.8
Arkansas (1836) . . .	52,525	1,574,449	1,752,204	33.4
Louisiana (1812) . . .	45,409	1,656,388	1,798,509	39.6
Oklahoma (1907) . . .	69,414	1,657,155	2,028,283	29.2
Texas (1845) . . .	262,398	3,896,542	4,668,228	17.8
<i>Mountain</i> . . .	859,009	2,633,517	3,336,101	3.9
Montana (1889) . . .	146,181	876,053	548,889	3.8
Idaho (1890) . . .	83,254	325,594	481,866	5.2
Wyoming (1890) . . .	97,548	145,965	194,402	2.0
Colorado (1876) . . .	103,658	799,024	939,629	9.1
New Mexico (1912) . . .	122,508	327,301	360,350	2.9
Arizona (1912) . . .	113,610	204,254	334,162	2.9
Utah (1896) . . .	82,184	373,351	449,396	5.5
Nevada (1864) . . .	109,821	81,875	77,407	0.7
<i>Pacific</i> . . .	318,095	4,192,304	5,566,371	17.5
Washington (1889) . . .	66,836	1,141,990	1,356,621	20.3
Oregon (1859) . . .	95,607	672,765	783,339	8.2
California (1850) . . .	155,652	2,377,549	3,426,361	22.0
<i>Non-contiguous Territory</i> . . .	711,582 <sup>1</sup>	9,174,264	12,112,545	17.0
Alaska (1867) . . .	586,400 <sup>1</sup>	64,356	55,036	.09
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898) . . .	6,406 <sup>1</sup>	191,909	255,912	39.9
Porto Rico (1899) . . .	3,435 <sup>1</sup>	1,118,013	1,299,809	378.4
Philippine Islands (1899) . . .	114,400 <sup>1</sup>	7,635,426 <sup>2</sup>	10,314,810 <sup>2</sup>	90.2
American Virgin Islands (1917) . . .	133 <sup>1</sup>	27,086 <sup>2</sup>	26,051 <sup>2</sup>	195.9
Samoa (1900) . . .	75 <sup>1</sup>	7,251 <sup>2</sup>	8,056	107.4
Guam (1899) . . .	206 <sup>1</sup>	11,806	13,275	64.4
Panama Canal Zone (1904) . . .	527 <sup>1</sup>	62,810 <sup>2</sup>	22,858	43.4
Soldiers, etc., abroad . . .	—	55,608	117,238	—
<b>Grand Total</b> . . .	<b>3,738,371<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>101,143,530</b>	<b>117,823,165</b>	<b>31.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including both the land and water area.<sup>2</sup> Population in 1918.<sup>3</sup> Population in 1917.<sup>4</sup> Population in 1903.<sup>5</sup> Population in 1911.<sup>6</sup> Population in 1912.<sup>7</sup> Gross Area (Land and Water)—Continental United States, 3,026,789; Non-contiguous Territory, 711,582.



The total population in 1920 comprised 53,900,431 males, and 51,810,189 females. Of this total, 54,304,603, or 51·4 per cent., were urban, and 51,406,017, or 48·6 per cent. were rural.

Occupations of persons 10 years of age and over in United States proper, not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico: 1920.

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	9,869,080	1,084,128	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals	1,087,859	2,864	1,090,223
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	10,888,183	1,930,841	12,818,524
Transportation	2,850,528	213,054	3,063,582
Trade	3,575,187	687,792	4,242,979
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	748,666	21,794	770,460
Professional service	1,127,391	1,016,498	2,143,889
Domestic and personal service	1,217,968	2,186,924	3,404,892
Clerical occupations	1,700,425	1,426,116	3,126,541
Total employed	38,064,737	8,549,511	41,614,248

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was on June 30, 1925, 49,347 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 349,595 (in 1900, 270,544).

In 1920 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad) 91,789,928, or 86·8 per cent., were natives and 13,920,692, or 13·2 per cent., foreign-born (including 13,712,754 white and 207,938 coloured).

Country of birth of the foreign-born white population, 1920 census :—

England . . . . .	812,828	Greece . . . . .	175,972
Scotland . . . . .	254,567	Albania . . . . .	5,608
Wales . . . . .	67,066	Italy . . . . .	1,610,109
Ireland . . . . .	1,037,233	Spain . . . . .	49,247
Norway . . . . .	363,862	Portugal . . . . .	67,453
Sweden . . . . .	625,580	Other Europe <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5,901
Denmark . . . . .	189,154		
Netherlands . . . . .	131,766	Armenia . . . . .	36,626
Belgium . . . . .	62,686	Palestine . . . . .	3,202
Luxemburg . . . . .	12,585	Syria . . . . .	51,900
Switzerland . . . . .	118,659	Turkey in Asia . . . . .	11,014
France . . . . .	118,569	Other Asia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	7,708
Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .	34,321		
Germany . . . . .	1,686,102	Canada . . . . .	1,117,878
Poland . . . . .	1,139,978	Newfoundland . . . . .	13,242
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	362,436	Mexico . . . . .	478,383
Austria . . . . .	575,625	West Indies <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	26,369
Hungary . . . . .	397,282	Central & South America . . . . .	20,929
Yugo-Slavia . . . . .	169,437		
Russia . . . . .	1,400,489	Atlantic Islands <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	38,984
Lithuania . . . . .	135,068	Australia . . . . .	10,801
Finland . . . . .	149,824	All other <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	17,727
Rumania . . . . .	102,823		
Bulgaria . . . . .	10,477	Total . . . . .	13,712,754
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	5,284		

<sup>1</sup> Comprises Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin, and Europe not specified.

<sup>2</sup> Comprises Hedjaz, India, China, Japan, and Asia not specified.

<sup>3</sup> Except possessions of the U.S.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

<sup>5</sup> Comprises Africa, Pacific Islands, country not specified, and at sea.

## II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The registration area for births was established in 1915, and the birth rates are computed from returns for certain areas for which the registration of births is accepted by the Bureau of the Census as approximately complete. In 1925 these areas included Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, California, Oregon, South Carolina, Nebraska, Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Florida, Iowa, North Dakota, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. The estimated population of this area was 87,636,000, or 75.9 per cent. of the total estimated population of the United States, and the number of births (exclusive of still-births) returned was 1,878,880, or 21.4 per 1,000 population.

Death rates are computed from returns for States and cities which were admitted to the registration area for deaths on the basis of approximately complete registration. In 1925 these areas included California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alabama, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, the territory of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and 24 cities in non-registration States. The estimated population for the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii) was 103,108,000, or 89.4 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned from this area was 1,219,019, corresponding to a death rate of 11.8 per 1,000 population.

The number of marriages in 1926 was, 1,202,079 representing 10.26 per 1000. There were 180,861 divorces, against 175,449 in 1925, and 3,823 marriages annulled.

Total number of immigrants admitted in year ending June 30, 1927, was 335,175.

The total number of alien immigrants from 1820 to 1926 (June 30) was 36,573,505. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total —

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria and Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1921	79,577	6,803	22,854	12,649	222,260	10,193	9,552	305,228
1922	85,732	17,931	14,625	10,775	40,319	19,910	4,220	309,556
1923	61,499	48,277	34,184	14,017	46,674	21,151	4,380	522,919
1924	76,601	75,091	35,577	13,311	56,246	16,311	6,387	706,896
1925	53,822 <sup>1</sup>	46,068	16,784	1,515	6,203	2,255	3,906	294,314
1926	50,425 <sup>1</sup>	50,421	16,818	2,008	8,253	2,257	4,181	304,488

<sup>1</sup> Including Irish Free State.

Of the total number in 1926, 170,567 were males, and 133,921 were females.

The emigration in 1926 was 76,992 departures, leaving a surplus of alien immigrants over alien emigrants of 227,496.

Immigration quotas, for the year ending June 30, 1927, under the Federal Immigration Act, are as follows: 100 immigrants each Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Arabian peninsula, Bhutan, Bulgaria, British Cameroon, French

Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iceland, India, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Morocco, Muscat, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, New Guinea, Palestine, Persia, Ruanda and Urundi, Samoa, San Marino, Siam, Union of South Africa, South west Africa, Syria and Lebanon, Tanganyika, British Togoland, French Togoland, Turkey, Yap; and the following:—

Armenia . . . . .	124	Germany . . . . .	51,227	Poland . . . . .	5,052
Australia . . . . .	121	Great Britain and		Portugal . . . . .	563
Austria . . . . .	785	Northern Ireland .	34,007	Romania . . . . .	603
Belgium . . . . .	512	Hungary . . . . .	473	Russia . . . . .	2,248
Czechoslovakia . .	3,073	Irish Free State .	28,567	Spain . . . . .	181
Danzig . . . . .	228	Italy . . . . .	8,845	Sweden . . . . .	9,561
Denmark . . . . .	2,780	Latvia . . . . .	142	Switzerland . . .	2,081
Estonia . . . . .	124	Lithuania . . . .	544	Yugoslavia . . .	671
Finland . . . . .	471	Netherlands . . .	1,648		
France . . . . .	3,954	Norway . . . . .	6,453		

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1926 was 371,415; the total number from Japan, from 1861, the earliest year of record, was 272,762. In 1923, the number of Chinese admitted, from all countries, was 4,074; in 1924, 4,670; in 1925 1,721; and in 1926, 1,375. In 1923 there were 5,652 Japanese admitted; in 1924, 8,481; in 1925, 682; and in 1926, 598.

Increase of native white, and foreign-born white population from 1850 to 1920, by decades:—

Year.	Native White			Foreign-born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase
1850	17,812,533	—	—	2,240,535	—	—
1860	22,825,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096,753	1,856,218	82·8
1870	28,095,665	5,269,881	23·1	5,493,712	1,396,959	34·1
1880	36,543,291	8,747,626	31·1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19·4
1890	45,979,391	9,018,732 <sup>1</sup>	24·5	9,121,867	2,562,188	39·1
1900	56,595,379	10,615,988	28·1	10,213,817	1,091,950	12·0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20·8	13,845,545	3,131,733	30·7
1920	81,108,161	12,721,749	18·6	13,712,754	367,209	2·8

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of population specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations.

Of the total increase of 18,788,354 in the population of the country between 1910 and 1920, whites contributed 13,085,958; negroes, 635,368; and other races, 14,028. The increase in the native population was 13,333,548, and that in the foreign-born 404,806.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 18·0, and for the negroes, 6·5. The native white population increased 18·6 per cent., and the foreign-born white, 2·8 per cent.

In 1920 whites constituted 89·7 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 88·9 per cent. in 1910. Native whites constituted 76·7 per cent. of the total in the later year and 74·4 in 1910, while foreign-born whites formed 18 per cent. of the total in 1920, as compared with 14·5 per cent. ten years earlier.

### III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities with	No. of Cities			Combined Population		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
250,000 or more	25	19	15	20,910,189	15,461,680	10,935,857
100,000—250,000	43	31	23	6,519,187	4,840,458	3,272,490
50,000—100,000	76 <sup>1</sup>	59 <sup>1</sup>	40	5,265,747	4,178,915	2,709,538
25,000—50,000	143	119	82 <sup>1</sup>	5,075,041	4,026,045	2,800,627
25,000 or more	287	228 <sup>1</sup>	160 <sup>1</sup>	37,770,114 <sup>1</sup>	28,507,098 <sup>1</sup>	19,718,812 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The population and land area of large cities on Jan. 1, 1920, was as follows:—

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1920	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1920	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920
New York . . . .	101,360'0	5,620,048	Salt Lake City, Utah	3,701'3	118,110
Borough:			Camden, N.J. . . .	4,915'0	116,809
Manhattan . . .	14,080'0	2,284,108	Norfolk, Va. . . .	4,800'0	115,777
Bronx . . . . .	26,240'0	732,016	Albany, N.Y. . . .	11,924'1	118,344
Brooklyn . . . .	45,440'0	2,018,356	Lowell, Mass. . . .	8,565'8	112,759
Queens . . . . .	69,120'0	469,042	Wilmington, Del. . .	4,495'1	110,168
Richmond . . . .	36,480'0	116,581	Cambridge, Mass. . .	4,002'4	109,694
Chicago, Ill. . . .	123,382'9	2,701,705	Reading, Pa. . . . .	6,090'7	107,784
Philadelphia, Pa. .	81,920'0	1,823,779	Fort Worth, Texas . .	10,553'4	106,482
Detroit, Mich. . . .	49,838'5	998,678	Spokane, Wash. . . .	24,819'0	104,487
Cleveland, Ohio. . .	36,089'0	796,841	Kansas City, Kans. . .	10,600'0	101,177
St. Louis, Mo. . . .	39,040'0	772,897	Yonkers, N.Y. . . . .	12,880'0	100,176
Boston, Mass. . . .	27,684'8	748,060	Lynn, Mass. . . . .	6,705'3	99,148
Baltimore, Md. . . .	50,560'0	733,826	Duluth, Minn. . . . .	39,916'8	98,917
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	25,529'5	588,343	Tacoma, Wash. . . . .	25,168'0	96,965
Los Angeles, Cal. . .	234,037'0	576,674	Elizabeth, N.J. . . .	6,191'0	95,783
Buffalo, N.Y. . . .	24,894'0	506,775	Lawrence, Mass. . . .	4,816'9	94,270
San Francisco, Cal. .	26,880'0	506,676	Utica, N.Y. . . . .	10,404'0	94,156
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	16,290'3	457,147	Erne, Pa. . . . .	12,486'7	93,372
Washington, D.C. . .	89,680'0	487,571	Somerville, Mass. . . .	2,517'8	93,081
Newark, N.J. . . . .	14,912'0	414,524	Waterbury, Conn. . . .	17,981'0	91,715
Cincinnati, Ohio. . .	45,529'6	401,247	Flint, Mich. . . . .	18,140'0	91,599
New Orleans, La. . .	113,920'0	387,219	Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	9,824'0	91,558
Minneapolis, Minn. .	31,834'0	380,582	Oklahoma City, Okla. .	10,869'8	91,295
Kansas City, Mo. . .	37,395'0	324,410	Schenectady, N.Y. . . .	5,018'7	88,728
Seattle, Wash. . . .	37,478'4	315,312	Canton, Ohio . . . . .	7,894'4	87,091
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	27,893'9	314,194	Fort Wayne, Ind. . . .	9,953'0	86,549
Jersey City, N.J. . . .	8,320'0	298,103	Evansville, Ind. . . . .	5,577'0	85,264
Rochester, N.Y. . . .	20,505'8	295,750	Savannah, Ga. . . . .	4,473'0	83,252
Portland, Oregon . . .	40,442'0	258,288	Manchester, N.H. . . .	20,520'0	78,384
Denver, Colo. . . . .	37,085'0	256,491	St. Joseph, Mo. . . . .	8,480'0	77,339
Toledo, Ohio. . . . .	18,010'0	243,164	Knoxville, Tenn. . . .	17,094'4	77,818
Providence, R.I. . . .	11,388'0	237,595	El Paso, Tex. . . . .	7,742'0	77,560
Columbus, Ohio. . . .	14,448'0	237,081	Bayonne, N.J. . . . .	2,544'0	76,754
Louisville, Ky. . . .	14,348'8	234,891	Peoria, Ill. . . . .	6,027'5	76,121
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	33,388'8	234,698	Harrisburg, Pa. . . . .	3,765'5	75,917
Oakland, Cal. . . . .	81,591'0	216,261	San Diego, Calif. . . .	50,458'1	74,638
Akron, Ohio. . . . .	15,990'0	208,485	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	3,325'6	73,838
Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	17,181'4	200,616	Allentown, Pa. . . . .	6,280'4	73,502
Omaha, Nebr. . . . .	23,634'0	191,601	Wichita, Kans. . . . .	12,526'0	72,217
Worcester, Mass. . . .	23,781'8	179,754	Tulsa, Okla. . . . .	5,002'4	72,075
Birmingham, Ala. . .	31,346'6	173,806	Troy, N.Y. . . . .	6,630'4	72,013
Syracuse, N.Y. . . . .	11,782'0	171,717	Sioux City, Iowa . . . .	28,020'0	71,227
Richmond, Va. . . . .	15,860'0	171,667	South Bend, Ind. . . . .	9,889'7	70,963
New Haven, Conn. . . .	11,460'0	162,537	Portland, Me. . . . .	13,800'0	69,272
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	14,994'0	162,551	Hoboken, N.J. . . . .	830'0	68,166
San Antonio, Texas. . .	22,860'5	161,879	Charleston, S.C. . . . .	2,873'6	67,967
Dallas, Texas . . . .	14,957'4	158,976	Johnstown, Pa. . . . .	3,488'0	67,337
Dayton, Ohio. . . . .	10,107'0	152,559	Binghamton, N.Y. . . .	5,091'0	66,800
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	9,370'0	148,555	East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	8,672'0	66,767
Houston, Texas . . . .	23,838'0	138,276	Brockton, Mass. . . . .	13,677'9	66,254
Hartford, Conn. . . .	10,162'9	138,036	Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	5,877'0	66,083
Scranton, Pa. . . . .	12,861'7	137,788	Sacramento, Calif. . . .	8,774'0	65,908
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	11,211'0	137,634	Rockford, Ill. . . . .	6,838'9	65,651
Paterson, N.J. . . . .	5,157'0	135,875	Little Rock, Ark. . . .	10,154'4	65,142
Youngstown, Ohio. . .	15,902'0	132,358	Pawtucket, R.I. . . . .	5,494'0	64,248
Springfield, Mass. . .	20,286'6	129,614	Passaic, N.J. . . . .	2,001'7	63,841
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	33,597'2	126,468	Saginaw, Mich. . . . .	10,368'0	61,903
New Bedford, Mass. . .	12,152'9	121,217	Springfield, Ohio . . . .	7,290'0	60,840
Fall River, Mass. . . .	21,051'5	120,485	Mobile, Ala. . . . .	8,915'2	60,777
Trenton, N.J. . . . .	4,707'0	119,289	Altoona, Pa. . . . .	2,316'0	60,331
Nashville, Tenn. . . .	11,544'0	118,342	Holyoke, Mass. . . . .	13,544'9	60,208

## Religion.

Denominations	Local Churches. Number	Members or Communi- cants. Number	
	1923	1910	1927
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies . . . . .	2,854	91,951	149,092
Baptist bodies . . . . .	62,051	5,510,590	8,347,914
Christian (Christian Connection) . . . . .	1,184	85,717	116,469
Church of Christ Scientists . . . . .	5,570	85,096	317,937
Congregationalists . . . . .	5,826	732,500	907,583
Disciples of Christ . . . . .	8,792	1,430,015	1,759,399
Evangelical bodies . . . . .	2,206	180,315	209,684
Friends . . . . .	950	119,601	115,963
Evangelical Synod of North America . . . . .	1,287	249,137	309,177
Latter Day Saints (Mormons) . . . . .	1,937	—	62,160
Lutheran bodies . . . . .	15,473	2,173,047	2,546,127
Mennonite bodies . . . . .	1,022	55,007	55,380
Methodist bodies . . . . .	62,276	6,477,224	8,920,190
Presbyterian bodies . . . . .	15,847	1,843,046	2,561,986
Protestant Episcopal Church . . . . .	8,324	921,718	1,164,911
Reformed bodies . . . . .	2,789	445,569	552,668
Unitarians . . . . .	—	—	114,327
United Brethren bodies . . . . .	3,288	304,656	411,956
United Evangelicals . . . . .	892	—	90,096
Universalists . . . . .	644	—	49,775
Roman Catholic Church . . . . .	17,062	12,217,373	18,878,722
Jewish Congregations <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3,026	143,000	357,135
Eastern Orthodox Churches . . . . .	543	385,000	518,354

<sup>1</sup> Heads of families only.

## Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent., in 1890 13·3 per cent., in 1900 10·7 per cent., in 1910 7·7 per cent., in 1920 6 per cent. The following statistics are for 1920.

	Total Population 1920	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	81,108,161	76·7	60,861,863	1,242,572	2·0
Foreign Whites	13,712,754	13·0	13,497,886	1,763,740	13·1
Coloured . .	10,889,705	10·3	8,053,225	1,842,161	22·9
Total . . .	105,710,620	—	82,739,315	4,931,905	6·0

Since the admission of the State of Ohio in 1803, the United States Government, upon the organization of all new States excepting a few in which no lands of the public domain were available, has set aside for the benefit of the public schools therein from one to four 'sections' (square miles) of land in each township of six miles square. The proceeds of the sale of this land make the principal part of the permanent school funds of

such States. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitutes about 2.7 per cent. of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. Taxation and appropriation yield about 92.1 per cent. of the total revenue receipts, and other sources yield about 5.2 per cent. In 1924 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 1,820,743,936 dollars. In 1924 the 913 universities, colleges, and professional schools had an income of 387,694,609 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations, and from all other sources.

Summary of Statistics of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, 1924 :—

Kinds of Schools	Number of Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		Men	Women	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public, elementary, & secondary schools	263,280	128,731	632,577	761,308	12,174,482	12,114,376	24,288,808
Public high schools (included above)	19,424	51,915	92,315	144,230	1,607,418	1,782,460	3,389,878
Private high schools and academies	2,124	6,192	9,511	15,703	100,116	116,406	216,522
Public teachers' colleges & normal schools	312	3,882	6,088	9,920	40,040	189,957	229,997
Private teachers' colleges & normal schools	70	375	679	1,054	2,492	13,160	15,652
Universities, colleges & professional schools	913	41,730	10,177	51,907	2418,876	245,390	2664,266
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	—	2,615	1,757	4,372	38,825	23,033	61,858
Schools of theology	165	—	—	—	11,190	1,168	12,358
Schools of law	124	—	—	—	38,685	2,097	85,732
Schools of medicine	80	—	—	—	17,716	1,184	18,900
Schools of dentistry	43	—	—	—	12,771	176	12,947
Schools of pharmacy	68	—	—	—	9,128	828	9,951
Schools of veterinary medicine	12	—	—	—	509	2	511
Schools of osteopathy	6	—	—	—	921	196	1,117
Private, business, and commercial schools	789	1,910	2,195	4,105	68,351	120,017	188,36
Industrial schools for delinquents	145	430	774	1,204	50,055	15,495	65,550
Schools for the deaf	154	410	1,499	1,909	7,612	6,753	14,365
Schools for the blind	64	201	521	722	2,719	2,228	4,947
Schools for the feeble-minded	214	181	1,775	1,956	34,384	27,830	62,214

1 Number of school buildings.

2 Students in preparatory departments not included.

3 Figures for 1925.

4 Figures for 1922.

### School and college enrolment in 1924 :—

Kinds of Schools	Number of pupils <sup>1</sup>		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary schools (kindergarten and elementary)	20,898,930	1,473,145	22,372,075
Secondary schools (high schools and academies)	3,389,878	254,119	3,643,997
Secondary schools (preparatory departments of universities and colleges)	14,365	47,493	61,858
Universities and colleges	241,265	423,001	664,266
Professional schools	19,791	71,725	91,516

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1924, except as otherwise indicated.

Kinds of Schools	Number of Pupils <sup>1</sup>		
	Public	Private	Total
Teachers' colleges and normal schools . . . . .	220,997	15,652	245,640
City evening schools . . . . .	781,861	—	781,861
Private commercial and business schools . . . . .	—	1888,68	188,808 <sup>2</sup>
Nurse-training schools . . . . .	—	54,953	54,953 <sup>2</sup>
Industrial schools for delinquents . . . . .	65,550	—	65,550 <sup>4</sup>
Schools for the deaf . . . . .	13,649	716	14,365 <sup>4</sup>
Schools for the blind . . . . .	4,047	—	4,047 <sup>4</sup>
Schools for the feeble-minded . . . . .	60,828	1,386	62,214 <sup>4</sup>
Government Indian schools . . . . .	67,438	—	67,438
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government . . . . .	3,910	—	3,910
Other public schools in Alaska . . . . .	2,744	—	2,744
Private kindergartens (individually reported) . . . . .	—	56,781	56,781

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1924, except as otherwise indicated.

<sup>3</sup> Data for 1920.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1925.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 1922.

In 1924 there were in the United States 2,310 daily newspapers, 13,267 weeklies, 473 semi-weeklies, 3,613 monthlies, 280 semi-monthlies, and 738 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was in 1916, 23,024 (in 1920, 21,012); in 1870 the total number was 5,871; in 1900, 20,806; and in 1911, 22,806.

## Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal or National Government maintains courts for the trial of crimes against the United States and of civil suits which are brought by the Government or its officers, or which arise under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. These laws relate to such subjects, among others, as Admiralty, Patents, Banking and Bankruptcy. The Federal Courts also have jurisdiction of cases between citizens of the different States and between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In this class of cases, as well as in cases arising under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, the amount in controversy must exceed 3,000 dollars, besides interest and costs. The State Courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under State laws which do not conflict with the National Constitution and laws enacted by Congress. The State Courts also have jurisdiction of proceedings in probate and divorce.

In the separate States the lowest courts are those of Justices of the Peace, but in many towns and cities of fairly substantial population, Police Judges have jurisdiction as Examining Magistrates in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws. In all matters, except in misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws, the Justices of the Peace have also jurisdiction in such towns or cities as examining magistrates, as well as to hear and determine civil cases involving usually not more than 200 dollars, and also to hear, determine and sentence for certain petty offences which are not heinous.

The highest court in each State is the Supreme or Appellate Court with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices and, in some States, commissioners who hear and determine cases under assignment of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are usually elected by the people, but sometimes are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate; they usually hold office for a term

of years, but in some instances for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries range from 5,000 to 17,500 dollars.

The Judges of the Courts of the United States, which include the District Courts, the Court of Claims, the United States Customs Court, the Court of Customs Appeals, the Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United States, hold office during good behaviour. They may, however, retire with full pay at the age of 70 years, if they so desire, and if they have served a period of ten years.

The United States District Courts are the lowest of the Federal Courts. There are 94 of these, each State and territory forming one or more districts. These Courts appoint Commissioners, who have the power of Examining Magistrates, but may not finally adjudge and determine, except in the Territory of Alaska, where they have jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Justices of the Peace and Probate Courts of the counties of the States. The United States District Courts try all criminal cases arising under the Laws of the United States, as indicated above, including capital offences.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States is divided into 9 circuits, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned. Cases from inferior courts are taken to the Circuit Courts of Appeal by appeal or writ of error, or to the Supreme Court either on appeal, writ of error, or writ of certiorari. That Court has also original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those between the different States. The salary of the Chief Justice is 20,500 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Justices 20,000 dollars.

The Court of Claims has jurisdiction of suits based on claims against the Government founded on the Constitution and laws of the United States or arising out of contracts entered into with the Government and not sounding in tort. The United States Customs Court (formerly the Board of General Appraisers) has jurisdiction in customs cases. The Court of Customs Appeals passes upon appeals from decisions of the United States Customs Court involving questions as to the classification of merchandise under tariff Acts and the rates of duty to which various articles are liable.

The District of Columbia, in which the seat of the National Government is located, has a Juvenile Court, a Municipal Court, a Police Court, a Supreme Court, and a Court of Appeals.

Most of the more important territorial and insular possessions of the United States, except the Philippines, have two systems of Courts, one corresponding to the Courts of the States to adjudicate cases arising under laws enacted by the territorial or insular legislatures, and the other, the United States Courts, to pass on cases involving Federal Law. The Philippine Islands have no Federal District Court.

### **Pauperism.**

On January 1, 1923, there were 78,090 paupers in the almshouses of the United States, being 71.5 per 100,000.

### **Finance.**

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts and expenditures.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy,



Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof.

On June 10, 1921, the President approved an Act to provide a National Budget System and an independent Audit of Government Accounts. This provided for an annual budget system for the first time in the history of the United States.

## I. FEDERAL.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars		Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars
1924	4,012,045	3,506,678	1927	4,129,394	3,493,585
1925	3,780,149	3,529,643	1928 <sup>1</sup>	4,075,598	3,621,314
1926	3,962,756	3,584,988	1929 <sup>1</sup>	3,809,497	3,556,957

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1927, and estimates for 1928 and 1929 :—

Revenue	1926	Expenditure	1926
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs . . . . .	605,490,983	Civil Establishment:	
Internal revenue:		Legislative . . . . .	19,678,325
Income tax . . . . .	2,224,902,800	Executive . . . . .	612,198
Miscellaneous internal		Dept. of State . . . . .	16,497,669
revenue . . . . .	644,421,542	Treasury Dept. . . . .	151,560,334
Miscellaneous receipts:		War Dept. . . . .	360,808,777
Proceeds Government-		Navy Dept. . . . .	318,909,096
owned securities—		Interior Dept. . . . .	302,706,745
Foreign obligations—		Post Office Dept. . . . .	189,088
Principal . . . . .	45,699,573	Dept. of Agriculture . . . . .	156,237,305
Interest . . . . .	160,889,600	Dept. of Commerce . . . . .	30,939,749
Railroad securities . . . . .	89,737,959	Dept. of Labour . . . . .	9,921,644
All others . . . . .	63,474,987	Dept. of Justice . . . . .	24,819,068
Trust fund receipts (reap-		Independent bureaus and	
propriated for investment)		offices <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	35,442,771
Proceeds sale of surplus		District of Columbia . . . . .	37,566,521
property . . . . .	18,068,530	Public debt charges:	
Panama Canal tolls, etc. . . . .	25,768,390	Sinking fund . . . . .	333,528,400
Receipts from miscellaneous		Foreign repayments . . . . .	159,961,800
sources credited direct to		Interest on public debt . . . . .	737,019,578
appropriations . . . . .	14,861,494	Postal deficit . . . . .	27,263,191
Other miscellaneous . . . . .	188,502,952	Panama Canal . . . . .	8,305,345
		War finance corporation . . . . .	* 27,065,732
		Shipping board . . . . .	19,011,397
		All others . . . . .	719,621,361
Total ordinary receipts (all		Total expenditures charge-	
items) . . . . .	4,129,394,441	able against ordinary	
		receipts . . . . .	3,493,584,519

<sup>1</sup> Included among others are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute and National Museum.

\* Excess of credits, deduct.

Estimates for the years ending June 30, 1928 and 1929 (in thousands of dollars):—

Revenue	1928	1929	Expenditure	1928	1929
From Customs	602,000	602,000	General Expenditure <sup>1</sup>	1,958,862	1,968,894
From Internal Revenue:			Interest on Public Debt	720,000	670,000
Miscellaneous	688,545	640,545	Refunds of Internal Revenue	151,821	186,271
Income tax	2,165,000	2,065,000	Postal deficit	30,370	15,270
From sales of surplus property	10,359	9,807	Panama Canal	9,516	9,250
From miscellaneous sources	659,694	492,145	War Finance Corporation	2,508 <sup>2</sup>	500 <sup>2</sup>
Total ordinary receipts (estimated)	4,075,598	3,809,497	Shipping Board	26,460	17,700
			Government Life Insurance	56,567	46,838
			Civil Service Pensions	425 <sup>2</sup>	19,500 <sup>2</sup>
			Other	671,851	673,734
			Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts (all items)	3,621,814	3,556,958

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure on Legislature, Executive Departments, and Independent Establishments.

<sup>2</sup> Deduct.

On June 30, 1927, the cash balance in the general fund of the Treasury, exclusive of the gold reserve against United States notes and trust funds, held for the redemption of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, for which they are pledged, and after deducting current liabilities, amounted to 234,057,410 dollars.

National debt on June 30 of the years shown:—

Year	Gross Debt	Year	Gross Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1900	1,263,416,913	1923	22,349,687,758
1915	1,191,264,068	1924	21,251,120,427
1920	24,297,918,412	1925	20,516,272,175
1921	23,976,250,608	1926	19,643,183,079
1922	22,964,079,190	1927	18,510,174,266

The gross debt on June 30, 1927, was made up as follows:—Debt bearing no interest, 244,523,065 dollars; matured debt on which interest has ceased, 14,707,235 dollars; and interest-bearing debt (between 2 and 4½ per cent.) 18,250,943,966 dollars. The net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury from the gross debt plus matured interest obligations, etc., was 18,422,283,459 dollars.

The National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, which has been engaged since 1920 in a study of the American national income, estimates that the latter has increased from 27,100,000,000 dollars, of current purchasing power, in 1909, to 82,682,000,000 dollars in 1926:—

Year	Current Dollars	Year	Current Dollars	Year	Current Dollars
	Millions		Millions		Millions
1909	27,100	1915	82,700	1921	62,786
1910	28,400	1916	89,200	1922	65,567 <sup>1</sup>
1911	29,000	1917	48,500	1923	76,769 <sup>1</sup>
1912	30,600	1918	56,000	1924	79,965 <sup>1</sup>
1913	32,000	1919	67,254	1925	86,461 <sup>1</sup>
1914	31,600	1920	74,158	1926	82,682 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimate.

The same figures when adjusted for the price levels of 1913, commonly taken as a standard, show :—

Year	1913 Dollars	Year	1913 Dollars	Year	1913 Dollars
	Millions		Millions		Millions
1909	28,200	1915	32,000	1921	36,200
1910	29,100	1916	35,500	1922	40,400
1911	29,300	1917	37,800	1923	46,900
1912	30,800	1918	35,500	1924	48,400
1913	32,000	1919	37,600	1925	51,100
1914	31,800	1920	36,300	1926	52,900

The Department of Commerce issues the following estimate of the foreign loans publicly offered in the United States since 1919 :—

Period	No. of Issues	Nominal Capital	Refunding of previous Loans	Net Nominal Capital
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1919	81	813,244,700	250,920,300	562,324,400
1920	90	591,093,357	51,000,000	540,093,357
1921	109	675,112,903	44,105,088	631,007,815
1922	126	823,390,284	146,121,800	677,268,484
1923	73	495,662,100	82,000,000	413,662,100
1924	103	1,209,800,000	331,800,000	878,000,000
1925	152	1,274,967,000	243,780,000	1,031,187,000
1926	214	1,318,554,350	138,895,260	1,179,659,090
1927	—	1,574,960,575	106,367,700	1,468,592,875

The Department believes that the foregoing figures represent more than 95 per cent. of all foreign issues, both public and private.

#### STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

For details see the separate States.

### Defence.

#### I. A R M Y.

The Army of the United States, as authorised under the Act of Congress of June 4, 1920, consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organised Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Original or first enlistments in the Regular Army are for one or three years at the option of the soldier, but all re-enlistments are for three-year periods. Enlisted men are classified in seven grades. The pay of the lowest grade, or private, is 21 dollars per month (about 4 shillings a day at normal exchange rates), and that of the highest grade, or master sergeant, is 126 dollars per month. In addition enlisted men receive an increase of 5 per cent. of their base pay for each 4 years of service in the army, the total increase not to exceed 25 per cent. Certain enlisted men also receive additional pay as specialists, the maximum addition under this head being 30 dollars per month.

The strength of the Regular Army, as authorised by Congress for the year 1928, was 12,079 officers and 125,000 enlisted men exclusive of Philippine Scouts for whom the appropriations allow of 6,445. The authorised number of warrant officers is 1,262.

The actual strength at the end of June 1927 was 133,268 all ranks.

The war organisation and establishments of the Regular Army on mobilisation are as follows:—

Army Corps . . .	83,378	Infantry Brigade . . .	6,306
Infantry Division . . .	19,765	Artillery Brigade . . .	3,390
Cavalry Division . . .	7,639		

For plans of mobilisation, war and demobilisation the United States is divided into 3 Army areas, which for administration and training are subdivided into 9 Corps areas.

At the end of June, 1927, the United States Army troops stationed abroad were as follows:—

Philippines . . .	12,189	Alaska . . .	257
Hawaii . . .	14,433	Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> . . .	1,734
Panama . . .	8,645		
China . . .	1,015		
Porto Rico . . .	1,161	Total . . .	39,434

<sup>1</sup> Including troops en route, military attachés, etc.

The peace organisation of the Army is as follows:—

	Brigade Hdqrs.		Regiments		Battns		Squadrons		Troops		Airship Coy.		Balloon Coy.		Companies
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	
Infantry . . .	18	6	39	14	114	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanks . . .	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . .	2	2	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine-gun . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery: Field . . .	5	9	30	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast . . .	—	—	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering . . .	—	—	9	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Service . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	27	—	—	6	3	—	18	—
Quartermaster Corps . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Medical Dept. . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	17
Ordnance Dept. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Signal Corps . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of officers of all grades, including general officers, organised into sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army. In the higher grade it is at present composed principally of men who served as officers during the World War, and on June 30, 1927, had a strength of 110,014. These officers may be called for training not exceeding 15 days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period, provided that the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, maintained for the purpose of keeping up the strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps, is organised into units at civil educational establishments. It is divided into a Senior Division, formed mainly at the universities, and a Junior Division, formed mainly at the secondary schools. On June 30, 1927, 108,957 students were enrolled

in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, of whom 70,809 were enrolled in senior units and 38,148 in junior units. Students of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps before being commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps must complete the four years' military training prescribed, which includes two summer training camps of a period of six weeks each.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps consists of men voluntarily enlisted therein who have qualifications making them eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army. On June 30, 1927, the Enlisted Reserve Corps had a strength of 5,735. Provided the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded, enlisted reservists may be called up for training not exceeding fifteen days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period.

The National Guard, or organised militia, is maintained by the several States with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. It is organised into the same arms of the service as the Regular Army, and is supplied by the Federal Government with uniforms, arms, and equipment of the same type as issued to the Regular Army. Service in the National Guard is purely voluntary. When Congress shall have authorised the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may draft into the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard, to serve for the period of the war or emergency. In certain emergencies the President may also call forth the National Guard, for service within the continental limits of the United States, without reference to Congress. The strength of the National Guard as presented by law is 435,000, but is limited at present to 186,000. The actual strength on June 30, 1927, was 181,142. Enlistment is for three years, with re-enlistments for one year or three years. Minimum training required includes 48 drill periods yearly, each of not less than one and one-half hours' duration, in addition to fifteen days' training in encampments or manoeuvres. For these drill periods, pay for each drill attended is provided, under certain conditions, for officers and men at approximately one-thirtieth of the monthly pay for like grades in the Regular Army.

Citizens' military training camps are operated during the summer months, at which thousands of young men acquire military training each year, without cost to themselves. Four courses are provided, the highest of which has as its object the training of non-commissioned officers and specialists of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organised Reserves with a view to qualifying them for service as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Civilians attending the highest course must have had prior military training equal to that obtainable in the three lower courses.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both the Army and the Navy. The Secretary of War controls the Army with the aid of two Assistant Secretaries and a Chief of Staff. The former have supervision of the procurement of all military supplies, and are charged with the mobilisation of industrial establishments for wartime needs, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the Army.

Although the infantry during the war were chiefly armed with a modified Enfield rifle, the Springfield rifle, of American design, remains the standard small arm. The approved calibres of mobile artillery are as follows:—

for the light . . . .	75 mm. gun and 105 mm. howitzer
for the medium . . . .	4.7 inch gun and 155 mm. howitzer
for the heavy . . . .	155 mm. gun and 8 inch howitzer.

The 155 mm. howitzer is now issued in lieu of the 105 mm. howitzer for the

light mobile artillery, pending the development and production of a satisfactory 105 mm. howitzer. The most powerful mobile gun is a 14-inch gun on railway carriage. The most powerful gun is a 16-inch gun on barbette carriage.

In the Budget for 1927-28, 285,000,000 dollars were voted for the army and 20,600,000 dollars for the air corps.

## II. NAVY.

As provided under the terms of the Washington Treaty of August 17, 1923, the United States has now 18 capital ships. The replacement tonnage for the battleship class is to be the same as for the British Navy, viz. 525,000 tons. As authorised by Congress on December 18, 1924, the Navy Department is now completing important alterations on the last three of the six oldest battleships. These alterations consist of, first, the installation of additional protection against submarine attack; second, the installation of anti-aircraft deck protection; third, the conversion from coal- to oil-burning; and various other improvements of less importance. While increased elevation of turret guns of these six battleships, and also the seven battleships next in age, is highly recommended in U. S. official naval circles, no legislation on the matter is pending before Congress. The construction of two 10,000-ton light cruisers, the *Pensacola* and *Salt Lake City*, has been commenced, and the contracts for the remaining six vessels of this type have been awarded. The Secretary's annual reports stress that there is a deficiency in fast cruisers, submarines and aircraft. The aircraft carriers, *Saratoga* and *Lexington*, commenced as battle cruisers, and the conversion of which was permitted by the terms of the Washington Agreement, are nearing completion.

The Air Service is an integral part of the Fleet. For the fiscal year 1927-28 a sum of 20,100,000 dollars is devoted to it. This sum is exclusive of personnel and certain establishment charges. In addition, authority was given to enter into certain contracts which will involve the expenditure of 9,480,000 dollars in future years.

The gross naval expenditures have recently been as follows: 1925-26, 317,402,328 dollars; 1926-27, 319,917,575 dollars. During these two years the amounts for new construction have been respectively 37,444,000 dollars and 33,275,000 dollars. For the fiscal year 1927-28 the naval appropriation is 331,271,227 dollars, which allows expenditure of 28,815,000 dollars for new construction and modernisation. This latter item provides for completing the *Saratoga* and *Lexington*, advancing work on the eight light cruisers 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, completing the submarine V4, advancing work on the fleet submarines V5 and V6, and completing six river gunboats.

The total number of enlisted men and marines was reduced, subsequent to the Washington Treaty, to 115,000, and in 1922-23 there was a further reduction to 86,000 enlisted men and 19,500 marines. The current appropriation provides for approximately 83,000 enlisted men and 18,000 marines. The establishment of permanent officers has been little reduced.

The American Navy is administered by the Secretary of the Navy, as the head of the executive departments, known as the Department of the Navy. The Secretary has an Advisory Council, the most important Naval member of which is the Chief of Operations, who is charged by law with the operations of the Fleet and with the preparations and readiness of plans for its use in war. The other members of the Council are the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, handling principally the officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy and the Chiefs of the following bureaux: Construction and Repair; Engineering; Aeronautics (constituted

1921-22); Supplies and Accounts; Yards and Docks; Ordnance; and Medicine and Surgery; also the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Judge Advocate-General. The Chief of Operations is also President of the Naval General Board, which is an advisory body of senior officers, and is consulted on important questions of policy, including the number and types of ships that should constitute the Fleet.

The Government navy yards and construction and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Puget Sound, Wash.; and Pearl Harbour, Hawaii; and naval stations are at Newport, R.I.; New London, Conn.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I.; Guam; St. Thomas, W.I.; Balboa, C.Z. The naval training stations are at Hampton Roads, Va.; San Diego, Cal.; Newport, R.I.; and Great Lakes, Ill. A 20-year development programme for navy yards and naval bases has been approved by the Secretary, but no considerable appropriations have been granted to further the programme.

The Atlantic and Pacific Fleets have been united in a single command as the 'United States Fleet.'

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on September 1, 1925, 1926, and 1927. The whole Fleet is separated into the First Line and Second Line, the latter comprising the older ships which have little fighting value. In the following summary, vessels unserviceable for war purposes, gunboats, yachts, tugs, training-ships, &c., are not included:—

	Effective September 1.		
	1925	1926	1927
First Line Battleships . . . . .	18	18	18
Light Cruisers, First Line . . . . .	10	10	10
Cruisers, Second Line . . . . .	11	11	11
Light Cruisers, Second Line . . . . .	11	11	11
Destroyers, First Line . . . . .	267	262	262
Submarines, Fleet . . . . .	5	6	6
Submarines, First Line . . . . .	47	49	49

The following table shows the existing American Navy. In the armament column, guns of lesser calibre than 3 inch are not given. All battleships carry 3 seaplanes; light cruisers, first line, carry 2.

*First Line Battleships.*

Date of intended scrapping	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins.	ins.				knots
1934	{ Utah . . . . . Florida . . . . . }	21,825	11	12	10 12in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in.	2	28,000	20.75
1934 1935	{ Wyoming . . . . . Arkansas . . . . . }	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 16 5in.; 8 3in.	2	28,000	20.5
1935	{ Texas . . . . . New York . . . . . }	27,000	12	14	10 14in.; 16 5in.; 8 3in.	4	28,100	21
1936	{ Nevada . . . . . Oklahoma . . . . . }	27,500	13	18	10 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in.	2	24,800	20.5

Date of intended scrapping	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins.	ins.				knots
1937	{ Pennsylvania . . .	31,400	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in.; 8 3in.	2	31,500	21
	Arizona . . .							
1938	Mississippi . . .							
1939	New Mexico . . .							
1939	Idaho . . .	32,000	14	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in.	2	32,000	21
1940	Tennessee . . .							
1941	California . . .	32,800	14	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in.	2	28,500	21
1941	Maryland . . .	32,600	16	18	8 16in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in.	2	28,900	21
1942	W. Virginia . . .							
1942	Colorado . . .							

*Cruisers (Second Line).<sup>1</sup>*

Laid down '01-'02	{ Pittsburgh . . .	13,750	6	6	4 8in.; 14 6in.; 2 3in.	2	23,000	22
	Huntington . . .							
	Frederick . . .							
	Pueblo . . .							
	Huron . . .	14,500	5	9	4 10in.; 16 6in.; 12 3in. (Seattle only 4 6in.)	4	25,000	22
1903	Seattle . . .							
1905	Missoula . . .							
	Charlotte . . .							

<sup>1</sup> These have little value; also the Rochester, St. Louis and Charleston (1890-1902)

*Light Cruisers (First Line).*

1918-1920	{ Omaha . . .	7,500	2 belt 1½ deck	12 6in.; 4 3in. A.A.	10	90,000	33½
	Milwaukee . . .						
	Cincinnati . . .						
	Raleigh . . .						
	Detroit . . .						
	Richmond . . .						
	Concord . . .						
	Trenton . . .						
	Marblehead . . .						
	Memphis . . .						

*Light Cruisers (Second Line).*

1905	{ Chester . . .	8,750	2 belt 1½ deck	4 5in.; 2 3in.	2	16,000	24
	Birmingham . . .						
	Salem . . .						

In addition, there are 8 old cruisers laid down 1891-1901.

*Aircraft Carriers.*

1911	Langley . . .	12,700	—	4 5in.	—	7,150	15
1920	Saratoga . . .	over	—	8 3in.; 12 5in.	—	180,000	34½
1921	Lexington . . .	38,000	—				

Other vessels of the United States navy may be summarised. There are 4 mine-layers; 3 modern gunboats; about 50 small 'eagle' patrol vessels, and 34 submarine-chaser patrol vessels; about 15 old gunboats and yachts rated as patrol vessels; 9 tenders for destroyers, 2 for aircraft, and 9 for submarines; 3 repair ships; 5 colliers and 18 oilers; and a large number of miscellaneous auxiliaries, mine-sweepers and tugs.

The main strength of the destroyer flotillas lies in the first-line boats, of



which there are 148 35-knot boats, many of them reaching 1,215 tons, and carrying 4 4-in. guns, 1 3-in. anti-aircraft, and 4 21-in. triple torpedo-tubes; 109 earlier 35-knot boats (1917-20), 14 of them fitted for mine-laying; and 19 29-30-knot boats (1912-17). No destroyers are now building for the United States.

The first-line submarine flotilla comprises 49 of the S class, 800-993 tons, 6 fleet submarines built, and 3 building or completing—a total of 58. There are also 65 second-line submarines.

In the Budget for 1928-29 it is proposed to include 362,167,020 dollars for naval expenditure.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1926, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Area Including Water Surface <sup>1</sup>
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama . . . . .	82,260	32,818,560	33,278,720
Arizona . . . . .	18,090,711	72,838,400	72,981,840
Arkansas . . . . .	221,816	53,016,000	54,134,400
California . . . . .	20,667,481	99,617,280	101,810,080
Colorado . . . . .	7,398,407	66,841,120	66,526,720
Connecticut . . . . .	—	3,084,800	3,177,600
Delaware . . . . .	—	1,257,600	1,516,800
District of Columbia . . . . .	—	89,680	44,800
Florida . . . . .	4,458	35,111,040	87,546,240
Georgia . . . . .	—	37,584,000	37,929,600
Idaho . . . . .	10,990,470	53,346,560	53,688,320
Illinois . . . . .	—	35,867,520	36,265,600
Indiana . . . . .	—	28,068,800	23,266,560
Iowa . . . . .	—	35,575,040	35,984,080
Kansas . . . . .	—	52,385,360	52,581,120
Kentucky . . . . .	—	25,715,840	25,982,720
Louisiana . . . . .	9,507	29,061,760	31,043,840
Maine . . . . .	—	19,182,800	21,145,600
Maryland . . . . .	—	6,962,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts . . . . .	—	5,144,960	5,290,240
Michigan . . . . .	—	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota . . . . .	250,256	51,749,120	54,196,480
Mississippi . . . . .	—	28,671,680	29,908,600
Missouri . . . . .	—	43,985,280	44,428,800
Montana . . . . .	6,696,924	93,568,640	94,078,080
Nebraska . . . . .	82,611	49,157,120	49,612,800
Nevada . . . . .	53,925,693	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire . . . . .	—	5,779,840	5,975,240
New Jersey . . . . .	—	4,808,960	5,268,360
New Mexico . . . . .	16,899,081	78,401,920	78,485,760
New York . . . . .	—	30,498,560	31,490,560
North Carolina . . . . .	—	31,193,600	33,552,640
North Dakota . . . . .	183,287	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio . . . . .	—	26,073,600	26,265,600
Oklahoma . . . . .	28,772	44,424,960	44,880,480
Oregon . . . . .	13,250,480	61,188,480	61,887,860
Pennsylvania . . . . .	—	28,692,480	28,880,640
Rhode Island . . . . .	—	682,680	798,720

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the water surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Area Including Water Surface <sup>1</sup>
	Acres	Acres	Acres
South Carolina . . . .	—	19,516,800	19,832,960
South Dakota . . . .	800,956	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee . . . . .	—	26,679,680	26,894,080
Texas . . . . .	—	167,934,720	170,173,440
Utah . . . . .	26,872,218	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont . . . . .	—	5,839,360	6,120,960
Virginia . . . . .	—	25,767,680	27,281,200
Washington . . . . .	890,207	42,775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia . . . .	—	15,374,080	15,468,800
Wisconsin . . . . .	—	35,368,840	35,882,240
Wyoming . . . . .	19,849,762	62,460,160	62,664,960
Total United States .	196,056,747	1,903,290,880	1,937,144,960
Alaska . . . . .	<sup>2</sup>	—	378,165,760

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the water surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been as follows.

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres <sup>1</sup>	Value of farm property	Value of products in preceding year
			Dollars	Dollars
1900	888,591,774	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	4,717,069,973
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	8,494,230,307
1920	955,833,715	503,073,007	77,924,100,338	21,425,623,614
1925	924,319,352	505,027,400	57,017,740,040	—

<sup>1</sup> Crop land plus ploughable pasture.

According to census returns the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1910	1920	1925
Under 3 acres . . . .	18,033	20,350	15,151
3 and under 10 . . .	317,010	268,422	363,384
10 „ 20 . . . . .	504,123	507,763	588,049
20 „ 50 . . . . .	1,414,376	1,503,732	1,450,643
50 „ 100 . . . . .	1,438,069	1,474,745	1,421,078
100 „ 500 . . . . .	2,494,461	2,456,107	2,326,155
500 „ 1,000 . . . .	125,295	149,819	143,852
1,000 and over . . .	50,135	67,405	63,323
Total . . . . .	6,861,502	6,448,343	6,371,640

In 1925 there were 6,371,640 farms, of which 3,868,332 were operated by owners, 40,700 by managers, and 2,462,608 by tenants.

The farm population on January 1, 1927, was estimated at 27,892,000, a decrease of 649,000 over January 1, 1926, while the latter was a decrease of 441,000 over that of 1925.

The estimated gross value at farm of all crops and animal products was, in 1923 and 1924, 16,672,000,000 dollars; in 1925, 16,817,000,000 dollars; and in 1926 (preliminary estimate), 16,566,000,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1925			1926			1927 (Preliminary)		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn . . .	101,859	2,916,961	28.8	99,713	2,692,217	27.0	98,914	2,756,288	28.2
Wheat . . .	52,255	876,429	12.9	56,387	881,040	14.8	58,858	871,691	14.9
Oats . . .	44,872	1,487,550	33.2	44,177	1,246,848	28.2	42,227	1,195,006	28.3
Total . . .	198,486	5,080,940	—	200,227	4,770,105	—	199,994	4,852,985	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1926) are (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 150,084; North Dakota, 77,224; Nebraska, 40,085; Washington, 40,271; Oklahoma, 73,745; Illinois, 41,034; Missouri, 21,474; Ohio, 40,384; Montana, 44,665; Idaho, 24,633; South Dakota, 10,840; Minnesota, 27,860; Oregon, 19,586; Indiana, 34,048; Pennsylvania, 23,400; Colorado, 18,452. Other crops in 1926 and 1927 were:—

Crops	1926			1927 (Preliminary)		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye . . .	8,578	40,796	11.4	3,670	58,572	16.0
Barley . . .	7,970	184,905	23.2	9,492	265,577	28.0
Buckwheat . . .	707	12,922	18.8	—	—	—
Flaxseed . . .	2,907	19,335	6.7	2,907	26,533	9.1
Rice . . .	1,084	41,780	40.4	989	40,281	40.7
Potatoes . . .	3,122	354,928	113.5	3,505	402,149	114.7
Sweet Potatoes . . .	819	62,708	101.0	981	98,928	100.9

The area on which tame hay was grown in 1926 was 58,840,000 acres; the crop weighed 86,378,000 tons, and was valued at 1,216,694,000 dollars. The area on which wild hay was grown in 1926 was 13,506,000 acres; the crop weighed 9,984,000 tons, and was valued at 100,518,000 dollars.

In 1926 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Production	States	Area	Production
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels		1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels
South Carolina . . .	5	85	Texas . . . . .	166	3,142
Georgia . . . . .	3	60	Arkansas . . . . .	189	10,017
Mississippi . . . . .	1	18	California . . . . .	149	7,986
Louisiana . . . . .	495	16,038			
Missouri . . . . .	10	610	Total	1,018	41,006

The output of cane sugar in 1923-24 amounted to 824,046,042 pounds; in 1924-25, 176,965,428 pounds; 1925-26, 278,762,828 pounds; and the production estimated for 1926-27 is 94,381,743 pounds. All these figures are for Louisiana only. The beet sugar production in 1923-24 was

1,762,000,000 pounds; 1924-25, 2,180,000,000 pounds; 1925-26, 1,826,000,000 pounds; and the estimate for 1926-27 is 1,794,000,000 pounds.

Cotton acreage and production (excluding 'linters'), for the last six years were:—

Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)	Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)
1922	33,036 000	9,762,069	1925	46,053,000	16,103,679
1923	37,123,000	10,139,671	1926	47,087,000	17,977,000
1924	41,860,000	13,627,936	1927	40,168,000	12,789,000

The cotton production in 1926 was grown in the following States (in bales, 500 lbs. gross): Texas, 5,606,000; Mississippi, 1,884,000; Oklahoma, 1,760,000; Arkansas, 1,546,000; Alabama, 1,497,000; Georgia, 1,493,000; North Carolina, 1,204,000; South Carolina 997,000; Louisiana, 828,000; Tennessee, 450,000; Missouri, 218,000; California, 131,000; Arizona, 122,000; New Mexico, 75,000; Virginia, 51,000; Florida, 32,000; all other, 17,000.

In 1926 there were under tobacco 1,664,700 acres, which yielded 1,323,388,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco-growing States were North Carolina, 574,000 acres, yielding 393,190,000 lbs.; Kentucky, 426,000 acres, yielding 374,880,000 lbs.; Virginia, 188,000 acres, yielding 132,352,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 137,000 acres, yielding 106,997,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 81,000 acres, yielding 57,510,000 lbs.; Wisconsin, 29,000 acres, yielding 33,350,000 lbs.; Ohio, 44,000 acres, yielding 38,189,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 33,000 acres, yielding 43,560,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 22,000 acres, yielding 29,346,000 lbs.; Maryland, 32,000 acres, yielding 28,800,000 lbs.; Georgia, 52,000 acres, yielding 39,963,000 lbs.; Indiana, 17,000 acres, yielding 14,913,000 lbs.; Massachusetts, 6,000 acres, yielding 9,412,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1910 (April 15), 1920 (January 1), 1927 and 1928 (January 1):

Live Stock	1910 (Census)	1920 (Census)	1927 (Estimate)	1928 (Estimate)
Horses . .	19,833,113	19,767,161	15,279,000	14,541,000
Mules . .	4,209,769	5,432,391	5,734,000	5,566,000
Cattle of all kinds	61,803,866	66,652,559	57,521,000	55,693,000
Sheep . .	52,447,861	35,033,516	41,909,000	44,545,000
Swine . .	58,185,676	59,346,409	52,536,000	53,969,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1928, was:—Cows and heifers 2 years old and over, kept for milk, 1,699,526,000 dollars; all cattle and calves, 3,014,086,000 dollars; total value of all farm animals, 5,996,922,000 dollars.

In 1926, 120,786,487,000 pounds of milk, 2,072,766,000 pounds of butter, 427,416,000 pounds of cheese, 1,733,504,000 pounds of condensed milk were produced.

In 1901 the estimated production of wool was 302,502,328 pounds; in 1922, 263,713,000 pounds; in 1923, 268,196,000 pounds; in 1924, 279,375,000 pounds; in 1925, 292,362,000 pounds; and in 1926, 311,501,000 pounds.

The preliminary census reports for 1925 show that the value of canned vegetables was 277,346,574 dollars; of canned fruits, 101,910,889 dollars; of dried fruits, 71,978,714 dollars. The total value of canned fruit and vegetable products, in 1925, was 616,067,748 dollars.

## II. FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

The United States forests cover 469,500,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole country. The classification is as follows:—Virgin timber, 138,100,000 acres; second growth of saw timber size, 113,800,000 acres; second growth of cordwood size or smaller, 136,400,000 acres; non-producing and idle land, 81,200,000 acres. Forests publicly owned, i.e., by Federal, State, and other political divisions, represent 22 per cent. of the total forest land.

The net area of the 159 national forests—i.e., those owned by the Federal Government—on July 1, 1927, was 158,800,424 acres.

The receipts from the National Forests for the last three fiscal years were as follows:—

Fiscal Year	Timber	Grazing	Special Uses, &c.	All Sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1924	3,036,396	1,915,561	299,946	5,251,903
1925	2,940,436	1,725,274	334,367	5,000,077
1926	3,866,685	1,421,589	362,387	5,150,661

The principal forest regions of the United States are:—

Region	Forest Land Acreage	Predominant Type
New England. . . . .	25,708,000	Hardwoods, Pine, Spruce
Middle Atlantic . . . . .	28,678,000	Hardwoods and Southern Pine
Lake . . . . .	57,100,000	Pine and Mixed Hardwoods
Central . . . . .	60,182,000	Mixed Hardwoods
South Atlantic and East Gulf	99,000,000	Yellow Pine and Cypress
Lower Mississippi Valley . .	78,865,000	Gum, Cypress, Oak
Rocky Mountain . . . . .	60,842,000	Coniferous Forests, Pine, Spruce, Fir
Pacific . . . . .	59,100,000	Coniferous Forests
	469,475,000	

The remaining timber stand in the United States by species is estimated as follows (1926):—

Species	Board Feet	Species	Board Feet
Douglas Fir . . . . .	558,571,000,000	Western Red Cedar . . . . .	49,000,000,000
Western Yellow Pine . . . . .	183,453,000,000	Spruce . . . . .	13,355,000,000
and Jeffery Pine . . . . .	94,000,000,000	Lodgepole Pine . . . . .	4,566,000,000
Western Hemlock . . . . .	82,479,000,000	Others . . . . .	44,914,000,000
True Firs . . . . .	72,208,000,000		
Redwood . . . . .	88,485,000,000	Total . . . . .	1,141,081,000,000
Sugar Pine . . . . .			

The lumber cut in the United States in 1926 was estimated at 36,935,930,000 board feet. Of this, 2,699,367,000 feet were exported, and 33,330,892,000 feet was distributed by rail, water, or other means to various domestic consuming centres. The remainder was added to stocks during the

year. Imported sawed lumber in 1926 amounted to 1,940,410,000 board feet. The per capita consumption of lumber in the United States for that year is placed at 305 board feet, a decrease of 15 feet from the average for the three preceding years.

It is estimated that 1,080,000,000 cubic feet of timber is destroyed annually by fire in the forests of the United States, while 1,360,000,000 cubic feet is destroyed by insects, disease, and windfall.

### III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1924 and 1925 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.). The values are: For iron, at point of production; for nickel and platinum, the values at New York City; for copper, lead and zinc, the values are those of sales; for quicksilver, the value at San Francisco in 1924 and New York in 1925.

Metallic Products.	Quantity (1924)	Value (1924)	Quantity (1925)	Value (1925)
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron . . . . . long tons	31,064,129	665,078,972	36,814,702	739,816,333
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	65,407,186	43,822,814	66,165,424	45,911,864
Gold . . . . . " "	2,528,900	52,277,000	2,411,987	49,880,200
Copper . . . . . pounds	1,634,249,192	214,087,000	1,674,868,886	237,832,000
Refined Lead . . . short tons	566,407	90,625,000	654,921	113,956,000
Zinc . . . . . " "	515,831	67,058,000	555,631	84,456,000
Quicksilver . . . . . flasks <sup>1</sup>	10,085	692,739	9,174	762,616
Aluminum . . . . . pounds	—	87,607,000	—	36,480,000
Tin (metallic equivalent) short tons	7	7,028	14	15,980
Platinum & allied metals troy oz.	66,007	7,611,819	49,643	5,661,809
Antimonial lead . . . short tons	20,787	3,376,713	19,667	3,785,547
Nickel . . . . . " "	191	114,903	272	169,664
Total value (metallic)	—	1,282,330,000	—	1,380,280,000

<sup>1</sup> Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1924)	Value (1924)	Quantity (1925)	Value (1925)
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal . . . short tons	483,686,538	1,062,626,000	520,052,741	1,060,402,000
Pennsylvania anthracite . long tons	78,506,127	477,230,852	55,193,883	327,664,512
Stone . . . . . short tons	103,184,120	161,870,118	115,851,370	174,216,792
Petroleum . . . . . barrels <sup>1</sup>	713,940,000	1,022,688,000	763,743,000	1,234,960,000
Natural Gas . . . . . 1000 cubic feet	1,141,521,000	253,856,000	1,183,571,000	265,271,000
Cement . . . . . barrels <sup>2</sup>	147,466,010	266,058,267	159,046,987	281,075,661
Salt . . . . . short tons	6,803,115	25,747,048	7,807,500	26,162,361
Phosphate rock . . . long tons	2,867,769	10,252,083	3,481,819	11,545,678
Coke . . . . . short tons	44,269,605	244,041,561	51,246,943	262,559,137
Lime . . . . . " "	4,072,000	89,596,423	4,580,823	42,809,141
Borates . . . . . " "	116,110	3,133,910	113,700	3,045,660
Arsenious oxide . . . " "	14,453	2,655,015	12,317	1,199,247
Total value (non-metallic)	—	4,007,730,000	—	4,291,100,000

<sup>1</sup> Of 42 gallons.

<sup>2</sup> Of 376 lbs. net.

<sup>3</sup> Not included in total value.

The approximate total value of the mineral products in 1924 was 5,305,800,000 dollars; in 1925, 5,677,630,000 dollars.

The total production of coal from 1807, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1925 was 16,815,968,028 short tons.

The precious metals in 1925 were mined mainly in California, Colorado, Alaska, South Dakota, and Arizona for gold, and Utah, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1925 was as follows:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs. troy	Dollars	Ozs. troy	Dollars
1792-1847 . . .	1,186,977	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-1872 . . .	58,279,781	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-1925 . . .	150,754,665	3,116,375,500	2,754,704,165	2,186,842,042
Total . . .	310,221,423	4,345,662,500	2,873,581,865	2,344,996,442

Production of gold in the United States in 1927 was 2,178,197 ounces, valued at 45,027,300 dollars; of silver, 58,646,622 ounces, valued at 33,252,653 dollars on the basis of 56·7 cents per ounce, the average New York price of bar silver.

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States, including sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agates, amethyst, ruby, topaz, &c.

#### IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1900 to 1925. The censuses of 1921, 1923 and 1925 cover establishments with products valued at 5,000 dollars or more, whereas at prior censuses the corresponding limit was 500 dollars. The omission of data for establishments having products valued at 500 dollars or more, but less than 5,000 dollars, affects very slightly the totals except for number of establishments, as establishments of this class in 1921 (53,999) while representing 21·6 per cent. of the total number of establishments, only reported six-tenths of one per cent. of the total number of wage earners and three-tenths of one per cent. of the total value of products.

In the statistics shown below, data for establishments engaged in automobile repairing for 1914 to 1919 and for coffee roasting and spice grinding for 1914 to 1923 have been omitted, as no data have been collected for these industries at subsequent dates.

Year	Number of Establishments	Wage earners (average number)	Wages	Cost of materials	Value of product	Primary horse-power
			Expressed in thousands of dollars			
1899	207,514	4,712,768	2,008,361	6,575,851	11,406,927	10,097,893 <sup>1</sup>
1904	216,180	5,468,383	2,610,445	8,500,208	14,793,908	13,487,707
1909	268,491	6,015,046	3,427,038	12,142,791	20,672,052	18,675,376
1914	271,822	7,015,136	4,063,210	14,242,415	24,065,766	22,264,343
1919	273,804	9,030,771	10,452,586	37,044,832	61,888,685	29,297,968
1921	195,555	6,937,688	8,192,952	25,154,807	48,427,224	—
1923	195,580	8,768,491	10,999,282	34,480,855	60,258,470	33,056,870
1925	187,890	8,834,261	10,729,969	35,985,648	62,713,714	35,772,628

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small amount of power used in hand and neighbourhood industries.

For comparison of broad types of manufacturing, the industries covered by the census of manufactures have been divided into 16 general groups. The following table presents statistics for these groups:—

Group	Summary for 16 General Groups of Industries					
	Census year	Number of establishments	Wage-earners, average number	Wages	Cost of materials	Value of Products
				Expressed in thousands of dollars		
				Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars
All industries <sup>1</sup>	1925	187,890	8,884,261	10,729,969	35,935,648	62,718,714
	1923	195,580	8,768,491	10,999,282	34,480,855	60,258,470
1. Food and kindred products . .	1925	48,113	664,760	793,681	7,748,678	10,418,536
	1923	51,118	672,472	785,545	6,766,008	9,226,523
2. Textiles and their products . .	1925	24,438	1,627,141	1,654,013	5,348,050	9,122,858
	1923	26,767	1,715,861	1,743,851	3,394,648	9,402,634
3. Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery . .	1925	6,068	851,270	1,284,339	3,734,350	6,461,668
	1923	6,353	892,660	1,324,588	4,152,918	6,828,841
4. Lumber and allied products . .	1925	21,922	921,145	978,375	1,724,983	3,688,552
	1923	21,674	931,748	962,542	1,666,188	3,633,034
5. Leather and its finished products . .	1925	4,264	315,288	356,246	1,015,123	1,767,581
	1923	4,868	344,545	338,680	1,083,345	1,880,085
6. Rubber products	1925	498	141,121	190,563	718,840	1,255,414
	1923	529	137,868	182,084	501,163	958,513
7. Paper, printing and related industries . .	1925	26,553	536,766	805,516	1,614,235	4,143,685
	1923	25,709	527,019	743,050	1,544,418	3,772,288
8. Chemicals and allied products	1925	8,871	381,075	506,336	4,184,911	6,438,027
	1923	8,832	384,493	501,205	3,680,407	5,706,866
9. Stone, clay and glass products . .	1925	8,478	353,036	467,012	603,427	1,640,652
	1923	8,317	351,692	458,567	573,478	1,568,121
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel . .	1925	9,924	275,292	380,731	1,946,777	2,833,770
	1923	7,483	296,911	394,024	1,767,072	2,634,031
11. Tobacco manuf. .	1925	2,623	132,132	111,558	425,769	1,091,001
	1923	3,672	146,337	120,462	515,865	1,044,192
12. Machinery (not including transportation equipment) . .	1925	11,807	858,843	1,225,359	1,985,367	5,020,281
	1923	12,147	907,707	1,253,743	1,891,524	4,727,818
13. Musical instruments and phonographs . .	1925	461	46,980	62,502	98,761	231,687
	1923	585	58,329	75,396	123,600	282,581
14. Transportation equipment, air, land and water	1925	2,778	559,578	908,488	3,389,101	5,451,753
	1923	3,873	606,328	963,939	3,394,505	5,338,480
15. Railroad repair shops . .	1925	2,363	457,755	668,192	563,646	1,332,679
	1923	2,348	523,430	772,968	631,859	1,520,093
16. Miscellaneous industries . .	1925	11,234	262,079	336,958	833,630	1,815,570
	1923	11,310	271,591	338,678	794,367	1,684,415

<sup>1</sup> Group totals for 1923 now differ in some instances from figures previously furnished, due to the fact that a few industries have been reclassified and included in different groups.



The following table shows the relative importance of industries with products valued at 1,000,000,000 dollars or over in 1925:—

Industry	Number of establishments	Wage earners, average number	Wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
			Expressed in thousands of dollars		
Motor vehicles (not including motor cycles)	297	197,728	341,210	2,108,192	3,198,123
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	1,209	120,422	159,355	2,625,192	3,050,286
Iron and steel, steel works, and rolling mills	478	370,726	614,985	1,811,961	2,946,068
Petroleum refining	359	65,324	104,645	1,889,678	2,376,657
Printing and publishing	21,056	251,272	438,833	610,059	2,269,638
Foundry and machine shop products <sup>1</sup>	8,154	397,838	590,801	8-3,708	2,232,986
Cotton goods	1,866	445,184	353,883	1,077,158	1,714,368
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	1,739	239,921	323,834	638,692	1,540,002
Motor vehicle bodies and parts	1,358	228,382	372,721	862,721	1,523,230
Lumber and timber products <sup>2</sup>	9,207	473,998	456,715	579,475	1,421,162
Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products	4,413	31,988	89,700	1,125,379	1,298,015
Clothing, women's <sup>3</sup>	6,127	126,466	175,045	724,299	1,293,705
Bread and other bakery products	17,684	160,411	219,606	668,016	1,268,194
Car and general construction and repairs, steam-railroad repair shops	1,842	425,234	619,324	533,908	1,248,367
Clothing, men's <sup>4</sup>	4,000	174,332	203,847	557,471	1,087,238

<sup>1</sup> Includes only establishments manufacturing a variety of products not assignable to any one industry; does not include establishments specializing in specific classes of products such as locomotives, stoves and furnaces, cast-iron pipe, engines and power pumps, machine tools, and textile machinery.

<sup>2</sup> Embraces logging camps, cooperage-stock mills, veneer mills, merchant saw mills and planing mills operated in conjunction with saw mills.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include millinery, gloves, footwear, knit underwear, and corsets.

<sup>4</sup> Covers all outer clothing; does not include hats, gloves, footwear, and underwear.

In certain textile industries the average number of active spindles and looms in the years 1923 to 1926, was as follows: <sup>1</sup>

Year	Spindles in operation			Looms in operation	
	Cotton	Woollen	Worsted	Woollen and Worsted	Carpet and Rugs
1923	34,681,000	1,905,637	2,210,034	63,919	7,853
1924	31,186,000	1,832,715	1,807,810	55,568	7,087
1925	32,642,000	1,812,925	1,805,532	54,158	7,246
1926	32,348,000	1,668,008	1,813,345	49,129	6,562

<sup>1</sup> These figures show the average number of active spindles and looms, based on monthly returns from about 97 per cent. of the manufacturers.

The value of the output of certain textile industries in 1923 and 1925 was:—

Nature of products	1923	1925
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs, wool, except rag	199,481,000	188,903,000
Cotton manufactures	2,010,141,000	1,819,886,000
Knitted goods	848,177,000	809,960,000
Silk goods	761,822,000	808,979,000
Woollen and worsted goods	1,062,559,000	957,790,000

The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that the total manufacturing production in the United States increased about 65 per cent. in volume from 1914 to 1925, or at a rate of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as fast as the population which increased less than 18 per cent. The production of the manufacturing industries per wage earner employed in 1925 was 35 per cent. greater than in 1914. The amount of installed power back of every factory worker increased 32 per cent. between 1914 and 1925.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute:—

Year	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron production, including ferro-alloys	Steel ingots and castings production	Production of finished rolled iron and steel		
				Total	Rails	Plates and sheets
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	293	2,023,733	389,799	—	707,600	—
1905	313	22,092,380	20,023,947	16,840,015	3,375,929	3,532,230
1921	125	16,688,126	19,783,797	14,774,006	2,173,818	4,260,574
1922	263	27,219,904	35,602,924	20,452,004	2,171,776	7,944,397
1923	239	40,861,140	44,943,696	33,277,076	2,904,516	9,497,717
1924	235	31,405,790	37,931,939	28,086,435	2,433,332	8,037,833
1925	238	36,700,566	45,393,524	33,386,960	2,785,257	9,807,659
1926	210	39,372,729	48,293,703	35,495,892	3,217,649	10,529,056
Production of finished rolled iron and steel—continued.						
	Nail and spike plate	Wire rods	Structural shapes	Merchant bars	Skelp, flue and pipe iron or steel	All other
1905	64,542	1,808,688	1,660,519	3,593,601	1,435,995	1,368,511
1921	14,573	1,664,330	1,272,624	1,792,982	1,930,575	1,759,530
1922	21,969	2,654,741	2,718,768	4,554,474	2,872,215	3,489,664
1923	22,333	3,076,892	3,405,197	6,233,663	3,734,336	4,402,922
1924	22,175	2,522,545	3,233,708	4,937,043	3,170,543	3,629,206
1925	22,038	2,644,656	3,604,130	6,478,902	3,229,768	4,614,550
1926	17,337	2,722,032	3,911,663	6,289,665	3,764,550	5,043,940

The production of pig-iron (not including ferro-alloys) of various grades for 4 years was as follows:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge . . .	6,576,041	5,678,764	5,424,897	5,723,245
Bessemer . . . . .	11,677,509	8,172,297	9,419,461	10,042,324
Basic . . . . .	19,795,590	15,999,012	19,667,330	21,168,407
Malleable . . . . .	1,571,064	973,158	1,553,636	1,681,897
All other . . . . .	101,211	51,544	51,437	82,544
Total . . . . .	39,721,415	30,874,765	36,116,311	38,693,417

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 461,134 gross tons (census); in 1920, 1,445,545 gross tons; in 1921, 794,274 gross tons; in 1922, 1,287,895 gross tons; in 1923, 1,506,862 gross tons; in 1924, 1,418,654 gross tons; in 1925, 1,657,795 gross tons; and in 1926, 1,782,306 gross tons.

In 1925 there were 310 blast furnaces in active plants with a daily capacity of 136,086 tons; and in 1923, 363 (in active establishments), with

a daily capacity of 141,555 tons. In 1923 the output of pig-iron was 40,162,855 gross tons, value 984,983,493 dollars; and in 1925, 36,495,562 tons, value 744,733,899 dollars. Active Bessemer, or modified Bessemer steel plants in 1925 had 102 converters; and in 1923, 105; with total daily capacity of 55,239 gross tons of ingots or direct steel castings, double turn, in 1925; and 57,723 tons in 1923. Active open-hearth steel plants in 1925 had 1,141 basic and acid furnaces; and in 1923, 1,135; daily capacity of steel, in 1925, 144,699 gross tons; and in 1923, 131,658 tons. The crucible steel furnaces in active steel plants in 1925 were 70 of 390 gross tons daily capacity, on double turn; and in 1923, 100 of 649 tons; and the electric steel furnaces numbered 178 of 4,383 tons in 1925, and 156 of 3,217 tons in 1923.

The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1923 was 3,154,325,000 dollars; and in 1925, 2,946,068,000 dollars. The values of the principal products, excluding the values of amounts consumed in the same works, were as follows:—

Products	1923	1925
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails . . . . .	113,644,000	114,334,000
Iron and steel bars . . . . .	378,383,000	350,784,000
Structural shapes, steel . . . . .	161,749,000	154,814,000
Iron and steel skeip hoops, &c. . . . .	171,813,000	140,479,000
Iron and steel plates and sheets (not armour) . . . . .	469,544,000	415,106,000
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c., and sheet and tinplate bars . . . . .	449,396,000	402,643,000
Direct steel castings . . . . .	162,611,000	144,415,000
Steel manufactured for consumption or sale : . . . . .	Tons	Tons
Bessemer . . . . .	7,937,386	6,701,873
Acid open-hearth . . . . .	1,113,138	853,915
Basic open-hearth . . . . .	35,011,015	37,055,831
Crucible . . . . .	39,417	19,443
Electric or electrically refined . . . . .	420,468	488,051

The output of tin plates in 1921 was of the value of 90,530,976 dollars; in 1923, 154,636,231 dollars, and in 1925, 179,382,000 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1921 was of the value of 5,650,473 dollars, in 1923, 7,839,845 dollars, and in 1925, 9,229,000 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton:—

Year ending July 31	Production (including linters)	Consumption of cotton and linters	Domestic Exports	Net Imports
	Bales <sup>1</sup>	Bales <sup>1</sup>	Bales <sup>1</sup>	Bales <sup>1</sup>
1923	10,369,848	7,350,000	5,049,225	449,735
1924	10,808,271	6,225,000	5,935,535	272,179
1925	14,487,560	6,877,617	8,484,978	303,443
1926	17,218,556	7,807,336	8,376,560	314,200
1927	19,137,225	8,177,505	11,580,502	332,149

<sup>1</sup> 500-pound bales, gross weight.

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States during years ended June 30, were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875; 71,973,497 dollars in 1915; 364,043,512 dollars in 1920; 240,359,362 dollars in 1921; 122,935,340 dollars in 1922; 145,347,303 dollars in 1923; 126,961,654 dollars in 1924; 148,176,237 dollars in 1925; 138,612,000 dollars in 1926, and 123,830,000 dollars in 1927.

The following table gives various statistics for the fishing industry in the United States:—

Sections	No. of Persons engaged	No. of Vessels employed	No of Boats employed	Capital Invested	Products	
					Pounds	Value
New England States (1924)	24,513	777	10,022	Dollars 28,561,824	406,822,165	Dollars 18,818,132
Middle Atlantic States (1921-1925) <sup>1</sup>	53,574	1,823	22,255	89,821,842	666,187,511	25,615,453
South Atlantic States (1923)	16,298	280	6,018	8,505,223	228,747,980	5,087,840
Gulf States (1923)	17,798	492	6,809	10,535,005	160,324,042	8,096,650
Pacific Coast States (1925) <sup>2</sup>	22,270	673	6,443	28,651,490	610,993,424	24,580,524
Mississippi River Division (1922)	19,122	13	15,538	7,345,034	105,733,734	4,508,521
Great Lakes (1922)	8,039	606	3,661	12,046,458	108,732,443	6,689,611
Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake (1922)	123	1	95	139,955	1,677,999	110,022
Alaska (1926)	28,052	978	6,681	74,557,522	728,185,986	15,179,814
Total, various years } (1921-1926)	189,784	5,645	77,520	210,164,789	3,017,855,234	108,681,067

<sup>1</sup> Includes four States for 1921 (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware), and two States for 1925 (Maryland and Virginia).

<sup>2</sup> Statistics for persons engaged and capital invested are for 1922, other items are for 1925.

The canned fishery products of the United States (including Alaska) in 1926, exclusive of by-products, were valued at 86,193,240 dollars, of which salmon represented 56,219,306 dollars and sardines 14,534,792 dollars. The value of fishery by-products prepared was 12,133,110 dollars.

### Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30:—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1922	2,608,079,008	3,771,156,489	1925	3,824,128,375	4,864,581,164
1923	3,780,958,965	3,956,723,373	1926	4,464,872,000	4,753,881,000
1924	3,554,036,954	4,311,656,491	1927	4,252,967,000	4,968,485,000

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The 'most favoured nation' treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by that of 1827.

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30:—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1922	464,318,273	70,684,298	538,994,571	27,345,282	62,694,677	90,039,959
1923	284,089,550	64,947,025	349,036,575	49,021,975	55,906,956	104,928,931
1924	417,025,638	79,939,945	496,965,583	10,206,941	98,785,586	108,992,527
1925	184,145,186	71,607,902	205,753,088	248,729,594	108,828,727	357,558,321
1926	210,726,485	68,400,666	280,127,151	113,438,409	97,981,732	211,420,141
1927	251,756,000	59,605,000	311,361,000	108,844,000	80,881,000	189,725,000

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows in million dollars for 2 years (January to December) :—

Merchandise	Imports				Exports			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing . . .	1,793	40.5	1,601	38.3	1,261	26.8	1,198	25.1
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals .	540	12.2	504	12.1	335	7.1	421	8.8
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured . . .	418	9.4	451	10.8	503	10.7	463	9.7
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing . .	804	18.1	750	17.8	656	13.9	700	14.7
Manufactures ready for consumption . . .	876	19.8	878	21.0	1,957	41.5	1,981	41.6
Total . . .	4,431	100.0	4,184	100.0	4,712	100.0	4,758	100.0

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1927 :—

1926-27	1,000 Dollars	1926-27	1,000 Dollars
Aluminium and manufactures	11,421	Leather . . . . .	49,760
Animal oils and fats, edible	114,839	Leather manufactures . . .	18,693
Automobiles, parts and accessories . . . . .	359,585	Machinery . . . . .	408,043
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter . .	22,690	Electrical and apparatus . .	85,008
Brass and bronze . . . .	16,880	Agricultural & implements	79,718
Chemicals (coal-tar, industrial, medicinal) . . .	73,022	Industrial . . . . .	192,296
Coal and coke . . . . .	207,886	Meats . . . . .	79,114
Copper and manufactures .	147,092	Musical instruments . . . .	17,335
Cotton, unmanufactured .	866,924	Naval stores, gums, and resins	38,282
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc. . . . .	123,880	Oilcake and oilcake meal . .	28,554
Dairy products . . . . .	18,266	Paper and manufactures . .	27,249
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials . . . . .	20,229	Petroleum and products . .	536,741
Fish . . . . .	22,612	Crude oil . . . . .	27,240
Fruits and nuts . . . . .	129,718	Refined oils . . . . .	480,264
Furs and manufactures . .	23,566	Photographic goods . . . .	18,835
Grains and preparations . .	404,102	Pigments, paints, and varnishes . . . . .	19,848
Wheat and wheat-flour . .	318,131	Rubber and manufactures . .	68,484
Hides and skins (except furs)	11,754	Automobile casings . . . .	29,230
Iron and steel mill products	178,139	Silk manufactures . . . . .	15,568
Iron and steel advanced manufactures . . . . .	76,062	Sulphur or brimstone . . . .	13,242
Lead and manufactures . .	12,882	Tobacco, unmanufactured . .	134,074
		Tobacco manufactures . . . .	19,086
		Vegetables and preparations .	21,439
		Wood and manufactures . . .	151,793
		Saw-mill products . . . . .	100,991
		Zinc and manufactures . . . .	11,328

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1927 :—

1926-27	1,000 dollar	1926-27	1,000 dollars
Aluminium, metal, scrap and alloy . . . . .	15,740	Lead and manufactures	21,404
Art works . . . . .	56,377	Leather . . . . .	30,580
Artificial silk mfs. . . . .	15,609	Leather manufactures . . . . .	19,707
Chemicals (coal tar, industrial, medicinal) . . . . .	56,197	Machinery . . . . .	25,672
Clay and clay products . . . . .	25,621	Manila or abaca . . . . .	15,468
Cocoa, or cacao beans . . . . .	50,831	Meats . . . . .	15,688
Coffee . . . . .	298,365	Oil seeds . . . . .	70,799
Copper and manufactures . . . . .	96,859	Paper base stocks . . . . .	118,584
Cotton, unmanufactured . . . . .	37,206	Paper and manufactures . . . . .	143,955
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc. . . . .	64,318	Standard newsprint . . . . .	127,185
Dairy products . . . . .	38,852	Petroleum and products . . . . .	118,488
Diamonds . . . . .	57,475	Crude oil . . . . .	75,588
Ferrous alloys . . . . .	16,317	Refined oils . . . . .	42,075
Fertilizers and materials . . . . .	53,273	Rubber, crude, and milk of . . . . .	368,542
Fish . . . . .	34,759	Silk, unmanufactured . . . . .	421,393
Flax, hemp, ramie, and manufactures . . . . .	51,561	Silk manufactures . . . . .	41,941
Fruits and nuts . . . . .	37,220	Misal and henequen . . . . .	19,384
Furs and manufactures . . . . .	138,436	Spices . . . . .	18,905
Glass and glass products . . . . .	18,891	Sugar, cane . . . . .	254,765
Grains and preparations . . . . .	23,943	Tea . . . . .	30,959
Gums, resins, and balsams . . . . .	31,878	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs . . . . .	104,446
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) . . . . .	95,056	Tobacco manufactures . . . . .	85,577
Iron and steel . . . . .	38,127	Unmanufactured . . . . .	76,669
Jute manufactures . . . . .	85,303	Vegetable oils, expressed . . . . .	60,070
Burlaps . . . . .	68,480	Vegetable oils and fats, edible . . . . .	18,241
		Vegetables and preparations . . . . .	38,706
		Wood and manufactures . . . . .	98,661
		Saw-mill products . . . . .	70,589
		Wool, unmanufactured . . . . .	88,667
		Wool manufactures . . . . .	73,981

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted (year ending June 30) in 1921-22 to \$57,544,712 dollars, in 1922-23 to \$62,189,039 dollars, in 1923-24 to \$545,638,000 dollars, in 1924-25 to \$547,561,000 dollars, in 1925-26 to \$579,430,000 dollars, and in 1926-27 to \$605,500,000 dollars.

Imports and exports by principal countries for years ending June 30 :—

Country	Exports		Imports	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Grand divisions :				
North America . . . . .	1,167,185	1,213,736	972,819	1,004,556
South America . . . . .	420,176	452,404	554,929	531,044
Europe . . . . .	2,333,620	2,396,560	1,275,070	1,267,623
Asia . . . . .	537,259	583,967	1,491,976	1,304,555
Oceania . . . . .	201,210	215,981	70,681	59,037
Africa . . . . .	98,932	105,837	99,446	86,154
Total . . . . .	4,753,881	4,968,485	4,464,772	4,252,907
Principal countries :				
Canada . . . . .	699,265	788,267	469,875	476,022
Central America . . . . .	74,821	74,025	50,818	37,406
Cuba . . . . .	182,686	157,677	227,406	267,305
Mexico . . . . .	140,120	122,068	168,669	154,393
Argentina . . . . .	147,268	150,122	85,958	83,480
Brazil . . . . .	88,444	101,072	244,874	213,502
Chile . . . . .	46,406	41,670	84,174	62,854
Colombia . . . . .	47,120	49,510	63,795	107,661
Peru . . . . .	26,492	27,510	22,823	18,985
Venezuela . . . . .	31,404	44,068	22,159	25,890

Country	Exports		Imports	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
<b>Principal countries (cont.):</b>	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Belgium . . . . .	108,409	107,456	72,257	72,923
Denmark . . . . .	55,800	52,869	4,102	5,166
France . . . . .	276,274	233,858	152,035	160,525
Germany . . . . .	373,024	442,989	192,626	192,941
Italy . . . . .	165,053	141,546	95,529	108,277
Netherlands . . . . .	121,242	148,220	103,245	95,248
Norway . . . . .	23,161	25,519	23,976	23,858
Ru-sia in Europe . . . . .	53,624	59,236	16,202	9,140
Spain . . . . .	73,161	71,338	39,494	38,956
Sweden . . . . .	40,212	43,931	39,289	46,881
Switzerland . . . . .	8,768	8,754	41,257	44,831
United Kingdom . . . . .	970,774	973,483	412,001	353,055
British India . . . . .	46,148	64,544	158,367	132,761
British Malaya . . . . .	13,623	13,476	430,857	298,532
Ceylon . . . . .	2,884	2,574	63,356	45,865
China . . . . .	103,485	101,998	149,963	161,514
Dutch East Indies . . . . .	23,286	31,121	125,455	98,024
Japan . . . . .	254,101	267,401	408,962	418,109
Philippine Islands . . . . .	64,247	66,821	109,018	110,585
Australia . . . . .	156,801	177,095	50,086	40,959
New Zealand . . . . .	41,809	36,587	16,976	14,630
British South Africa . . . . .	48,400	51,978	15,994	12,785
Egypt . . . . .	7,613	11,772	41,241	25,749

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns:—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1922	37,261,900	22,489,838	4,576,781	3,662,967	14,746,100	5,620,560
1923	31,461,744	16,846,669	3,838,716	2,755,057	5,829,900	2,224,524
1924	30,320,517	18,165,714	3,607,992	2,830,891	2,045,360	984,668
1925	26,509,086	18,774,918	2,760,490	2,603,118	152,397	75,870
1926	31,182,926	20,435,707	2,732,751	2,340,858	1,039,310	433,508

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain:—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Quantity <sup>1</sup> .	9,146,237	6,703,047	9,552,777	12,359,243	10,796,997
Value . . £.	50,868,313	48,122,309	67,458,803	71,912,576	45,439,807

\* Centals of 100 lbs.

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 2 years:—

—	1925	1926	—	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Fish . . . . .	1,592,261	1,181,245	Machinery . . . . .	6,642,219	7,204,854
Bacon . . . . .	7,469,571	6,334,062	Copper (plates, etc.) . . . . .	6,691,416	5,349,760
Hams . . . . .	7,323,280	6,211,585	Petrol . . . . .	10,433,282	10,734,561
Sugar (refined) . . . . .	3,024,977	194,549	Lubricating oil . . . . .	4,234,652	4,086,036
Lard . . . . .	7,536,626	7,155,191	Tobacco . . . . .	13,430,587	13,683,744
Leather (manf. of) . . . . .	3,748,764	3,030,564	Cinematograph films . . . . .	931,185	894,259

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States:—

Year	Iron and Steel	Cotton Piece Goods	Linen Piece Goods	Woollen Piece Goods
	£	£	£	£
1922	3,690,087	6,038,499	3,974,299	3,121,825
1923	3,699,400	8,578,686	3,685,864	3,864,552
1924	2,092,900	7,768,988	4,618,800	3,715,920
1925	2,066,287	4,704,570	2,898,088	3,637,449
1926	1,223,565	3,186,041	2,164,677	3,588,175

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	210,728	241,189	245,277	228,890	200,353
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	59,700	53,841	52,074	40,115	45,481

### Shipping and Navigation.

About 34 per cent. of the total cargo tonnage of waterborne foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American bottoms in 1926. The shipping registered under the United States was classed as follows on June 30, 1927:—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 2,137 of 988,742 tons; steam vessels, 6,881 of 13,873,720 tons; gas vessels, 11,503 of 633,129 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 25,778 vessels of 16,887,501 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1927, 7,317,059 tons, showing a decrease of 404,800 tons as compared with 1926; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1927 was 9,470,442 tons, or 118,846 tons less than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1927):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Barges <sup>1</sup>		Total	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts . . .	1,920	862,708	4,086	8,581,022	5,964	366,455	3,040	1,054,617	15,010	10,664,802
Pacific Coast . .	159	222,775	1,036	2,640,795	3,464	193,235	1,519	192,447	6,178	3,248,252
Northern Lakes	58	103,259	1,224	2,544,894	875	45,750	403	111,447	2,560	2,805,350
Western Rivers	—	—	585	107,009	1,200	27,689	295	33,399	2,030	168,097
Total, 1927 .	2,137	988,742	6,881	13,873,720	11,503	633,129	5,257	1,391,910	25,778	16,887,501

<sup>1</sup> Includes 301 canal boats of 37,127 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1927, there were built and documented:—Sailing vessels, 8 of 326 gross tons; steam vessels, 73 of 118,656 gross tons; gas vessels, 538 of 62,848 gross tons; canal boats, 10 of 2,147 gross tons; and barges, 238 of 61,167 gross tons; total, 917 of 245,144 gross tons.



The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was :—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927
Entered :—	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American . . . .	29,006,399	28,685,383	26,928,027	28,404,876
Foreign . . . .	38,648,979	40,204,415	42,667,208	50,333,854
Total . . . .	67,655,378	68,889,798	69,595,230	78,738,730
Cleared :—				
American . . . .	29,300,131	29,047,876	26,845,411	29,367,261
Foreign . . . .	38,576,031	40,980,321	43,255,218	50,921,328
Total . . . .	67,885,162	69,978,197	70,100,629	80,788,589

Net tonnage (in thousands) of vessels entered and cleared in foreign trade by customs districts, year ended December 31, 1926 :—

Customs Districts	Entered	Cleared	Customs Districts	Entered	Cleared
Maine and New Hampshire . .	Tons 699	Tons 676	Mobile . . . .	Tons 614	Tons 894
Massachusetts . .	3,783	2,511	New Orleans . .	5,425	4,843
Rhode Island . .	289	255	Sabine . . . .	887	1,094
Connecticut . . .	37	13	Galveston . . .	2,373	3,410
New York . . . .	20,575	20,427	Washington . .	5,586	6,031
Philadelphia . .	3,134	2,354	Oregon . . . .	899	920
Maryland . . . .	4,132	3,767	San Francisco .	1,759	2,125
Virginia . . . .	4,355	6,900	Los Angeles . .	3,623	3,464
North Carolina .	95	77	Alaska . . . .	320	241
South Carolina .	551	524	Hawaii . . . .	813	1,214
Georgia . . . .	333	640			
Porto Rico . . .	927	977	Total . . . .	76,934	79,041
Florida . . . .	2,630	2,225			

According to nationality the net tonnage (in thousands) of vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in the calendar year 1926 were as follows —

Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared	Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared
American . . . .	Tons 26,891	Tons 28,532	Japanese . . . .	Tons 2,285	Tons 2,531
Belgian . . . .	433	464	Mexican . . . .	64	63
Brazilian . . . .	189	155	Nicaraguan . . .	36	87
British . . . .	30,209	30,170	Norwegian . . .	3,672	3,979
Chilean . . . .	51	52	Panamanian . . .	201	210
Danish . . . .	1,155	1,175	Portuguese . . .	52	54
Danzig . . . .	232	232	Spanish . . . .	380	381
Dutch . . . .	1,754	1,748	Swedish . . . .	883	907
French . . . .	1,744	1,753	Yugoslavian . .	142	124
German . . . .	1,809	1,885	All Other . . . .	125	126
Greek . . . .	375	391			
Honduran . . . .	727	727	Total Foreign	50,043	50,509
Italian . . . .	2,759	2,796	Grand Total . .	76,934	79,041

### Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1927, the road mileage in State Highway Systems was 287,928, of which 163,059 miles were surfaced roads, and 28,456 graded and drained. There were also, on January 1, 1926, 3,006,082 miles of rural road, of which 521,260 miles were surfaced.

Railway history in the United States commenced in the year 1828. According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 167,191 miles in 1890. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's corresponding mileage, it was (year ended on June 30) in 1900, 198,964; in 1910, 249,992; in 1916 (year ended December 31), 266,381; in 1920, 263,821; in 1921, 262,544; in 1922, 261,984; in 1923, 262,482; in 1924, 262,158; in 1925, 261,871; and in 1926, 261,562. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

Loading of revenue freight cars for 52 weeks ending December 25, 1926, reached peak of 53,309,644 cars, which was an increase of 2,085,492 cars over the best previous record, that of 1925, and an increase of 4,775,221 cars over that of 1924.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 5 years:—

Calendar Year	Mileage owned, Dec. 31	Miles of line owned		Railways having annual operating revenues above 1,000,000 dollar	
		per 100 square miles of land area	per 10,000 of the population	Number of passengers	Weight of revenue freight in tons
1922	250,413	8.42	22.60	967,409,205	1,840,954,570
1923	250,222	8.41	22.20	986,913,075	2,333,600,764
1924	250,156	8.41	21.84	932,678,000	2,171,719,000
1925	249,398	8.39	21.45	888,207,000	2,304,275,000
1926	249,138	8.38	21.13	860,348,000	2,452,786,000

The total capital (stock and funded debt) outstanding on December 31, 1926, was 21,748,806,000 dollars; the total amount of dividends declared, 473,683,000 dollars; interest accrued on funded debt, 581,709,000 dollars. Equipment in service on Dec. 31, 1926, was as follows: locomotives, including electric, 67,282; freight cars, 2,435,269; passenger train cars, 56,853.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (December 31, 1926) 249,916 miles of pole line and cable, 1,668,293 miles of wire, and 24,688 offices. The receipts of all companies in 1926 were 136,406,026 dollars; expenses 121,098,832 dollars; net income 15,307,194 dollars.

A very large proportion of the telephone business also is controlled by one company. The statistics of this corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its associated operating companies which together form the 'Bell Telephone System,' are shown in the following table for January 1 of each year:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Number of central offices . . .	5,974	6,017	5,998	6,115
Total miles of wire . . .	39,893,619	45,473,540	50,861,000	56,822,895
Total miles of exchange service wire . . .	34,813,021	39,840,340	44,564,000	49,279,379
Number of telephone stations owned <sup>1</sup> . . .	11,242,318	12,085,224	12,816,000	13,726,056
Total employees . . .	279,659	293,095	360,628	308,911
Number of exchange messages (daily average) <sup>2</sup> . . .	43,981,000	46,702,307	49,980,000	55,195,677
Capital of Companies . . . dollars	1,093,573,000	1,144,619,000	1,312,881,000	1,347,823,005
Gross Revenue <sup>2</sup> . . .	677,903,000	761,219,000	844,546,000	894,699,173
Net Income <sup>2</sup> . . .	107,246,000	130,808,000	155,061,000	166,059,152

<sup>1</sup> Bell-connecting stations (owned by other companies) numbered 4,753,000 on Jan. 1, 1927, and 4,689,480 on Jan. 1, 1928.

<sup>2</sup> Preceding year.

Particulars of certain items of postal business for the year ended June 30 are shown as follows:—

	1925	1926	1927
Transactions in stamped paper:			
Ordinary postage stamps issued (millions)	17,887	16,333	15,999
Stamped envelopes and wrappers issued (millions)	2,997	3,002	3,945
Postal cards issued (millions)	1,497	1,668	1,834
Total pieces of mail carried (millions)	24,385	25,385	26,687
Second class matter carried:			
Free in country (1,000 pounds)	69,195	72,660	74,564
Paid at pound rates (1,000 pounds)	1,341,983	1,414,004	1,478,636
Weight of foreign mails dispatched by sea:			
Letters (1,000 pounds)	5,640	5,680	6,181
Other articles (1,000 pounds)	66,229	64,816	70,781
Mail registered:			
Domestic, paid (1,000 pieces)	70,512	63,867	65,252
Foreign, paid (1,000 pieces)	10,963	10,124	9,334
Official, free (1,000 pieces)	7,627	8,357	7,943
Registry fees (1,000 dollars)	8,850	10,947	11,245
Mail insured:			
Domestic, parcel post (1,000 pieces)	152,078	137,686	133,210
International, Canada only (1,000 pieces)	547	500	549
Total fees paid (1,000 dollars)	8,051	9,675	9,283
Mail sent C. O. D.:			
Total pieces sent (1,000)	52,362	51,103	49,806
Total fees (1,000 dollars)	5,562	6,439	6,280

On July 1, 1927, there were 50,266 post offices. The total expenditure of the Postal Service during the year 1926-1927 was 714,577,491 dollars; total receipts, 683,121,988 dollars; excess of expenditures over revenues, 31,455,503 dollars; losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, &c., 50,697 dollars, making the total deficiency in postal revenues 31,506,200 dollars.

Money orders issued during 1926-27 were as follows: domestic, 194,216,619, amounting to 1,647,580,285 dollars; international, 3,783,563, amounting to 68,951,620; total, 197,950,082, amounting to 1,716,531,905 dollars.

For the year ending June 30, 1927, mails were transported by rail on a length of 228,992 miles. The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 20,550. During the year there were 18,114,363,681 distributions and redistributions of pieces of mail, exclusive of registered mail, by railway postal clerks.

On June 30, 1927, the postal savings deposits amounted to 147,359,254 dollars, an increase of 13,180,696 dollars as compared with the previous year.

### Currency and Credit.

The monetary system has been monometallic since 1873, gold being the standard. There are a number of different types of currency in circulation, the issuance of which are governed by various laws. Gold coin, gold certificates, silver dollars, Treasury notes of 1890, and United States notes are legal tender to any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are legal tender to an amount of Ten Dollars in one payment.

Gold certificates and silver certificates are always backed dollar for dollar by gold or silver, respectively, held in the Treasury. They are receivable for all public dues and may be held by banks as lawful reserve. Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in either gold coin or silver dollars. They are being cancelled when received by the Treasury of the United States and are being replaced by silver certificates. United States notes are legal tender for all

debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on public debt. Federal Reserve Notes, though not legal tender, are receivable by the government for all public dues and are receivable on all accounts by all Federal Reserve Banks, National Banks, and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System. They are redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury, and in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank. National bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes are also not legal tender but are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be used by the Government in all payments except interest on a public debt. They are redeemable in lawful money at the Treasury and at the various banks of issue.

The following statement shows the stock of United States money, including paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks, on October 1, 1927 :—

Kind of money	Stock of Money, October 1, 1927		
	Total	Held in the Treasury or by Federal reserve banks	In circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin and bullion <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4,581,829,881	4,189,655,459 <sup>2</sup>	392,163,922
Gold certificates <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1,622,860,229	561,258,990 <sup>2</sup>	1,061,601,239
Standard silver dollars . . . . .	537,944,446	490,023,465	47,920,981
Silver certificates <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	409,638,928	79,304,338	330,334,590
Treasury notes of 1890 <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1,820,850	—	1,820,850
Subsidiary silver . . . . .	296,358,575	16,346,454	280,012,121
United States notes . . . . .	346,681,016	42,386,791	304,294,225
Federal reserve notes . . . . .	2,101,405,095	386,850,635	1,715,054,460
Federal reserve bank notes . . . . .	4,638,468	218,859	4,419,009
National bank notes . . . . .	703,279,612	49,929,977	653,349,635
Total . . . . .	8,572,136,593	5,815,484,968 <sup>4</sup>	4,850,471,632

<sup>1</sup> Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside the vaults of the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks.

<sup>2</sup> Gold holdings of the Federal reserve banks on this date amounted to 2,961,368,291 dollars, including 2,400,129,301 dollars of gold coin and bullion held by these banks, or held for their account in the Treasury, and all of the gold certificates not included as "in circulation," amounting as shown to 561,258,990 dollars.

<sup>3</sup> Not included in the total. Money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars.

<sup>4</sup> Includes gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars held in the Treasury in trust, dollar for dollar, against gold and silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. The amount of money so held in trust, which is equal to the total amount of certificates and notes of 1890 outstanding (2,093,820,007 dollars), must be deducted from this total before combining it with total money in circulation to arrive at total stock of money in the United States.

The coinage of the United States mints in five calendar years was as follows, in dollars :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Gold . . . . .	80,680,016	45,365,000	206,010,000	192,380,000	78,541,000
Silver . . . . .	84,835,080	66,283,000	21,627,040	19,874,000	19,826,000
Minor . . . . .	71,600	2,927,080	2,309,690	4,203,000	4,462,000
Total . . . . .	165,076,646	114,575,080	229,946,730	216,457,000	102,829,000

### Banking.

The banking system of the United States includes: (1) National banks supervised by the Federal Government, under the National Bank Act of 1863 and subsequent amendments; (2) State banks and trust companies organised under the banking laws of the various States; (3) Federal Reserve banks operating under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board as provided in the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913; and (4) banks for extending agricultural credits operating under supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

National banks, numbering 7,832 on October 31, 1927, are required to have a minimum capital of 25,000 dollars. Under certain limitations they are permitted to establish branches within the cities in which they are located. They are authorised to issue circulating notes not in excess of paid-in capital, secured by United States bonds of certain issues deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The effective limit upon the note circulation of National banks is the amount of bonds eligible as security. On June 30, 1927, less than 675,000,000 dollars of such bonds were outstanding and nearly 666,000,000 dollars of these were on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation. National banks on June 30, 1927, reported resources and liabilities as follows:—

Resources	Thousands of dollars	Liabilities	Thousands of dollars
Loans and discounts <sup>1</sup>	18,955,696	Capital stock paid in . . .	1,474,178
U.S. Government securities owned	2,596,178	Surplus fund . . .	1,256,945
Other bonds, securities, &c.	3,797,040	Undivided profits . . .	508,421
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,406,052	National bank notes outstanding . . .	650,946
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	496,916	Amount due to National banks . . .	976,119
Amount due from National banks	1,044,653	Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies . . .	1,880,818
Amount due from other banks, bankers, and trust companies . . .	426,381	Certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding . . .	588,990
Cash in vault . . .	364,204	Demand deposits . . .	10,923,729
Exchanges for clearinghouse	947,940	Time deposits . . .	7,315,624
Other resources . . .	1,546,877	U.S. deposits . . .	139,843
		Bills payable . . .	248,018
		Other liabilities . . .	668,917
Total resources . . .	26,581,948	Total liabilities . . .	26,581,948

<sup>1</sup> Including re-discounts and customers' liability under letters of credit.

For state banking institutions, numbering 18,991 on June 30, 1927, minimum capital and other requirements imposed by state banking codes vary from state to state. In the aggregate these institutions reported for June 30, 1927, loans of 23,000,000,000 dollars, investments of 10,000,000,000 dollars, deposits of 33,000,000,000 dollars, and rediscounts of 448,000,000 dollars.

There is no central bank in the United States. The Federal reserve system, established by Act of December 23, 1913, comprises the Federal Reserve Board of eight members sitting in Washington, and 12 Federal Reserve banks located one in each of the Federal Reserve districts into which the country is divided. Of the Board members, six are appointed for ten-year terms by the President, who designates one to serve as Governor and one as Vice-Governor of the Board. The Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency are members *ex-officio* and the Secretary of the Treasury serves *ex-officio* as Chairman of the Board. This Board prescribes administrative regulations

and exercises general supervisory powers. In each Federal Reserve district the capital of the reserve bank is subscribed by member banks of the district in proportion to their capital and surplus. Member banks include all National banks, since these banks are required by law to join the system, and such eligible state banks and trust companies as elect to accept the conditions of membership. On June 30, 1927, the number of state members was 1309. Total resources of member banks—national and state—amounted on this date to 42,810,000,000 dollars, being equal approximately to two-thirds of the resources of all banks in the country. Member banks are required to deposit their reserves in the reserve banks and only deposit credits in the reserve banks count as legal reserve for the member banks. The reserve banks are authorized to issue Federal Reserve notes secured by gold or eligible paper, with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent.; to discount eligible paper for member banks; to fix the rate of discount on advances to member banks subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board; to engage in certain open market operations, principally to buy and sell U.S. securities and bankers' acceptances; to function as collection agencies and clearing houses for member banks; and to act as fiscal agents of the United States Government. These banks make no loans to individuals and carry no deposits, except for other banks and for governments. On October 20, 1927, the capital funds and total resources of these banks were as follows:

District	Federal Reserve Bank (in thousands of dollars)	Capital paid in and Surplus (in thousands of dollars)	Total Re-sources	District	Federal Reserve Bank (in thousands of dollars)	Capital paid in and Surplus (in thousands of dollars)	Total Re-sources
1	Boston . .	27,034	410,114	8	St. Louis . .	15,262	198,028
2	New York . .	101,427	1,606,419	9	Minneapolis .	10,588	146,333
3	Philadelphia .	34,510	369,985	10	Kansas City .	13,249	208,081
4	Cleveland . .	37,684	505,935	11	Dallas . .	12,492	162,704
5	Richmond . .	18,451	280,530	12	San Francisco .	25,442	434,549
6	Atlanta . .	14,772	278,515				
7	Chicago . .	49,189	742,879		Total . .	360,050	5,297,071

Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks in October 1926 and 1927 were as follows:—

Resources	October 19, 1927	October 20, 1926
Reserves :	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold . . . . .	2,975,505	2,825,866
Other than gold . . . . .	136,475	128,928
Total reserves . . . . .	3,111,980	2,954,794
Non-reserve cash . . . . .	59,695	54,926
Bills and securities :		
Bills discounted . . . . .	417,597	586,622
Bills bought in open market . . . . .	232,503	292,824
U.S. Government securities . . . . .	500,893	306,964
Other securities . . . . .	620	2,500
Total bills and securities . . . . .	1,201,113	1,188,910
Due from foreign banks . . . . .	563	650
Uncollected items . . . . .	851,251	807,680
Bank premises . . . . .	59,774	60,039
All other resources . . . . .	12,695	13,561
Total Resources . . . . .	5,297,071	5,680,560

Liabilities	October 19, 1927	October 20, 1926
F.R. notes in actual circulation . . . . .	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Deposits :	1,716,785	1,729,833
Member Bank—reserve account . . . . .	2,383,711	2,213,488
Government . . . . .	8,808	19,416
Foreign bank . . . . .	12,888	6,855
Other deposits . . . . .	24,196	17,797
Total deposits . . . . .	2,429,098	2,257,556
Deferred availability items . . . . .	775,545	727,440
Capital paid in . . . . .	131,275	124,002
Surplus . . . . .	228,775	230,310
All other liabilities . . . . .	15,593	21,419
Total Liabilities . . . . .	5,297,071	5,080,560
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined . . . . .	75·1 per cent.	74·1 per cent.

Banks operating under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board include the Federal Land Banks (12 in number) and the Joint-Stock Land Banks (54 in number) which extend to farmers mortgage loans amortized over periods of 20 to 35 years; and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (12 in number) which extend agricultural credits for periods of from 6 months to 3 years. Loans outstanding of the Federal and Joint-Stock Land Banks amounted on August 31, 1927, to 1,749,393,000 dollars, and of the Federal Intermediate Credit banks, on September 24, 1927, to 62,989,000 dollars.

Savings banks and trust companies reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, total savings deposits of 26,090,902,000 dollars belonging to 48,354,784 depositors, an increase of 1,384,710,000 dollars and 1,592,544 depositors over previous year. Actual total is much larger as in 14 states saving deposits are not separately reported.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 cents is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) ·900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and in 1890 established a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight. This fund has been increased to 154,189,000 dollars.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, *eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·730 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

Seven kinds of Notes are in circulation in the United States. (1) United States Notes, in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars (so-called "Greenbacks") which are covered by a gold reserve of 154 million dollars in the Treasury. (2) Gold Certificates, in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 dollars. (3) Silver

Certificates in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. (4) Treasury Notes of 1890. (5) Federal Reserve notes in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. (6) National Bank Notes in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars. (7) Federal Reserve Bank Notes. Of the note issues only United States Notes, Treasury Notes of 1890, and gold certificates are legal tender.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

*Wine Gallon* = 0·83333 gallon.

*Ale Gallon* = 1·01695 „

*Bushel* . = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used; the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs.; the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Alanson B. Houghton. Appointed February 24, 1925.

*Counsellor of Embassy*.—Ray Atherton.

*Secretaries*.—Raymond E. Cox and Robert L. Buell.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. William C. Watts.

*Military Attaché*.—Col. John R. Thomas, jun., U.S.A.

*Commercial Attaché*.—William L. Cooper.

*Consul-General (London)*.—Horace Lee Washington.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Stoke, Swansea.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Ambassador*.—Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., (appointed December 31, 1923).

*Minister for Canada*.—Hon. Charles Vincent Massey (appointed November 26, 1926).

*Secretaries*.—Ronald Ian Campbell, J. Balfour, Sir A. W. M. Baillie, Bart., H. L. d'A. Hopkinson, and M. R. Wright.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain the Hon. Arthur Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Colonel L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O.

*Air Attaché*.—Wing Commander T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

*Commercial Counsellor*.—John Joyce Broderick, C.M.G.

*Commercial Secretary*.—A. J. Pack.

*Consul-General at New York*.—Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong, K.B.E.

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (S.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Savannah, St. Louis, Portland (Maine), Kansas City, Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Providence.



# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Abstract of the United States. Washington. Annual.

Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements between the United States of America and other Powers, 1910-1923. Washington, 1923.

The official publications of the United States are in general issued by the Government Departments and Bureaus concerned: the Department of Agriculture, the Census Bureau, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury, the Department of the Interior, the Geological Survey (Statistical Department), the Mint, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Post Office, the Navy Department, the War Department, the Bureau of Education.

Statistical Atlas of the United States. Published by Census Bureau. Washington, 1915.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

American Labour Year-Book. New York. First issue, 1916.

Abbott (E.) Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem: Chicago and London 1926.

Adams (C. F.), The Monroe Doctrine. Boston, 1914.

Adams (Henry), History of the United States of America. 9 vols. New York and London, 1891.

Adams (R. G.), A History of the Foreign Policy of the United States. New York, 1925.

Avery (E. M.), A History of the United States and its People. Vols. 1-7. Cleveland and London, 1908 and 1912.

American Statesmen Series. About 38 vols. Boston, 1880-1907.

Baedeker's United States with Excursions into Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska, 4th ed. Leipzig, 1909.

Bancroft (George), History of the United States. New ed. 6 vols. 8. London, 1882.

Beard (Charles A. and Mary R.), The Rise of American Civilization. 2 vols. New York and London, 1927.

Beard (Mary R.), A Short History of the American Labour Movement. New York, 1921.

Beck (J. M.), The Constitution of the United States. London, 1922.

Bogart (E. L.), An Economic History of the United States. London, 1923.

Brown (James Scott), The United States of America: A Study of International Organization. Oxford, 1920.

Brown (W. Adams), The Church in America. London, 1922.

Burton (T. E.), The Constitution of the United States. London, 1924.

Bryce (Viscount), The American Commonwealth. 2 vols. New ed. London, 1911.

Caldwell (R. G.), A Short History of the American People, Vol. I, 1492-1860. Vol. II, 1860 to Coolidge Administration. New York, 1927.

Channing (E.), The United States of America, 1765-1865. London, 1896.—A History of the United States. Vols. 1-5. New York, 1905-22.—Channing (E.) and Hart (A.B.), Guide to the Study of American History. Boston, 1895.

Collins (C. W.), The National Budget System. New York, 1919.

Corwin (Edward S.), The President's Control of Foreign Relations. Oxford, 1917.

Day (C.), History of Commerce of the United States. London, 1925.

Dealey (J. Q.), Foreign Policies of United States. Boston, 1927.

Devey (D. R.), Financial History of the United States. London, 1923.

Dietrich (Dr. Bruno), U.S.A., Das Heutige Gesicht. Breslau, 1927.

Doud (J.), The Negro in American Life. New York, 1927.

d'Estournelles de Constant (Baron P.), Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Paris, 1913.—English Translation, 'America and her Problems.' New York, 1915.

Farrand (Max), The Framing of the Constitution of the United States. New Haven and London, 1913.—The Development of the United States. London, 1919.

Fiske (John), American Political Ideas. 8. New York, 1885.—The Critical Period in American History, 1783-1789. London, 1888.—Civil Government in the United States. Boston, 1890.—The American Revolution. 2 vols. London, 1897.—Old Virginia and her Neighbours. 2 vols. London, 1897.—The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, London, 1899.—New France and New England. 2 vols. Boston, 1903.

Fornham (S. E.), A History of the American People. London, 1923.

Foster (R.), Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, Historical and Juridical. London. In progress.

Ganoes (W. A.), The History of the United States Army. London, 1924.

Greene (E. B.), A Short History of the American People. Vol I. New York, 1923.

Hart (A. B.), Actual Government as Applied under American Conditions. [In

'American Citizen' Series]. London, 1903.—Social and Economic Forces in American History. Chicago and Cambridge, 1914.—The Monroe Doctrine. London, 1916.

Hart (A. B.), (editor), The American Nation: A History from Original Sources by Associated Scholars. 27 vols. New York, 1904-1908.—The American Year Book. Annual. New York.

Huskin (F. J.), The American Government. Philadelphia and London, 1912.

Husac (Adelaide B.), Index to United States Documents relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861. 3 Parts. Washington, 1914-1922.—Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania). Washington, various dates.

Hassert (Kurt), Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika als politische und wirtschaftliche Weltmacht geographisch betrachtet. Tübingen, 1922.

Hepburn (A. B.), History of Currency in the United States. New York, 1915.

Holcombe (A. N.), State Government in the United States. New York, 1926.—The Political Parties of To-day. New York, 1925.

Hornblow (A.), A History of the Theatre in America. 2 vols. New York, 1920.

Horwitt (H. W.), The Usages of the American Constitution. London, 1925.

Hunt (G.), The Department of State of the United States, its History and Functions. London and New Haven, 1914.

James (H. G.), Local Government in the United States. New York, 1921.

Jennings (W. W.), A History of Economic Progress in the United States. London, 1926.

Johnston (Alex.), History of American Politics. New York, 1898.—American Political History (ed. by Woodburn), 2 vols. 1905-07.

Johnston (E. R.) and others, History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States. Washington, 1915.

Kemmerer (W.), Postal Savings: An Historical and Critical Study of the Postal Savings Bank System in the United States. Princeton, 1918.—The A. B. C. of the Federal Reserve System. Princeton, 1919.

Kimball (E.), State and Municipal Government in the United States. London, 1922.

King (W. I.), The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States. New York, 1916.

Lapsley (G.) Editor, The America of To-Day. Cambridge, 1919.

Lafitné, (J. H.), A History of American Foreign Policy, New York, 1927.

Lindquist (G. E. E.), The Red Indian in the United States. New York, 1923.

Lippincott (I.), and Tucker (H. R.), Economic and Social History of the United States. 2nd ed. New York, 1927.

Long (E.), Genesis of the Constitution of the United States of America. New York and London, 1926.

Low (A. M.), The American People: a Study in National Psychology. 2 vols. London, 1910 and 1912.

McDougall (William), The American Nation: its problems and psychology. London, 1926.

McLaughlin (A. C.), The History of the American Nation. New York, 1918.

McMaster (J. B.), History of the People of the United States. 8 vols. New York, 1883-1927.

Mathews (J. M.), American State Government. New York, 1924.

Métre (T. W. van), Economic History of the United States. New York, 1923.

Mills (J. Travers), Great Britain and the United States. A Critical Review of their Historical Relations. Oxford, 1920.

Moore (J. B.), Digest of International Law. 8 vols. Washington, 1906.—American Diplomacy. New York and London, 1905.

Morrison (S. E.), The Oxford History of the United States. 2 vols. London and Oxford, 1927.

Mowat (R. B.), The Diplomatic Relations of Great Britain and the United States. London, 1927.

Munro (W. B.), A Bibliography of Municipal Government in the United States. London, 1915.

Norton (T. J.), The Constitution of the United States. London, 1923.

Noyes (A. D.), Forty Years of American Finance (1865-1908). New York, 1926.—The War Period of American Finance. New York, 1927.

Osgood (H. L.), The American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century. 4 vols. London, 1925.

Payne (G. H.), History of Journalism in the United States. New York, 1921.

Porter (Kirk H.), A History of Suffrage in the United States. Chicago, 1919.

Rhodes (J. F.), History of the United States (1860-96). 8 vols. London, 1893-1920.—History of the Civil War. London, 1919.

Richardson (J. D.), Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897. 10 vols. Washington, 1896-1899.

Roosevelt (Theodore), The Winning of the West. 6 vols. New York, 1905.—An Autobiography. London, 1918.

- Ross* (E. A.), *The Old World in the New. The Significance of Past and Present immigration to the American People.* London, 1914.
- Schouler* (J.), *The United States under the Constitution.* 6 vols. New York, 1899.
- Schuyler* (R. L.), *The Constitution of the United States.* London, 1924.
- Scott* (J. B.), Editor. *The Declaration of Independence. The Articles of Confederation. The Constitution of the United States.* New York and London, 1918.—*Judicial Settlement of Controversies Between States of the American Union. An Analysis of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.* Oxford, 1920.
- Schlesinger* (A.), *Political and Social History of the United States, 1829-1925.* London, 1925.
- Seudder* (H. E.), *American Commonwealths.* [A series of histories of separate States by various writers.] Boston, 1884, &c.
- Sieffried* (Andre), *Les Etats-Unis d'Aujourd'hui.* Paris, 1927. English Translation, 'America Comes of Age.' New York and London, 1927.
- Smith* (J. R.), *North America.* London, 1925.
- Stanwood* (Edward), *History of the Presidency.* Boston, 1898.—*American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century.* 2 vols. Boston and London, 1904.
- Sullivan* (Mark), *Our Times: The United States, 1900-1925.* 2 vols. London and New York, 1927.
- Sumichrast* (F. C. de) *Americans and the Britons.* London, 1915.—*The Making of America.* London, 1919.
- Taft* (W. H.), *Popular Government.* New Haven, 1913.—*Our Chief Magistrate and his Powers.* New York, 1917.
- Tausig* (F. W.), *Tariff History of the United States.* New York, 1914.
- Taylor* (H.), *Origin and Growth of the English Constitution, and out of it that of the Republic of the United States.* 2 vols. London, 1899.
- Thomas* (D. Y.), *One Hundred Years of the Monroe Doctrine.* New York, 1923.
- Thompson* (S.), *A Short History of American Railways: Covering Ten Decades* London, 1925.
- Thorpe* (F. N.), *American Charters, Constitutions, and Organic Laws.* 7 vols. Washington, 1909.—*The Essentials of American Constitutional Law.* London, 1918.
- Trent* (W. P.) and others.—*A History of American Literature* (Supplementary to the Cambridge History of English Literature). Cambridge, 1918.
- Trevelyan* (Sir G. O.), *The American Revolution.* 3 Pts. London, 1898-1907.
- Tyne* (C. H. van), *The Causes of the War of Independence: Being the first volume of a History of the Founding of the American Republic.* London, 1922.
- Usher* (R. G.), *The Rise of the American People.* London, 1915.
- Warren* (Charles), *The Supreme Court in the United States.* 3 vols. London, 1923.
- Willoughby* (W. W.) (editor), *The American Constitutional System.* New York, 1904.—*American State Series.* 8 vols. New York, 1905-1908.
- Wilson* (Woodrow), *A History of the American People.* 5 vols. New York, 1902.—*Congressional Government.* New edition. London, 1914.
- Winsor* (Justin), (editor), *Narrative and Critical History of America.* 8 vols. New York 1884-89.
- Woodburn* (J. A.), *The American Republic and its Government.* Revised edition. London, 1918.
- Wright* (Quincy), *The Control of American Foreign Relations.* New edition. London, 1924.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

*For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 436.*

*See also under Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry.*

## ALABAMA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The State of Alabama was admitted into the Union on December 14, 1819. The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members; all the legislators being elected for four years.

**Governor.**—Bibb Graves, 1927-1931 (7,500 dollars).

**Secretary of State.**—John Brandon.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

**Area and Population.**—Area 51,998 square miles, including 719 square miles of water. Census population Jan. 1, 1920, 2,348,174.

The population at the date of each Federal census was as follows:—

Years	Population			
	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	884,912	678,489	1,513,401	29.5
1900	1,001,890	827,807	1,828,697	35.7
1910	1,229,811	908,282	2,188,093	41.7
1920	1,447,522	900,652	2,348,174	45.8

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 2,573,000.

By sex and race the population in 1920 was thus distributed:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	733,039	439,779	76	211	1,173,105
Female . . . .	713,993	460,873	9	194	1,175,069
Total . . . .	1,447,032	900,652	85	405	2,348,174

The foreign-born white population numbered 17,662 (0.8 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,427 (13.7 per cent.) were German, 1,942 (11.0 per cent.) English, 809 Irish, 975 Scotch, 1,582 (9.0 per cent.) Russian, and 2,732 (15.5 per cent.) Italian. The large cities (census population in 1920), Birmingham 178,806; Mobile, 60,777; Montgomery (capital), 43,464. Of the total population in 1920, 21.7 per cent. were urban and 38.4 per cent. Negro.

**Religion and Instruction.**—Protestant churches are in the ascendancy in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ.

The public elementary and secondary schools in 1925 had 15,804 teachers and 600,731 enrolled pupils. In 1924, the public high schools had 1,283 teachers and 31,593 pupils; the 7 public normal schools had 7,074 pupils; the 9 agricultural schools 67 teachers and 1,962 enrolled pupils (1923). Total expenditure on education (1925) 14,342,000 dollars (excluding private and denominational schools). For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1923) being:—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1881	University of Alabama (State) . . . .	215	5,187
1859	Birmingham-Southern . . . .	44	950
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute . . . .	196	2,962
1909	Woman's College of Alabama . . . .	40	402
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst. (Coloured)	—	2,811

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue is derived partly from occupation taxes, but mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at 60 per cent. of the cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers.

The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1927, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1926 . . . . .	1,885,827
Receipts, 1926-7 . . . . .	32,503,728
Total . . . . .	33,889,555
Disbursements, 1926-7 . . . . .	33,095,580
Balance, Sept. 30, 1927 . . . . .	793,975

The bonded debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1927, amounted to 42,707,000 dollars. In 1927, the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,153,435,009 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 208 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,755 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1925 was 237,631; the farm area was 16,739,139 acres, of which 7,691,713 acres were crop land; the value of all farm property was 500,740,322 dollars (1925). White farmers numbered 152,310; negro farmers, 85,321. The chief crops in 1926 are maize, 45,765,000 bushels; wheat, 94,000 bushels; oats, 3,036,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,030,000 bushels. Sugar-cane is largely grown and 3,080,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured in 1925. On January 1, 1928, the live-stock comprised 89,000 horses, 321,000 mules, 350,000 milch cows, 709,000 other cattle, 66,000 sheep, and 982,000 swine. In 1926 the area under cotton was 3,770,000 acres; the yield was 1,490,000 bales of cotton, valued at 79,715,000 dollars. Area of national forest lands on June 30, 1926, 120,884 acres.

In 1925, there were 2,349 manufacturing establishments, employing 116,599 wage-earners who earned 101,242,839 dollars, used raw material worth 325,684,194 dollars, and turned out products valued at 552,824,044 dollars. The pig-iron output amounted to 2,953,000 long tons in 1926; 22,356,000 short tons of coal were mined the same year. Iron ore, 1926, amounted to 6,848,000 long tons. Portland cement output, 1926, was 6,710,000 barrels. The mineral output in 1925, comprising coal, iron ore, cement and clay products, was valued at 77,139,000 dollars. Steel products in 1925 reached value of 74,733,760 dollars; cotton goods, 85,982,623 dollars; cast-iron pipe, 46,184,691 dollars. Other large industries are railway-car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton-seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin. On July 31, 1926, there were 1,470,000 active spindles in the State consuming 494,000 bales of cotton.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade.

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1925 the railways within the State had a length of 5,303 miles, exclusive of 384 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads comprises 3,936 miles, of which 2,172 had been surfaced by January 1, 1927.

On June 30, 1926, Alabama had 102 national banks with resources of 179,116,000 dollars, demand deposits of 71,864,000 dollars, savings deposits of 53,680,000 dollars. State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 48,728,000 dollars.

*British Vice-Consul at Mobile.*—Thomas John McSwcany.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 The British Consular Reports for the consular district of New Orleans. London, annual.  
*Brewer* (W.), Alabama, her History, Resources, War Record, and Public Men. Montgomery, Ala., 1872.  
*Fleming* (W. L.), Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama. New York and London, 1905.  
*Harper* (R. M.), Economic Botany of Alabama. Montgomery, 1913.  
*Owen* (T. M.), Bibliography of Alabama. Washington, 1897.  
*Owen* (T. M.), Alabama Official and Statistical Register. Montgomery, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1913, 1915.—History of Alabama, and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, 1921.  
*Pickett* (A. J.), History of Alabama (Owen's Edition). Birmingham, Ala., 1900.

## ARIZONA.

**Government.**—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives 46. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators.

*Governor.*—George W. P. Hunt, 1927–29 (6,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—James H. Kerby.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1924 estimated at 45,000). Tucson had a population of 20,292 in 1920. The State is divided into 14 counties.

**Area, Population and Instruction.**—Area 113,810 square miles, including 146 square miles of water. The Indian reservations had an area of 33,891 square miles in 1926, with a population of 44,729. According to the 1920 census, population is 334,162.

The population in four census years was:—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	86,886	1,357	88,243	0.8	1910	202,345	2,009	204,354	1.8
1900	121,088	1,848	122,931	1.1	1920	326,157	8,005	334,162	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

The estimated population in 1925 was 407,702; on July 1, 1928, 474,000. In 1920 the population by race and sex was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	159,345	5,859	1,370	17,028	183,602
Female . . . . .	132,104	2,146	349	15,961	150,560
Total . . . . .	291,449	8,005	1,719	32,989	334,162

In 1920, 78,099, or 23.4 per cent. of the total population of the State, were foreign-born white, of whom 2,882 were English, 60,325 (77.2 per

cent.) Mexicans, 1,962 Canadians, 1,516 Germans, 1,206 Irish, and 1,261 Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 35·2 per cent. were urban and 2·4 per cent. Negro.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Mormons, Presbyterians, Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 8 and 16 years during the entire school term. Instruction is free for pupils from 6 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1924 in the 439 district elementary schools were 64,985, and there were 2,013 teachers. Forty-two public high schools had 9,914 pupils and 537 teachers. Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 1,771 students and 55 teachers. The total expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools in 1925 was 7,975,000 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1885, had 122 professors and 2,339 students in 1923-24. There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.

**Finance and Defence.**—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The revenue and expenditure in the year ending June 30, 1927, were :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1926 . . . . .	1,840,817
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	13,614,246
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>15,455,063</b>
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	13,226,788
<b>Balance, June 30, 1927</b> . . . . .	<b>2,228,275</b>

The bonded debt, June 30, 1927, amounted to 2,848,275 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 673,127,177 dollars.

The National Guard consists (June 30, 1927) of 57 officers, 1 warrant officer and 848 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Arizona, with its dry climate, is not well suited for agriculture, but along the watercourses and where irrigation is used the soil is productive. The wide pasture-lands in this State are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been constructed by the United States and State Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Government has completed the Yuma project, by which the waters of the lower Colorado River are brought to the Arizona side under the river by means of an inverted syphon. Other similar irrigation and hydroelectric projects are the San Carlos Dam, to empound the waters of the Gila river; the Mormon Flats Dam, on the Salt River, about 30 miles below the Roosevelt Dam, for furnishing electrical power to many of the largest copper mines in the State and many of the smaller cities and towns; and another dam on the Salt River, between the Roosevelt and Mormon Flats Dams.

In 1925 Arizona contained 10,802 farms, with 10,101,361 acres of pasture land and 578,246 acres of crop land, out of a total farm area of 11,065,291 acres. The total value of all farm property was (in 1925) 194,048,096 dollars, and the most important crops (1926) were as follows:—Cotton, 115,000 bales; wheat, 950,000 bushels; corn, 1,120,000 bushels; citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grape fruit), 150,000 boxes. On January 1, 1928, there were 98,000 horses, 35,000 milch cows, and 546,000 other

cattle, 1,267,000 sheep, and 17,000 swine. The wool clip in 1926 amounted to 6,758,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1926) of 11,316,232 acres, and the Grand Canyon has been made a National Park.

The mining industries of the State are important, producing copper, gold, silver, asbestos, lead, and zinc. The production of gold in 1926 amounted to 230,000 ounces; silver, 7,508,000 ounces, value 4,685,000 dollars; copper (1926), 729,325,000 pounds; and lead (1926) 10,646 short tons. The total value of all minerals mined in 1925 was 114,203,000 dollars. The leading industry, the smelting and refining of copper, had production in 1925 valued at 106,926,324 dollars.

In 1925 there were 2,409 miles of steam railroad. The state has 2,031 miles of road of which 1,421 had been surfaced by 1927.

On June 30, 1926, Arizona had 15 national banks with resources of 27,150,000 dollars, demand deposits of 12,777,000 dollars, savings deposits of 6,049,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 19,180,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 Census Bulletins. Census of Manufactures, 1910. Washington, 1913.  
*Farrish*, History of Arizona, 1918. 8 vols.  
*Hamilton* (P.), The Resources of Arizona. Arizona, 1881.  
*McClintock*, History of Arizona, 1914. 3 vols.  
*Noble* (L. F.), The Shinumo Quadrangle, Grand Canyon District, Arizona. (U.S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 549.) Washington, 1914.

## ARKANSAS.

**Government.**—The State was admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two-thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

*Governor.*—John E. Martineau (1927-29) (4,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—J. B. Higgins.

The State is divided into 75 counties. The State Capital is Little Rock.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 1,752,204.

Population in the four census years was as follows:—

Years	Population			
	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8.3
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	25.0
1910	1,131,558	442,891	1,574,449	30.0
1920	1,279,984	472,220	1,752,204	33.4

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.



The estimated population on July 1, 1928, was 1,944,000.

In 1920 the population by birth and sex was :—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native.	Foreign.			
Male	649,578	8,591	236,895	103	61
Female	616,204	5,384	235,325	18	45
Total	1,265,782	13,975	472,220	121	106

There were 895,228 males and 856,976 females in 1920.

Of the foreign-born white population which, in 1920, represented 0·8 per cent. of the total population, 3,979 (28·5 per cent.) were German, 1,137 (8·1 per cent.) English, 676 Irish, 1,314 (9·4 per cent.) Italian, and 880 Canadians.

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 65,142 in 1920; Fort Smith, 28,870; Pine Bluff, 19,280; Hot Springs, 11,695. Of the total population in 1920, 16·6 per cent. were urban and 27·0 per cent. Negro.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The State provides separate schools for white and black children.

In 1926, the 6,316 elementary schools had 11,345 teachers (3,862 males and 7,483 females) and 466,858 enrolled pupils (231,655 boys and 235,203 girls); the number of high schools was 400 with 1,421 teachers (568 men and 853 women) and 80,381 pupils (13,671 boys and 16,710 girls); 2 public normal schools had 63 teachers and 1,160 students (406 men and 754 women). The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872 at Fayetteville, had, in 1921-22, 110 professors and 1,054 students. There were in 1921-22 a large Baptist college (Ouachita College at Arkadelphia founded in 1886) with 21 professors and 263 students, a Presbyterian college (Arkansas College, founded in 1872 at Batesville) with 14 professors and 150 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college (Hendrix College, founded in 1884 at Conway) with 18 professors and 380 students. Philander Smith College, established in 1877, at Little Rock (for coloured students) had 14 professors and 108 men and 136 women students. Expenditure on education (1926), 14,911,064 dollars, of which 12,194,868 dollars were for elementary and secondary and 2,716,196 for all other schools.

**Finance and Defence.**—The total receipts and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1925, were :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, July 1, 1924	3,446,351
Receipts, 1924-25	22,508,835
Total	25,955,186
Disbursements, 1924-25	21,851,851
Balance, June 30, 1925	4,103,335

The State debt on October 1, 1927, amounted to 15,903,166 dollars, most of it in 3 per cent. interest-bearing bonds. The assessed value of property (1927) was 614,383,152 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at about 8,700,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 131 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,096 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1925 the total farm area was 15,632,439 acres, of which 7,323,199 acres were crop land (number of farms, 221,991). The value of all farm property in 1925 was 628,846,351 dollars. In the north maize (41,533,000 bushels in 1926), wheat (405,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1926 the cotton area was 3,859,000 acres, and the yield 1,620,000 bales, valued at 89,100,000 dollars. In the north-west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock on January 1, 1928, comprised 147,000 horses, 335,000 mules, 379,000 milch cows, 817,000 other cattle, 54,000 sheep, and 1,088,000 swine. The national forests in Arkansas on June 30, 1926, had an area of 968,842 acres.

The State has a large coal area; 1,720,000 short tons were mined in 1926. The State also produces manganese ores and lead, whetstones (from nevaculite), bauxite (for aluminium), petroleum (59,229,000 barrels in 1926). The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas. Total mineral output in 1925 was valued at 87,186,000 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important (1,697 establishments). Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1925, had 1,257 manufacturing establishments employing 43,977 wage-earners earning 37,538,492 dollars.

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans; cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi are the chief exports. In 1925, there were in the State 4,918 miles of steam railway and 125 miles of electric railway.

On June 30, 1926, Arkansas had 84 national banks with resources of 105,181,000 dollars, demand deposits of 40,783,000 dollars and savings deposits of 28,553,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 41,758,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

---

## CALIFORNIA.

**Constitution and Government.**—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members (not more than one senator to a county), elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held biennially in the odd numbered years.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Clement Calhoun Young, 1927–31 (10,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—F. C. Jordan.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. The legislative authority is vested in a board of 18 supervisors elected from the city and county at large. Each of the other counties is governed by a board of 5 supervisors elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

**Area and Population.**—Area 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water).

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows :

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3·6
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9·5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15·3
1920	3,388,098	38,763	3,426,861	22·0

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 4,556,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Chinese <sup>1</sup>	Japanese	Indian
Male	1,710,223	19,837	29,032	45,414	9,085
Female	1,554,488	18,926	5,043	26,538	8,275
Total	3,264,711	38,763	34,075	71,952	17,360

<sup>1</sup> Including all others.

Of the total population in 1920, 1,813,591 were males, and 1,613,270 were females (68·0 per cent. were urban, and 1·1 per cent. Negro).

There are about 27 Indian reservations in the State, with a total area (1926) of 674 square miles. There were 18,913 Indians in the State in 1926.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 681,662 persons of white foreign birth in 1920, representing 19·9 per cent. of the total population of the State, 67,180 (9·9 per cent.) were German, 45,308 (6·6 per cent.) Irish, 53,572 (8·6 per cent.) English, 16,597 Scotch, 59,562 Canadian, 20,387 French, 88,502 (13·0 per cent.) Italian, 31,925 Swedish, 86,610 (12·7 per cent.) Mexicans, and 10,313 Greeks, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Spanish, Norwegians, Danes, Swiss, Russians, and Armenians.

The estimated population of the larger cities on July 1, 1925, was: Los Angeles, 1,260,000; San Francisco, 622,000; Oakland, 280,000; Long Beach, 125,000; San Diego, 106,047; Sacramento, 100,000; Fresno, 70,000; Pasadena, 80,643; and Berkeley, 74,764. In 1926 the death-rate was 14.2 per 1,000; the birth-rate, 19.9; and the marriage-rate, 13.7.

**Religion and Instruction.**—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church; next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ and Episcopalians.

Education is compulsory for children from 8-16 years of age for eight months in the year. In 1926-27, the elementary schools had an enrolment of 659,188 pupils (339,016 boys and 320,172 girls), with 21,970 teachers; the public high schools had an enrolment of 472,516 pupils (234,195 boys and 238,321 girls), and 9,868 teachers; public kindergartens had an enrolment of 73,001 pupils and 1,310 teachers. The total expenditure during the year 1926-27 for the above branches of education was 141,577,131 dollars. The 7 teachers' colleges had 10,552 students (1,328 men and 9,224 women) and 187 teachers.

There are in California three great universities—the University of California (State), Leland Stanford Junior University, and the University of Southern California. The University of California comprises the following departments of resident instruction and research: At Berkeley, the Colleges of Letters and Science, Agriculture, Chemistry, Commerce, Mechanics, Mining, and Engineering, the Graduate Division and the Schools of Jurisprudence, Education, and Architecture; at San Francisco, the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research and the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Fine Arts, and the Hastings College of the Law (affiliated); at Los Angeles, the Southern branch of the University of California, including a College of Letters and Science and a Teacher's College, also the Los Angeles Medical Department, a graduate school; at Mount Hamilton, the Lick Astronomical Department; at Riverside and Davis, Teaching and Research Branches of the College of Agriculture; at La Jolla, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. In 1926-27, during the regular college year, there were at Berkeley, 722 officers of instruction and 10,962 students; at Los Angeles, 278 officers of instruction and 6,767 students; at other centres, 505 officers of instruction and research and 1,062 students: a grand total (with deduction for duplicates) of 1,518 officers and 18,702 resident students. The total annual income of the University is about 10,200,000 dollars. Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. It has an endowment now amounting to about 40,370,185 dollars in interest-bearing funds, of which 22,000,000 dollars, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford in memory of their son. In 1927 it had 493 professors and teachers and 3,434 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 550 instructors and 12,217 students (1925-26). It has an endowment of one million dollars. California (State) Polytechnic School is located at San Luis Obispo.

California has a comprehensive library system, at the head of which stands the State Library at Sacramento.

**Charity.**—On December 1, 1926, there were approximately 12,000 persons in county hospitals and almshouses, one half of whom were custodial cases and the others required hospital care. There were approximately 5,500 men and 85 women in state penitentiaries and 1,000 juveniles in state reform

schools. On June 30, 1926, there were 3,900 boarding homes caring for 5,800 children as well as numerous other specialized institutions for the care of the sick, the blind and others.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds was as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	42,684,846
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	120,142,446
Total . . . . .	162,827,292
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	113,109,303
Cash in hand, June 30, 1927 . . . . .	49,717,989

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30, 1927, was 7,647,025,607 dollars. The net bonded state debt amounted to 104,808,500 dollars on June 30, 1927.

The Mare Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego. The National Guard, on June 30, 1927, consisted of 372 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,967 enlisted men.

**Agriculture and Forestry.**—Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical. Irrigation is extensively practised. At the date of the 1925 census there were 136,409 farms, comprising 27,516,955 acres, of which 8,401,342 acres were crop land and 16,871,635 acres were pasture lands. The value of farms, lands and buildings in 1925 was 3,152,488,322 dollars.

The cereal crops in 1926 were: maize, 2,510,000 bushels; wheat, 12,015,000 bushels; oats, 5,070,000 bushels; barley, 32,400,000 bushels; rice, 7,986,000 bushels; beans, 5,460,000 bushels. The fruit crops in 1926 included wine grapes, 414,000 tons; table grapes, 383,000 tons; raisins, 272,000 tons; oranges, 28,167,000 boxes; lemons, 7,712,000 boxes; apples, 10,350,000 bushels; pears, 207,000 tons; figs, 11,400 tons; peaches, 541,000 tons; apricots, 176,000 tons; plums, 71,000 tons; prunes, 150,000 tons; cherries, 20,000 tons; olives, 12,000 tons; almonds, 16,000 tons; and walnuts, 15,000 tons.

The hay crop is the most valuable of all crops grown in the State. In 1926 it yielded 5,149,000 tons. Hops amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, and cotton 64,000,000 pounds. The values of the main vegetable crops (1925) were: lettuce, 13,134,000 dollars; cantaloupes, 9,872,000 dollars; asparagus, 7,698,000 dollars; tomatoes, 7,678,000 dollars. Of the main field and fruit crops, 11,787,200 tons were harvested in 1926; and the total value to the farmer of the main field and fruit crops was 397,764,000 dollars.

On January 1, 1928, the farm animals were: 290,000 horses, 53,000 mules, 602,000 milch cows, 1,995,000 other cattle, 3,528,000 sheep, and 614,000 swine. The total value of all live-stock on January 1, 1925, was 148,575,000 dollars, and the value of livestock products produced and sold from the farms in 1924 is estimated at 165,000,000 dollars. The wool-clip in 1926 is estimated at 20,276,000 pounds.

There are in the State 20 national forests covering a total net area of 19,164,573 acres: 4 national parks with a total net area of 928,021 acres; 5 State parks with a total area of 13,065 acres; and private timber land with a total area of 5,800,000 acres. The total annual value of lumber produced is now approximately 50,000,000 dollars for pine, and 35,000,000 dollars for redwood.

**Mining, Manufactures, etc.**—Gold was first discovered in 1848. In 1926 the gold output (576,798·4 ounces) was valued at 11,922,481 dollars, and the silver output (2,022,460 fine ounces) valued at 1,262,015 dollars. Other mineral products were copper, 83,521,544 pounds, valued at 4,693,014 dollars, and 8,067,873 pounds of lead (645,429 dollars); zinc, 20,433,887 pounds, valued at 1,532,522 dollars; and quicksilver, 5,892 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 516,383 dollars. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing States of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two); in 1926 the output reached 224,673,281 barrels. Natural gas utilised amounted to 214,547,477 cubic feet, valued at 19,465,347 dollars. Portland cement (13,797,173 barrels) was valued at 25,269,678 dollars. From California comes the whole of the borate materials produced in the United States. The output in 1926 was 47,605 short tons, valued at 1,625,298 dollars. The State also produced pyrite (100,896 short tons, valued at 466,038 dollars); magnesite (50,915 short tons); brick and hollow building tile; pottery clay, 797,461 tons; granite; mineral water; salt, 311,761 tons; soda, 63,333 tons. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State. The value of all the minerals produced in 1925 was 434,519,660 dollars; in 1926, 450,315,904 dollars.

In California in 1925 there were 9,638 manufacturing establishments, employing 249,552 wage-earners, using materials costing 1,474,887,292 dollars, and giving an output worth 2,442,952,104 dollars. Petroleum refining, the chief industry, reached a production in 1925 valued at 369,581,955 dollars; motion picture industry, 62,821,194 dollars; and meat packing, 115,787,976.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. Salmon, tuna and sardines are the most important varieties of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of the State. From 15,000 to 20,000 tons of fish meal and two and one-half to three million gallons of fish oil are produced from the offal from cannery operations.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The chief commercial ports of California are San Francisco and Los Angeles, through which in the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, the imports amounted to the value of 259,653,032 dollars, and the exports to 290,416,924 dollars.

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 13,033 miles (1926) for steam roads and about 3,204 miles for electric railways. During the year 1926 there were 620 automobile stage and truck lines operating on the highways of California. During 1926 the foregoing carriers transported (1) freight: steam roads, 44,799,393 tons; automobile stage and truck lines, 1,231,176 tons; and (2) passengers: steam roads, 43,156,341; electric roads, 712,569,466; automobile stage and truck lines, 24,319,697. The State has 6,582 miles of highway of which 3,537 miles have been surfaced.

On June 30, 1927, there were 55 State savings banks and 209 savings departments of State departmental banks having 1,868,043 depositors with

1,141,380,430 dollars to their credit, this being an average of 610 dollars per depositor.

On June 30, 1926, there were 34 commercial banks and 250 commercial departments of departmental banks having 1,234,451 depositors with 646,139,649'14 dollars to their credit, being an average of 523'42 dollars for each depositor.

*British Consul-General at San Francisco.*—Gerald Campbell.

There is a British Consul at Los Angeles, and British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various departments of State Government.  
 California Blue Book, Sacramento.  
 Statistical Reports of the California State Board of Agriculture, Sacramento.  
 Reports of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. San Francisco.  
 Atherton (Gertrude), *California: an Intimate History*. London, 1914.  
 Austin (Mary) and Palmer (Sutton), *California: the Land of the Sun*. London, 1914.  
 Chapman (G. E.), *The Founding of Spanish California*. New York, 1916.  
 Chase (J. Smeaton), *California Coast Trails*. London, 1913.  
 Cowan (R. E.), *A Bibliography of the History of California*. San Francisco, 1914.  
 Drury (Aubrey and Wells), *California Tourist Guide and Handbook*, Berkeley, 1913.  
 Hittell (T. H.), *History of California*. San Francisco, 1885-95.  
 Johnson (A. T.), *California. An Englishman's Impressions of the Golden State*. London, 1913.  
 Richman (I. B.), *California Under Spain and Mexico*. New York, 1911.  
 Royce (J.), *California*. [In 'American Commonwealth' Series.] Boston, 1886.  
 Saunders (C. F.), *Under the Sky in California*. London, 1914.—*The Southern Sierras of California*. London, 1924.  
 Wood (Ruth K.), *The Tourists' California*. New York, 1914.

---

## COLORADO.

**Government.**—The State was admitted into the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately preceding the election.

*Governor.*—Wm. H. Adams, 1927-1929 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Charles M. Armstrong, 1927-1929.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 63 counties. The State Capital is Denver.

**Area and Population.**—Area 103,948 square miles (290 square miles being water). Indian reservations in 1926 covered an area of 619 sq. miles, with a population of 790. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 939,629.

Population in four census years was as follows:—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0·3
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5·2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7·7
1920	928,311	11,318	939,629	9·1

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1920, 291 Chinese and 1,383 Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	424,245	5,884	1,918	734	492,781
Female . . . . .	489,858	5,484	907	649	446,898
Total . . . . .	924,108	11,318	2,825	1,383	939,629

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 1,090,000.

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 116,954 (12·4 per cent. of the total State population) of whom 9,584 were English, 3,357 Scottish, 6,191 Irish, 11,992 (10·3 per cent.) German, 16,669 (14·3 per cent.) Russian, 12,579 (10·8 per cent.) Italian, 10,112 Swedish, 7,621 Canadian, 10,894 Mexican. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1920 of 256,491, Pueblo, 43,050; Colorado Springs, 30,105; Trinidad, 10,906; Boulder, 11,006. Of the total population in 1920, 48·2 per cent. were urban and 1·2 per cent. Negro. In 1926 the Indian Reservations had an area of 619 square miles, and an Indian population of 790.

**Religion and Instruction.**—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congregationalists, Episcopalians.

In 1926 the 635 public elementary, the 280 senior high schools and the 155 junior high schools had 9,612 teachers with 250,087 enrolled pupils. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1926-27 had 90 teachers and 4,483 students. Another State normal school, the Western State College of Colorado, has been established at Gunnison, having (in 1926-27) 44 teachers and 959 students. Public school expenditure, year ending June 30, 1926, 26,888,074·36 dollars. For superior education there are several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, had 74 professors and 962 students in 1926-27. The University of Colorado, opened in 1877 at Boulder, had 254 professors and 5,895 students (including summer school) in 1926-27. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 168 professors and teachers and 3,984 students (including summer school) in 1926-27; the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea-level. Colorado Women's College had 23 professors and 146 students in 1926-27. There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 115 professors and 1,848 students (including summer school) in 1926-27; and a School of Mines with 41 professors and 529 students in 1926-27.



On November 30, 1926, there were 540 prisoners in the county jails; 171 in the State reformatory, and 958 in the State penitentiary.

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending November 30, 1927, were as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1926 . . . . .	5,351,773
Receipts in 1926-27 . . . . .	23,142,582
Total Receipts . . . . .	28,494,355
Disbursements in 1926-27 . . . . .	22,794,347
Balance Dec. 1, 1927 . . . . .	5,700,008

The State total debt on September 30, 1927, was 12,152,352 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1927 amounted to 1,565,357,426 dollars.

On September 30, 1927, the National Guard consisted of 162 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,659 men.

**Production and Industry.**—The number of farms in 1925 was 58,020, with a total area of 24,167,270 acres, of which 7,199,300 acres were crop land and 15,350,783 acres pasture. The value of all farm property in 1925 was 712,489,922 dollars. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. The chief grain crops in 1926 were wheat (18,452,000 bushels), corn (10,472,000 bushels), and oats (4,680,000 bushels). Barley and hay are also produced in great quantities. In 1926, 2,867,000 tons of sugar beets, 11,760,000 bushels of potatoes, and 3,444,000 bushels of apples were produced. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry; on January 1, 1928, the number of farm animals was: 324,000 horses, 86,000 mules, 242,000 milch cows, 1,317,000 other cattle, 2,746,000 sheep, 509,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1926 yielded 7,740,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1926) of 13,253,779 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (10,616,760 tons in 1926) and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. In 1926 the value of the gold output (334,339 fine ounces) was 6,911,405 dollars; the silver output was 4,624,000 fine ounces valued at 2,885,376 dollars; the copper output was 3,350,000 pounds, valued at 462,300 dollars; the lead output was 66,000,000 pounds, valued at 5,478,000 dollars; the zinc output was 65,000,000 pounds, valued at 4,745,000 dollars. Portland cement, mica, tungsten, graphite, travertine building stone, petroleum, rose quartz, and fluorspar are also produced. Total mineral output in 1925 was valued at 63,149,000 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1925, engaged 1,416 establishments with 31,967 wage-earners who earned 43,007,674 dollars. They gave an output valued at 278,778,008 dollars.

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc); the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc, but three-fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver.

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States.

In 1926, there were in the State 5,036.43 miles of main-track steam railway, and 392 miles of electric railways.

On June 30, 1926, there were 7,465 depositors in the Postal Savings Banks with savings deposits amounting to 3,276,507 dollars to their credit.

There were in all 309 banks in the State (including 127 national banks with resources of 263,053,000 dollars), with total resources amounting to 340,985,000 dollars at the same date.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments (State Treasurer, &c.). Denver.  
 Reports of the U.S. Geological Survey. Annual. Washington  
*Freeman* (Lewis R.). The Colorado River; Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow. London, 1923  
*Down* the Grand Canyon. London, 1925.  
*Parsons* (Eugene), Guide-book to Colorado. Boston, 1911.—Making of Colorado. Chicago, 1908.  
*Smiley* (J.), History of Denver. Denver.  
*Stone* (W. F.), History of Colorado. Chicago, 1918.

## CONNECTICUT.

**Government.**—Connecticut has been an organised commonwealth since 1637. In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed by a social compact. This was confirmed by a charter from Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State Constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention. Connecticut was one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term and mileage not to exceed 10 cents per mile for each day he shall attend a session of the General Assembly for each mile that he is required to travel between the state capitol and his home. Legislative sessions are biennial.

*Governor.*—John H. Trumbull, 1927–29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Francis A. Pallotti.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

**Area and Population.**—Area 4,965 square miles, (145 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,380,631, and in the last four census years as follows:—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64·3
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	188·5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231·3
1920	1,859,585	21,046	1,880,631	286·4

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 1,667,000.

The population by sex and colour in 1920 was:—

—	White	Negro	All Others	Total
Male	688,837	10,778	720	699,335
Female	674,895	10,268	183	685,236
Total	1,358,732	21,046	853	1,380,631

In 1920, the foreign-born white population representing 27·3 per cent. of the total State population, numbered 376,513 of whom 22,708 were English; 7,487 Scottish; 45,464 (12·1 per cent.) Irish; 22,614 (6·0 per cent.) German; 38,719 (10·3 per cent.) from Russia; 46,623 Polish; 17,697 Swedish; 80,322 (21·3 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population (in 1920) 67·8 per cent. were urban and 1·5 per cent. Negro.

The chief towns are New Haven with population (est. 1926), 182,000; Hartford (capital), 164,000; Bridgeport, 152,500; Waterbury, 98,411; (est. 1923); New Britain, 69,600; Stamford, 41,800; Meriden, 36,600.

**Religion, Instruction, and Charity.**—Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist.

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1926, the 1,278 public elementary schools had 7,975 teachers with 259,297 enrolled pupils. There were also 87 public high schools with 1,687 teachers and 37,940 pupils. The four normal schools had 65 teachers and 1,109 pupils, the 12 model schools 14 teachers. There were also 9 State and State-aided trade schools with 95 teachers and 2,076 pupils. Total expenditure on education for the year ending June 30, 1926, 34,537,248 dollars. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College founded at Storrs in 1881 with 71 professors and 516 students in 1926-27; its work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1926-27, in all departments, 1,003 professors and teachers and 5,294 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had 75 professors and teachers, and 621 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had 41 professors and teachers, and 243 students; and Connecticut College for Women 55 teachers and 535 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State on June 30, 1926, 133 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On June 30, 1926, the number of State paupers was 1,809, and the number of inmates in State Hospitals, 6,202. The total expenditure on the State Aid and Hospital Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was 119,284 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	6,500,126
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	32,209,603
Total . . . . .	38,709,729
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	30,620,561
Balance, July 1, 1927 . . . . .	8,089,168

The assessed value of real property in 1926 was 2,544,603,531.00 dollars. On July 1, 1927, the outstanding debt amounted to 16,291,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 295 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 4,032 enlisted men. The Naval Militia consisted of 24 officers and 209 enlisted men; the Air Service, 20 officers, 93 enlisted men (included in total of National Guard).

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925, the State had 23,240 farms with a total area of 1,832,110 acres, of which 534,354 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 230,828,891 dollars. In 1926, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 29,346,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 21,900 acres. On January 1, 1928, the State had 31,000 horses, 8,000 sheep, 24,000 pigs, 109,000 milch cows, and 141,000 other cattle.

The State has some mineral resources, producing granite, trap-rock and limestone; clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are also worked.

According to the census of manufactures of 1925 there were in Connecticut 3,062 manufacturing establishments employing 242,362 wage-earners, who earned 301,199,566 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 612,642,843 dollars and the value of the output was 1,274,951,562 dollars. On July 31, 1926, there were 1,202,000 active spindles in the State, consuming 93,000 bales of cotton.

On January 1, 1925, there were 980 miles of steam railroad track in Connecticut, besides 1,574 miles of electric railway track.

The total amount of deposits in 76 savings banks on September 30, 1926, was 538,201,523.91 dollars; the number of accounts was 848,475, and the average to each account, 634.31 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 The Register and Manual of Connecticut. Annual. Hartford.  
 Connecticut Colonial Records, 1636-1776. 15 vols.  
 Connecticut State Records, 1776-1781. 3 vols.  
 New Haven Colonial Records, 1638-1649; 1653-1665. 2 vols.  
 Clark (G. L.), A History of Connecticut, its Peoples and Institutions. New York and London, 1914.  
 Douglas, (C. H.), The Government of the People in the State of Connecticut, revised and rewritten by L. S. Mills. New York, 1926.  
 Johnston (A.), Connecticut. [In 'American Commonwealths' Series.] Boston, Mass.  
 Loomis (Dwight) and Calhoun (J. Gilbert), Judicial and Civil History of Connecticut, Boston, 1-95.  
 Middlebrook, (L. F.), History of Maritime Connecticut during the American Revolution 1775-1783. 2 vols. Salem, Mass., 1925.  
 Morgan (Forrest), Connecticut as a Colony and State. 4 vols. Hartford, 1922.  
 Osborn (N. G.), ed. History of Connecticut in monographic form. 5 vols. New York, 1925.  
 Purcell (R. J.), Connecticut in Transition. London, 1918.  
 Sanford (E. B.), A History of Connecticut. Hartford, 1922.  
 Trumbull (Benjamin), A Complete History of Connecticut. 2 vols. New London, 1898.  
 Trumbull (J. Hammond), Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut. 2 vols. Boston, 1886.

### DELAWARE.

**Government.**—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year immediately preceding the election, in the electoral district.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person who shall attain the age of 21 after the year 1900 has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name; United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed in the State are not considered resident.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative  
*Governor.*—Robt. P. Robinson, 1925-29. (7,500 dollars.)

*Secretary of State.*—Sylvester D. Townsend, jr.

The State capital is Dover (population 4,042 in 1920). Delaware is divided into three counties.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 2,370 square miles (405 square miles being water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 223,003, and in the last four census years as follows:—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32.7
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94.0
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103.0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	113.5

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and colour was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	98,049	15,655	49	2	113,755
Female . .	94,566	14,680	2	—	109,248
Total . .	192,615	30,335	51	2	223,003

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 244,000.

The foreign-born whites, 1920 (8.9 per cent. of the total State population), numbered 19,810, of whom 2,895 (14.6 per cent.) were Irish, 1,632 (8.2 per cent.) German, 1,497 (7.6 per cent.) English, 4,136 (20.9 per cent.) Italian, 3,847 (19.4 per cent.) Polish and 2,244 (11.3 per cent.) Russian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a census population of 110,168 in 1920. Other towns (1920), Dover, 4,042; Milford, 2,703. Of the total population in 1920, 54.2 per cent. were urban and 13.6 per cent. Negro.

The most numerous denominations of the State are: Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1925-26, the public elementary schools had 1,349 teachers and 33,590 enrolled pupils. The 28 high schools had 263 teachers and 5,707 pupils. There were 444 school buildings. Total expenditure for school purposes, 3,756,378 dollars. The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges, and, at Newark, Delaware University, founded in 1884, having, in 1923, 60 professors and 536 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 8 professors and 80 students.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1927, the receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1926. . . .	4,814,637
Receipts 1926-27 . . . .	8,513,219
Total . . . .	13,327,856
Expenditure, 1926-27 . . . .	8,180,696
Cash in hand, July 1, 1927 . . . .	5,147,160

On June 30, 1927, the outstanding debt amounted to 10,911,785 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 53 officers, 1 warrant officer and 719 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1925 numbered 10,257, and had a total area of 899,641 acres, 518,859 acres being crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 72,798,416 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato-growing are important, about 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. On January 1, 1928, the State had 20,000 horses, 9,000 mules, 2,000 sheep, 26,000 pigs, 36,000 milch cows, and 49,000 other cattle.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive, consisting chiefly of clay products, stone, sand and gravel.

The number of manufacturing industries in the State in 1925 was 419 with 20,704 wage-earners earning 25,072,302 dollars; the cost of materials used was 70,622,434 dollars, and the output was valued at 125,406,332 dollars.

The leather output in 1923 comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232,463 dollars. Other industries are fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1925 the length of steam railway in the State was 332 miles, besides 140 miles of electric street railway track (1924).

On June 30, 1926, Delaware had 19 national banks with total resources of 24,863,000 dollars; demand deposits of 9,662,000 dollars and savings deposits of 7,794,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 23,250,000 dollars; mutual savings banks had deposits of 22,590,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

Constitution of Delaware adopted in Convention June 4, 1897. Republished, Dover, 1918, 1925.

Reports of the various Executive Departments.

Conrad (Henry C.), History of Delaware. Wilmington, 1908.

Scharf (J.), History of Delaware. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1888.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**Government.**—The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of approximately sixty-nine and one-quarter square miles, which was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the

eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power:—

'To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.'

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800.

The present form of local government, which dates from July 1, 1878, is a municipal corporation, and is administered by a board of three Commissioners. Two of these are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each. The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, to continue as such during the President's pleasure. The Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government, except that the Congress of the United States, only, has authority to enact legislation and appropriate money for the municipal expenses.

*Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.*—Daniel E. Garges.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the District of Columbia originally was approximately 100 square miles, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia, in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69·245 square miles, 62 of which are land.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows. (Wherever the word 'coloured' is used, it refers to Negroes or to persons of partial Negro descent.):—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	88,296	48,404	131,700	2,270·7	1900	192,016	86,702	278,718	4,645·8
1880	118,028	59,596	177,624	3,062·5	1910	236,623	94,446	331,069	5,517·8
1890	154,820	75,572	230,392	3,972·3	1920	327,605	109,966	437,571	7,057·6

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920, approximately 25 per cent. of the total population was Negro or of Negro descent. Of the foreign-born white population, representing 6·5 per cent. of the total population, 10·5 per cent. were English, 15·1 per cent. Irish, 11·8 per cent. German, 18·1 per cent. Russian, 18·2 per cent. Italian, and 5·9 per cent. Canadian.

By sex and race the estimated population of 1927 was thus distributed:—

	White	Coloured	Total
Male . . .	187,500	63,500	251,000
Female . . .	215,600	75,400	289,000
Total . . .	403,100	138,900	540,000

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known in law as the City of Washington, 'The Federal Capital.' But that name is a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipal government separate from the rest of the District of Columbia, but is subject to the same national and municipal control in every respect.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The most numerous religious bodies are : Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant-Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Christian Science.

The 167 public schools of the District in 1927 had 1,844 white teachers and 51,177 white pupils, and 847 coloured teachers and 25,187 coloured pupils. There were, included in the above, 17 public high schools with 813 teachers and 17,157 pupils; 2 normal schools with 46 teachers and 734 pupils; 4 vocational schools, with 43 teachers and 635 pupils; 141 elementary schools (kindergarten) and special, with 1,789 teachers and 57,838 pupils. There were also 30 private schools with 3,005 pupils. Total expenditure on public education (1927), 11,287,564.24 dollars.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 294 professors and 2,511 students: the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 391 professors and instructors, 5,478 regular students, and 1,660 for the summer school; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of coloured students, was founded in 1867, and has 155 professors and 2,268 pupils; the Catholic University of America, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 115 professors and 2,987 students; the American University has 40 professors and 350 students.

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenues of the District are derived from a general real and personal property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, licences for conducting various businesses, and from appropriations out of the Treasury of the United States.

In 1926-27 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . .	11,878,319
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . .	34,328,575
Total . . . .	46,206,894
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . .	33,529,692
Balance, July 1, 1927 . . . .	12,677,202

The District of Columbia has no bonded debt not covered by its accumulated sinking fund.

In 1927 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 946,367,442 dollars; of tangible personal property such as furniture, horses, wagons, ships, banks and public utility corporations, 104,623,370 dollars, and intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, etc., 472,596,886 dollars; total 1,523,587,698 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 60 officers, 1 warrant officer and 822 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1925 showed that the raw material used cost 34,356,062 dollars, and the output was valued at 82,721,576 dollars.



Within the District are 198.26 miles of electric street railway track, as single track, and 36 miles of steam railway (1925).

On June 30, 1927, there were in the District 43 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at \$315,184,000 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at \$24,451,000 dollars; surplus funds at \$17,727,000 dollars; individual deposits at \$136,491,000 dollars; United States deposits at \$3,467,000 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, \$3,976,000 dollars; and loans and discounts at \$181,762,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Washington.  
*Bryan* (W. B.), A History of the National Capitol. Vol. I., 1790-1814. New York, 1914.  
 —Vol. II., 1815-1878. New York, 1916.  
*Elliot* (Jonathan), The Ten Miles Square. Washington, 1830.  
*Force* (Wm. Q.), Picture of Washington. Washington, 1845.  
*Jackson* (Richard), The Chronicles of Georgetown.  
*Page* (T. E.), Washington and its Romance. London, 1924.  
*Tindall* (Wm.), Standard History of the City of Washington. Washington, 1914.  
*Townsend* (George Alfred), Washington, Outside and Inside.

## FLORIDA.

**Government.**—On March 27, 1513, Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who landing on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers) called the place Florida. It was claimed by Spain until 1763, then ceded to England; back to Spain in 1781, and to the United States in 1819. Florida was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1885. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 38 members, and House of Representatives with 91 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years.

*Governor.*—John W. Martin, 1925-29 (9,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—H. Clay Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 6,415 in 1925). The State is divided into 67 counties.

**Area and Population.**—Area 58,666 square miles, including 3,805 square miles of water. The Indian reservations had an area in 1926 of 42 square miles, and a population of 460.

Census population as taken by the State on February 15, 1925, 1,263,549. Population in census years as follows:—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4.9
1915	559,787	360,394	920,181	15.7
1920	638,983	329,487	968,470	17.7
1925 <sup>2</sup>	861,816	401,733	1,263,549	23.3

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

<sup>2</sup> State census.

In 1925 the population by sex and birth was as follows:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic Indians and others	Total
Male . . .	439,602	203,184	} 7,231	
Female . . .	414,983	198,549		
Total . . .	854,585 <sup>1</sup>	401,733	7,231	1,263,549

<sup>1</sup> Excluding State convicts and inmates of State institutions.

Of the total, the foreign-born white (1925) numbered 47,265, of whom 1,024 were from the West Indies, 5,451 from England, 1,192 from Ireland, 1,264 from Scotland, 3,979 from Germany, 4,780 from Italy, 6,585 from Canada, and 4,360 from Spain. The largest cities in the State are: Jacksonville with a State census population of 95,450 in 1925; Tampa, 94,743; Pensacola, 25,305; Miami (1926), 131,286; Key West, 13,701. Of the total population in 1925, 44.5 per cent. were urban, and 32 per cent. Negro.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 1,411,000.

**Religion and Instruction.**—Of the church members of the State 41.6 per cent. are Baptist, and 37.2 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is compulsory. All public schools are required to have readings from the Bible without sectarian comment once every school day. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1925, the 2,517 public elementary schools had 8,615 teachers and 288,107 enrolled pupils. In 126 public high schools there were 550 teachers and 23,100 pupils. Total expenditure on education, 14,997,247 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville (founded 1884) with (1926) 125 professors and 1,800 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 110 teachers and 1,400 students. Rollins College at Winter Park (founded 1885), the John B. Stetson (Baptist) University at De Land (founded in 1887), and Southern College (Methodist) are other institutions for higher education.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year 1926-27, the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums:—

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1926 . . . . .	17,655,317
Receipts 1926-27 . . . . .	35,019,736
Total . . . . .	52,675,053
Disbursements 1926-27 . . . . .	44,095,482
Balance July 1, 1927 . . . . .	8,579,571

The State has no public debt. The assessed value of all property in 1926 was 786,064,528 dollars.

On June 30, 1927, the National Guard consisted of 144 officers, 1 warrant officer and 2,116 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1925 there were 59,217 farms with a total acreage of 5,864,519, of which 2,022,284 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925, 513,884,122 dollars. The chief products are citrus fruits (18,297,388 trees in 1925) and truck products. Other crops are tobacco, 5,076,000 pounds in 1926; rice, maize, oats and peas. In 1926 the cotton area was 112,000 acres, and the yield 33,000 bales, valued at 1,683,000 dollars. On January 1, 1928, the State had 26,000 horses, 43,000 mules, 59,000 sheep, 543,000 pigs, 78,000 milch cows, and 533,000 other cattle. The total national forest area in June, 1926, was 342,771 acres.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock (2,432,581 long tons in 1924); and stone (2,978,360 short tons in 1924); fullers' earth, lime, kaolin, and mineral waters are also produced. Total mineral output in 1925 was valued at 16,651,000 dollars.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries; the industry yields 14,000,000 dollars annually. The chief fishery products are oysters, shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly. Pensacola is said to be the most important fresh fish market on the Gulf.

The manufacturing industries of Florida in the year 1925 had 1,863 establishments with 66,204 wage-earners; the amount paid in wages was 65,780,109 dollars. The value of the raw material used was 113,796,330 dollars, and the output was valued at 267,009,159 dollars.

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. In 1925 there were 5,500 miles of steam railway, and 197 miles of electric railway (1924). The Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Florida East Coast are the leading railroads.

On June 30, 1926, Florida had 63 national banks with resources of 342,582,000 dollars, demand deposits of 129,739,000 dollars and savings deposits of 87,230,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 91,258,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments.  
*Davis* (W. W.), *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida*. New York and London, 1913.  
*Harper* (R. M.), *Geography of Central Florida*. Tallahassee, 1921.  
*Parkman* (F.), *The French Pioneers in North America*.  
*Roberts* (K. L.), *Florida*. London, 1926.  
*Simpson* (O. T.), *In Lower Florida Wilds*. New York, 1920.  
*Stockbridge* (F. P.), and *Perry* (J. H.), *Florida in the Making*. Tallahassee, 1926.

## GEORGIA.

**Government.**—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II.) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the thirteen original States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 206 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative Sessions are annual and limited to 50 days. There is equal suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives.

*Governor.*—L. G. Hardman, 1927-1929 (7,500 dollars).

*Secretary.*—G. L. McLendon.

Georgia is divided into 160 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

**Area and Population.**—Area 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water. Population on January 1, 1920, 2,895,832 (census).

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2.8
1900	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37.6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44.4
1920	1,689,467	1,206,365	2,895,832	49.3

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	854,109	590,443	203	68	1,444,823
Female . .	835,005	615,922	25	57	1,451,009
Total . .	1,689,114	1,206,365	228	125	2,895,832

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 3,203,000.

Of the total population (1920) 16,186, representing 0.6 per cent. of the total State population) were foreign-born white, of whom 1,936 (12 per cent.) were from Germany, 1,112 from Ireland, 1,593 from England, 1,473 (9 per cent.) from Greece, and 3,452 (21.3 per cent.) from Russia. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with census population (1920) of 200,616; Savannah, 83,252; Macon, 52,995; Augusta, 52,548; Columbus, 31,125. Of the total population in 1920, 25.1 per cent. were urban, and 41.7 per cent. Negro.

**Religion and Instruction.**—Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State.

Since 1916 education has been compulsory. There are separate schools for whites and negroes. In 1924 the 5,374 public elementary schools had 639,591 enrolled pupils and 14,157 teachers, while the 1,756 public high schools had 63,979 pupils and 2,856 teachers. There were 5 public normal schools with 154 teachers and 3,017 pupils. Total expenditure for education (1924), 22,701,973 dollars.

For higher education the more important State institutions are as follows :—

Begun	Institutions	Professors (1922-23)	Students (1922-23)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens . . . .	121	1,738
1888	Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta . .	47	2,120
1872	North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega	16	163
—	State Women's College, Valdosta . . . .	36	375

**Finance and Defence.**—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1925 are stated as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1925 . . . . .	2,352,206
Receipts in 1925 . . . . .	18,099,924
Total, 1925 . . . . .	20,452,130
Disbursements, 1925 . . . . .	17,909,604
Balance, January 1, 1926 . . . . .	2,542,526

On September 26, 1927, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,893,000 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility, property in 1927 amounted to 1,262,885,965 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 230 officers, 3 warrant officers and 3,446 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925 there were 249,095 farms in the State, having an area of 21,945,496 acres, of which 10,695,817 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 686,673,248 dollars; 41 per cent. of the farms are operated by Negroes, and 86 per cent. of Negro farms are rented. The Negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea-island cotton. For 1926 the cotton yield was 1,475,000 bales as against 1,164,000 bales in 1925, the area under cultivation being 4,090,000 acres and the value of the yield 81,862,000 dollars. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1926 was 55,346,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (60,000 bushels in 1926). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. National forests in 1926 covered 238,538 acres. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals were 41,000 horses, 357,000 mules, 346,000 milch cows, 863,000 other cattle, 52,000 sheep, 1,424,000 swine.

The State has varied mineral resources: gold, silver coal, iron, and manganese ores, iron pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, and mineral springs being worked, but none to a great extent. The marble of Georgia has a high reputation all over the States. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important. Mineral products in 1925 reached the value of 16,504,000 dollars.

In 1925, Georgia had 2,876 manufacturing establishments employing 141,173 wage-earners, using material costing 399,351,258 dollars, and giving an output worth 648,852,294 dollars. The amount of wages paid was 99,210,003 dollars. Chief industry, cotton goods, reached production in 1925 valued at 193,423,660 dollars.

On July 31, 1926, there were 2,912,000 active spindles in the State, consuming 1,013,000 bales of cotton.

On June 30, 1926, Georgia had 82 national banks with resources of 200,244,000 dollars, demand deposits of 73,180,000 dollars and savings deposits of 52,758,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 97,839,000 dollars.

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample. The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage, and which, by harbour

improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage. From this port in 1924-25, the imports amounted to 22,541,000 dollars, and the exports to 76,370,000 dollars.

The steam railways in the State have a length (1925) of 7,019 miles, beside 460 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads includes 6,258 miles of which 2,664 miles have been surfaced.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the Various Executive Departments.  
*Harris*, (Joel Chandler), Georgia. New York, 1896.  
*Howell* (Clark), History of Georgia. 4 vols. Chicago, 1926.  
*Jones* (Charles C.), History of Georgia. 2 vols. Boston, 1883.  
*Knight*, (Lucian Lamar) Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends. 2 vols. Atlanta, 1918.  
 Men of Mark in Georgia. 7 vols. Atlanta, 1910.  
*Phillips* (Ulrich B.), Georgia. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass. 1907.  
*Wegelin* (O.), Bibliography of Georgia, 1911.

## IDAHO.

**Government.**—Idaho was admitted into the Union on July 3, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members, and a House of Representatives of 68 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

*Governor.*—H. C. Baldrige, 1927-29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Fred E. Lukens.

The State is divided into 44 counties. The capital is Boise (census population, 21,393 in 1920). Pocatello had a population of 15,001 in 1920.

**Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.**—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles are water. Area of Indian reservations in 1925, 90 square miles, with a population of 3,959. In the last 5 census years the total population was :—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . . . .	32,557	53	32,610	0.4
1890 . . . . .	38,347	201	38,548	1.1
1900 . . . . .	161,479	293	161,772	1.9
1910 . . . . .	324,943	651	325,594	3.9
1920 . . . . .	480,946	920	481,866	5.2

Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 546,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	230,136	585	1,621	1,577	233,919
Female . . . . .	195,532	335	559	1,521	197,947
Total . . . . .	425,668	920	2,180	3,098	431,866

Of the total population 38,963 (9 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, 4,451 being English, 4,143 German, 4,954 Canadian, 5,112 Swedish, 2,482 Norwegian, and 1,410 Irish. Of the total population in 1920, 27.6 per cent. were urban and 0.2 per cent. Negro.

Among the leading religious denominations of the State are to be found : Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, Mormons, and Catholics.

In 1925-26 the 1,678 public elementary schools had 4,342 teachers, and 138,757 enrolled pupils. The high schools had 21,123 pupils ; number of teachers, 994. The two public normal schools had 650 pupils and 57 teachers in 1923. Total expenditure on education (1924-25) was 6,927,545 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Presbyterian College of Idaho at Caldwell, the Methodist College at Gooding, and the State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, which had 135 professors and 1,407 students in 1923. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. There are also 5 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the biennium ending September 30, 1926, the receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1924 . . . . .	3,071,451
Receipts, 1924-26 . . . . .	22,540,678
Total . . . . .	25,612,129
Disbursements, 1924-26 . . . . .	23,169,818
Balance, September 30, 1926 . . . . .	2,442,311

On Sept. 30, 1927, the State bonded debt amounted to 5,503,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1927 to 478,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 77 officers, 2 warrant officers and 971 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 2,488,806 acres (1920), and there are now being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of a further 480,000 acres in the State. In 1925 the number of farms was 40,592, with a total area of 8,116,147 acres, of which 3,714,386 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925, 451,884,713 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1926, 1,045,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 24,633,000 bushels. Other crops in 1926 were oats, 4,760,000 bushels; barley, 4,144,000 bushels; besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active live-stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1928, being 214,000 ; mules, 7,000 ; sheep, 2,073,000 ; milch cows, 170,000 ; other cattle, 588,000 ; swine, 375,000. The wool clip (1926) was 14,507,000 pounds. The State contains (June 30, 1926) 19,086,486 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold (12,000 ozs. in 1926), silver (7,557,000 ozs. in 1926), and other metals, chief of which are lead (132,564 short tons in 1926), copper (1,171,000 pounds in 1926) and zinc (15,619 short tons in 1925). Total mineral output in 1925 reached value of 31,611,000 dollars.

Besides the agricultural and mining industries the State has manufactures

of considerable importance. In 1925 there were altogether 490 industrial establishments, employing 15,794 wage-earners, who earned 20,708,725 dollars. The cost of material was 53,151,610 dollars and value of output 96,989,661 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, and flour and grist milling. Within the State there are 111 lumber mills and 44 flour mills.

The State has (1925) 2,885 miles of steam railway, besides 89 miles of electric railway track. In 1915 (May 5), the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, was opened and Idaho now has a seaport, Lewiston. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles. The State has 4,668 miles of roads of which 2,437 miles have been surfaced.

On June 30, 1926, Idaho had 56 national banks with resources of 58,420,000 dollars, demand deposits of 23,497,000 dollars and savings deposits of 16,087,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 11,706,000 dollars.

*British Consul* (Residing at Portland, Oregon).—J. E. Bell.

### Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, and other officers of the State.

The State of Idaho [Institutions, Industries, Resources]. By the Commissioner of Immigration. Boise, 1905.

*French*, History of Idaho. New York, 1910.

*Hailey*, History of Idaho. Boise, 1910.

*McConnel*, Early History of Idaho. Caldwell, 1913.

## ILLINOIS.

**Government.**—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673. In 1763, the country was ceded by the French to the British. In 1783, Great Britain recognised the title of the United States to Illinois, which was admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days next before the election.

The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate.

*Governor.*—Len Small, 1925–29 (12,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Louis L. Emmerson.

**Area and Population.**—Area 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles are water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 6,485,280.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86.1
1910	5,529,542	109,049	5,638,591	100.6
1920	6,303,006	182,274	6,485,280	115.7

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population on July 1, 1928, 7,396,000.



In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	3,207,773	93,835	3,117	108	3,304,833
Female . . .	3,091,560	88,439	362	86	3,180,447
Total	6,299,333	182,274	3,479	194	6,485,280

Of the total population in 1920, 1,206,951 (representing 18·6 per cent. of the total State population) were foreign-born white, of whom 205,491 (17 per cent.) were from Germany, 74,274 from Ireland, 105,577 from Sweden, 54,247 from England, 11,329 from Belgium, 8,610 from France, 38,875 from Canada, 46,457 from Austria, 34,437 from Hungary, 27,785 from Norway, 17,098 from Denmark, 117,699 from Russia, 162,405 (13·5 per cent.) from Poland, 94,407 from Italy, 14,344 from Holland, 19,598 from Scotland.

The urban population in 1920 was 67·9 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 2·8 per cent. The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. In 1920, it had a census population of 2,701,705. Other cities of importance are Peoria, 76,121; East St. Louis, 66,767; Springfield (State Capital), 59,183; Rockford, 65,651; Decatur, 43,818; Joliet, 38,442; Quincy, 35,978; Aurora, 36,397; Danville, 33,776; Evanston, 37,234; Elgin, 27,454; Bloomington, 28,725; Moline, 30,734; Rock Island, 35,177; Oak Park Village, 39,858; Galesburg, 28,834; Alton, 24,682; Belleville, 24,823; Freeport, 19,669; Waukegan, 19,226; Jacksonville, 15,713; Cairo, 15,203; Streator, 14,779; Kankakee, 16,753; Cicero, 44,995; Champaign, 15,873; Kewanee, 16,026; Mattoon, 13,552.

**Religion and Education.**—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between 7 and 14 years of age. For the year ending June 30, 1926, the 14,249 public elementary schools had 44,572 teachers, and 1,095,618 pupils; and the 959 high schools had 9,847 teachers and 235,649 pupils. The private schools of the State, elementary and secondary, numbered 1,022 and had 6,940 teachers and 222,840 pupils. Five State normal schools had 314 teachers and 17,016 students in 1925-6. Total current expenditure on public schools (1925-26), 103,101,748 dollars. There are 56 colleges and universities in the State, the principal being mentioned below, with teachers and students, for 1926:—

Founded	Colleges, &c.	Location	Professors, &c.	Students
1867	University of Illinois (State) . . . . .	Urbana	1,181	13,899
1892	University of Chicago (Non-sect.) . . . . .	Chicago	612	14,472
1851	North-Western University (M. E.) . . . . .	Evanston	644	10,583
1860	Illinois Wesleyan University (M. E.) . . . . .	Bloomington	58	765
1909	Loyola University . . . . .	Chicago	300	5,600
1901	James Milliken University (C. Presb.) . . . . .	Decatur	65	1,250
1837	Knox College (Non-sect.) . . . . .	Galesburg	48	656
1861	North-Central College (Ev. Assn.) . . . . .	Naperville	41	578
1898	De Paul University . . . . .	Chicago	112	3,600
1829	Illinois College . . . . .	Jacksonville	22	395
1847	Illinois Woman's College . . . . .	Jacksonville	41	325
1847	Rockford College . . . . .	Rockford	55	411
—	Bradley Polytechnic Institute . . . . .	Peoria	75	1,983
—	Augustana College . . . . .	Rock Island	49	1,003

Within the State there are over 470 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. The State maintains 9 hospitals for the insane, 5 penitentiaries, and 12 other hospitals.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1927, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	35,286,848
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	85,922,457
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>121,209,305</b>
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	74,702,552
<b>Balance, July 1, 1927</b> . . . . .	<b>46,506,753</b>

The total bonded indebtedness of the State outstanding on July 1, 1927, was 141,225,500 dollars.

For 1926 the assessed value of all property was 4,195,581,136 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 574 officers, 9 warrant officers and 8,600 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1925, there were 225,601 farms, with an area of 30,731,947 acres, of which 21,314,637 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925, 4,627,964,933 dollars. The total acreage under cultivation in the State in 1926 was estimated at 20,230,000 acres. The chief cereal crops are corn, 312,970,000 bushels in 1926; wheat, 41,034,000 bushels; oats, 123,516,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1926 amounted to 5,440,000 bushels; and hay to 3,706,000 tons. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1928, there were 888,000 horses, 157,000 mules, 963,000 milch cows, 1,346,000 other cattle, 698,000 sheep, and 5,039,000 swine in the State. The estimated production of wool in 1926 was 3,648,000 pounds. National forest area in 1926 was 10,710 acres.

In 1925, Illinois had 14,117 manufacturing establishments, employing 622,368 wage-earners, using material costing 2,926,064,176 dollars, and giving an output worth 5,321,837,866 dollars. The amount paid in wages was 897,970,455 dollars. Value of products of chief industries, 1925: meat packing, 680,591,940 dollars; foundries, 241,024,785; electrical machinery, 237,801,784 dollars.

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, in the production of which the State ranks third, the productive coal-fields having an area of 42,900 square miles. During 1926 there were 921 mines in operation, yielding an output of 69,813,255 tons. The yield of petroleum for 1926 was 6,124,231 barrels. The natural gas produced during the year 1926 was 149,947 m. cubic feet. The output of fluorspar was 75,798 tons; lead, 859 tons; and zinc, 12,561 tons. Cement, 1926, was 6,747,000 barrels. Pig iron, 1926, amounted to 3,660,000 long tons. The output of limestone was 13,717,686 tons; sand and gravel, 10,548,650 tons; shale and clay (raw material), 4,364,228 tons, and silica, 1,404,187 tons.

On June 30, 1926, Illinois had 497 national banks with resources of 1,763,526,000 dollars, demand deposits of 746,510,000 dollars and savings deposits of 325,615,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 1,059,762,000 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in the carrying

trade between the lake ports. Within the State there are (1927) 12,304 miles of steam railway, besides 2,200 miles of electric railway track.

*British Consul-General at Chicago.*—Herbert A. Richards.

There are also two Vice-consuls in Chicago.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.  
*Alvord* (C. W.), Centennial History of Illinois; 5 vols, 1917-1920  
*Childs* (M. L.), Actual Government in Illinois. Chicago, 1917.  
*Dodd* (W. F. & S. H.), Government in Illinois. Chicago and London, 1923.  
*Fairlie* (J. A.), Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois. Chicago.  
*Finley* (J. H.), Illinois. In "American Commonwealth" Series. Boston, Mass.  
*Goodspeed* (T. W.), The Story of Chicago, 1890-1925. Chicago, 1925.  
*Greene* (E. B.), The Government of Illinois. In "Handbooks of American Government" Series. New York and London, 1904.  
*Mather* (I. F.), The Making of Illinois. Enlarged edition. Chicago, 1925.  
*Nevins* (A.), Illinois (American College and University Series). New York and Oxford, 1916.  
*Pease* (T. C.), Story of Illinois. Chicago, 1925.  
*Quaife* (Milo M.), Chicago and the Old North-West, 1673-1835. Chicago and Cambridge.  
 1913.—Pictures of Illinois One Hundred Years ago. Chicago, 1918.  
*Ridgley* (D. C.), The Geography of Illinois. Chicago and London, 1921.

## INDIANA.

**Government.**—Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. All citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election are eligible to sit in either House; but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Ed Jackson, 1925-29 (8,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Frederick E. Shortemeier.

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

**Area and Population.**—Area 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles are water. Population according to census of 1920 is 2,930,390.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37.6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.1
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74.9
1920	2,849,580	80,810	2,930,390	81.3

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 3,176,000.

The population by sex and birth in 1920 was :—

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male . . . .	1,446,825	41,817	432	1,489,074
Female . . . .	1,402,246	38,993	77	1,441,316
Total . . . .	2,849,071	80,810	509	2,930,390

Of the total in 1920, 150,868 (representing 5·1 per cent.) were foreign-born white, 37,377 (24·8 per cent.) being from Germany, 9,100 from Austria, 9,351 from Hungary, 7,271 from Ireland, 8,522 from England, 3,707 from Scotland, 4,942 from Sweden, 17,791 (11·8 per cent.) from Poland, 7,673 from Russia, 6,712 from Italy, and 5,096 from Canada. Urban population formed 50·6 per cent. of whole, and the Negro population 2·8 per cent.

The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 314,194; Fort Wayne with 86,549; Evansville, 85,264; South Bend, 70,983; Terre Haute, 66,083; East Chicago, 35,967; Muncie, 36,524; Hammond, 36,004; Richmond, 26,765; Anderson, 29,767; Elkhart, 24,277; Lafayette, 22,486; Michigan City, 19,457; New Albany, 22,992; Logansport, 21,626; Kokomo, 30,067; Marion, 23,747; Vincennes, 17,160.

**Religion and Education.**—The religious denominations most numerous represented are, in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends.

School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1927 the 4,099 public elementary schools had 14,723 teachers and 647,280 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 865, and had 5,480 teachers with 124,449 pupils. Teachers are trained in 2 State normal schools (143 teachers and 7,898 students). The total expenditure for public schools in 1926-27 was 73,272,467 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1925 :—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington . . . .	State . . . .	295	6,321
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle . . . .	M.E. . . . .	97	2,348
1842	University of Notre Dame . . . . .	R.C. . . . .	123	3,393
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette . . . . .	State . . . .	268	3,874

The number of prisoners in penal institutions, including both county and State institutions, (September, 30, 1926) was 6,780. On August 31, 1926, the almshouses contained 3,535 paupers.

**Finance and Defence.**—In the year ending September 30, 1925, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1925 . . . . .	9,458,963
Receipts, 1925-26 . . . . .	44,886,460
Total Receipts . . . . .	54,845,423
Disbursements, 1925-26 . . . . .	42,125,455
Balance Sept 30, 1926 . . . . .	12,219,968

On September 30, 1926, the State had a debt bonded of 1,689,000 dollars. The net assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1926 was 5,310,556,045 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 346 officers, 4 warrant officers and 4,305 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 89 per cent. of its total area being in farms. In 1925, there were 195,786 farms and the farm-land had an area of 19,915,120 acres, of which 11,981,079 acres were crop lands. The total assessed value of all farm property in 1925 was 1,931,742,483 dollars. The chief crops are corn (170,528,000 bushels in 1926), wheat (34,048,000 bushels), oats (67,020,000 bushels), hay, and rye. The area under tobacco in 1926 was 16,700 acres, yielding 14,913,000 pounds, valued at 1,491,000 dollars. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The live-stock on January 1, 1928, consisted of 522,000 horses, 1,346,000 other cattle, 693,000 milch cows, 705,000 sheep, 3,227,000 swine, and 101,000 mules. In 1926 the wool clip yielded 4,181,000 pounds of wool.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1926 the output of coal was 22,839,000 short tons. The output of crude petroleum in 1925 was 825,000 barrels, valued at 1,700,000 dollars, while the value of the natural gas produced (1924) was 494,000 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 6,529,298 dollars. The production of pig-iron (1924) was 2,571,411 tons, valued at 52,507,720 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 16,368,139 dollars in 1924. The total mineral output (not including pig-iron) was valued at 108,894,095 dollars in 1922, 132,179,525 dollars in 1923, 112,299,075 dollars in 1924, and 111,834,000 dollars in 1925.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various, numbering (1925 Census) 4,772 in all, employing 280,854 wage-earners, using materials worth 1,257,960,617 dollars, and turning out products valued at 2,125,023,109 dollars. The amount earned in wages was 365,003,314 dollars.

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan, while for traffic by land (1925) there are 7,133.83 main, 1,431.17 second main, and 89.50 third and fourth main, making a total of 8,654.50 miles of main steam railway; besides 1,971.31 main and 176.33 second main of electric railway, making a total of 2,147.64 miles. All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south. On January 1, 1926, there were 3,936 miles of State road, 37,569 county road, and 31,626 township road, making a total of 73,131.25 miles of public highway in the State.

On June 30, 1927, there were in operation 527 State banks, 176 trust companies, 124 private banks, and 5 mutual savings banks, with total assets of 760,067,697 dollars. The assets of the 5 savings banks at this date amounted to 25,199,273 dollars. The amount of savings deposits in the 5 savings banks was 21,499,209 dollars, and the savings deposits in all banks was 165,999,969 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

The Indiana Year Book. Published annually.

Dunn (J. P.), Indiana. [In American Commonwealth Series.] Boston, Mass., 1905.

Earey (Logan), History of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.

Hyman and Cottman, Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.

Kettleborough (Charles), Constitution Making in Indiana. Indianapolis, 1916.

Levering (Mrs. J. H.), Historic Indiana. New York, 1909.

Streightoff (F. D. and F. H.), Indiana, a Social and Economic Survey. Indianapolis, 1916.

Fisher (S. S.), Economic Geography of Indiana. New York, 1928.

## IOWA.

**Government.**—Iowa was admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year; Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

*Governor.*—John Hammill, 1927–29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Walter C. Ramsay.

Iowa is divided into 99 counties. The State capital is Des Moines.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,404,021. Indian Reservations in 1926, 5 square miles with a population of 374.

Census Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29·2
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40·2
1910	2,209,798	14,973	2,224,771	40·0
1920	2,385,016	19,005	2,404,021	43·2

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 2,428,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,218,711	10,121	280	280	1,229,392
Female . .	1,165,470	8,884	26	249	1,174,629
Total .	2,384,181	19,005	306	529	2,404,021

At the census of 1920, there were 225,647 foreign-born whites, of whom 13,036 (5·8 per cent.) came from England, 10,686 (4·7 per cent.) from Ireland, 17,344 (7·7 per cent.) from Norway, 22,493 (10 per cent.) from Sweden, 18,020 (8 per cent.) from Denmark, 70,642 (31·3 per cent.) from Germany, 4,956 from Italy and 8,929 from Canada. The total represented 9·4 per cent. of the State population.

The largest cities in the State, with their census population in 1920 are Des Moines (capital), 126,468 (estimated population in 1925, 141,500); Dubuque, 39,141; Sioux City, 71,227; Davenport, 56,727; Council Bluffs, 36,162; Cedar Rapids, 45,566; Burlington, 24,057; Clinton, 24,151; Ottumwa, 23,003; Keokuk, 14,423; Muscatine, 16,068; Fort Dodge, 19,347; Waterloo, 36,230; Marshalltown, 15,731; Mason City, 20,065. Of the total population in 1920, 36·4 per cent. were urban and 0·8 per cent. Negro.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The more important bodies (last census figures) are given as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 325,959; Roman Catholic, 206,701; Lutheran, 107,523; Disciples of Christ, 60,720; Presby-

terian, 47,059 ; Baptists, 39,321 ; Congregational, 35,538 ; United Brethren, 10,366 ; reorganized Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy), 10,216.

School attendance is compulsory for 24 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7-16). In 1923-24, the 3,558 public elementary schools had 345,427 pupils and 25,933 teachers, and the 881 high schools had 97,167 pupils and 5,065 teachers. Two public normal schools had 209 teachers and 7,415 students in 1924. Total expenditure on public elementary and secondary schools in 1925, 56,598,000 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1923) :—

Year of Founding	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1847	University of Iowa at Iowa City . . .	State	501	7,423
1853	Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames . . .	State	531	7,766
1876	Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls <sup>1</sup> . . .	State	173	5,390
1847	Grinnell College at Grinnell . . .	Congregational	78	800
1853	Cornell College at Mt. Vernon . . .	Methodist	49	702
1881	Drake University at Des Moines . . .	Disciples	94	1,400
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids . . .	Presbyterian	66	1,050

<sup>1</sup> 1921-22.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending July 1, 1925, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1924 . . . . .	9,103,683
Revenue, 1924-25 . . . . .	43,554,560
Total . . . . .	52,663,243
Disbursements, 1924-25 . . . . .	45,182,825
Balance, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	7,480,418

The State has a bonded debt of 19,800,000 dollars, incurred for soldiers' bonuses.

The assessed value of real, personal, and public utility property in 1926 was 996,128,745 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 233 officers, 2 warrant officers and 3,396 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1925 it had 213,490 farms with 33,280,813 acres of farm land, 21,997,675 acres under cultivated crops. The value of all farm property in 1925 was 5,602,077,895 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1926 the crop of maize was 413,536,000 bushels ; of wheat, 7,864,000 bushels ; oats, 195,962,000 bushels ; barley, 6,680,000 bushels ; rye and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 6,083,000 bushels ; of hay, to 4,110,000 tons ; of flax-seed, to 139,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. On January 1, 1926, it contained 1,067,000 horses, 1,314,000 dairy cows, 3,720,000 other cattle, 103,000 mules, 960,000 sheep, and 10,650,000 swine. The wool clip (1926) yielded (estimated) 5,440,000 pounds of wool. In 1924, dairy products were valued at 120,634,166 dollars.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 16,215 miners, and produced 5,069,000 short tons in 1926. Gypsum, ochre, sandstone, limestone, clay products and cement are also worked.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 521,446,000 dollars in 1921 to 757,771,477 dollars in 1925. The following is a summary of the manufacturing activity of the State according to the census of 1925: number of enterprises, 3,270; number of wage-earners, 74,976; wages paid during the year, 92,232,591 dollars; raw material used, 499,586,023 dollars. Chief industries are meat packing, with product in 1925 valued at 213,741,084 dollars, and butter and cheese making, valued at 78,110,309 dollars.

Within the State in 1925 there were 9,842 miles of single track steam railway, besides 958 miles of electric railway single track.

On June 30, 1926, Iowa had 315 national banks with resources of 382,216,000 dollars, demand deposits of 130,081,000 dollars and savings deposits of 128,378,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 386,843,000 dollars.

### References.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of State.  
 The Iowa Official Register, annual, compiled under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Des Moines, annual.  
*Brigham* (Johnson), Iowa: its history and its foremost citizens. Des Moines, 1915.  
*Ebbeck* (J.), Die Deutschen von Iowa und deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.  
*Harsha* (W. J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.

## KANSAS.

**Government.**—Kansas was admitted into the Union on January 29, 1861. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

*Governor.*—Ben S. Paulen, 1927–29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Frank J. Ryan.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water. Estimated population on July 1, 1928, 1,835,000.

The population in five Federal census years was :—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . . .	952,989	43,107	996,096	12.2
1890 . . . .	1,378,398	49,710	1,428,108	17.5
1900 . . . .	1,418,492	52,003	1,470,495	18.0
1910 . . . .	1,636,919	54,030	1,690,949	20.7
1920 . . . .	1,711,332	57,925	1,769,257	21.6

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

The population on March 1, 1925, by the State Census, was 1,812,986.



In 1920 the Federal Census gave the population by sex and birth as :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	878,150	29,739	134	1,198	909,221
Female . .	830,756	28,186	16	1,078	860,036
Total . .	1,708,906	57,925	150	2,276	1,769,257

Of the total population in 1920, 110,578 (or 6·2 per cent.) were foreign-born whites: 23,380 (21·1 per cent.) German, 10,337 (9·3 per cent.) Swedish, 3,355 Italian, 7,899 (7·1 per cent.) English, 4,825 Irish, 12,050 (10·9 per cent.) Russian, 13,568 (12·3 per cent.) Mexican, and 5,319 Canadian.

Of the total population in 1920, 34·9 per cent. were urban, and 3·3 per cent. Negro.

Indian Reservations in 1926 covered 2 square miles, with an Indian population of 1,527.

The cities of the State according to the State census of 1925 had populations as follows :—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City .	116,053	Leavenworth	20,889	Atchison .	15,028
Wichita .	88,867	Pittsburg .	19,182	Parsons .	14,839
Topeka(Capital)	55,411	Coffeyville .	16,229	Arkansas City	14,003
Hutchinson .	25,970	Salina . .	15,624	Lawrence .	12,341

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, of various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Friends.

In 1925, the 7,200 public elementary schools had 12,872 teachers, 533,235 enrolled pupils; 546 public high schools had 1,964 teachers and 42,990 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1925 had 6,632 students. Expenditure in 1924, \$4,993,030 dollars.

Institutions for higher instruction are (1925) :—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence . .	State . .	303	5,229
1868	Agricultural College, Manhattan . .		260	4,081
1858	Baker University, Baldwin . . . .	M.'E. . .	36	621
1896	Kansas City University <sup>1</sup> . . . .	M. Prot. .	19	326
1865	Ottawa University <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Bapt. . .	24	490
1865	Washburn College, Topeka . . . .	Cong. . .	70	1,371

<sup>1</sup> 1923

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1925, the total receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1924 . . . .	8,946,091
Receipts, 1924-25 . . . . .	45,932,798
Total . . . . .	54,878,889
Disbursements, 1924-25 . . . . .	45,304,956
Balance, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	9,573,933

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1927 was 3,520,576,524 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 246 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,106 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but sometimes suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1925 there were 165,879 farms, with an area of farmland of 43,729,129 acres, of which 23,896,507 acres were crop land. The total value of farm property in 1925 was 2,504,339,779 dollars. The chief crops are maize (57,299,000 bushels in 1926), wheat (150,084,000 bushels), and hay. Oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are also grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1923, 790,000 horses, 213,000 mules, 701,000 milch cows, 2,465,000 other cattle, 512,000 sheep, and 2,320,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1925 yielded 1,872,000 pounds.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, from which 4,531,000 short tons were mined in 1926. There are also oil fields (yield of petroleum in 1926, 41,427,000 barrels), natural gas, lead (20,884 short tons in 1926), and zinc (126,307 short tons smelted in 1926). The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement. The State also produces salt, which is important both for live-stock and dead-meat industries. Total value of mineral products (1925) 142,944,000 dollars.

In the manufacturing industries in 1925 there were 1,878 establishments with 46,659 wage-earners. The raw material used during the year cost 538,201,643 dollars, the output was valued at 706,249,994 dollars, and the wages paid amounted to 59,207,393 dollars. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important; in 1925 their products were valued, respectively, at 248,939,792 dollars and 135,232,063 dollars.

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There were 9,489 miles of steam railway line in 1925, and 517 miles of electric railway track within the State.

On June 30, 1926, Kansas had 257 national banks with resources of 257,605,000 dollars, demand deposits of 111,571,000 dollars and savings deposits of 48,924,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits (June 30, 1925) of 77,339,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.

Kansas. A Cyclopedia of State History. 3 vols. Chicago, 1912.

Connelly (W. E.) Standard History of Kansas and Kansans. 5 vols. Chicago, 1918.

Robinson (C.), The Kansas Conflict. Lawrence, 1898.

Spring (L. W.), Kansas, Prelude to the War for the Union. Boston, 1907.

## KENTUCKY.

**Government.**—Kentucky was admitted into the Union on February 4, 1791. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. All citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

*Governor.*—William J. Fields, 1924-28 (6,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Miss E. C. Crowell.

The State is divided into 120 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1920, 9,805).

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,416,680.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	919,517	236,167	1,155,684	28.8	1910	2,028,249	261,656	2,289,905	57.0
1880	1,377,239	271,451	1,648,690	41.0	1920	2,180,392	235,938	2,416,680	60.1
1900	1,862,468	284,706	2,147,174	53.4					

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 2,553,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,108,853	118,548	66	27	1,227,494
Female . .	1,071,707	117,390	9	30	1,189,136
Total . .	2,180,560	235,938	75	57	2,416,630

The foreign-born white population (1.3 per cent. of the whole) numbered 30,780, of whom 11,137 were German (35.9 per cent.), 3,422 Irish, 1,932 Italian, 2,736 Russian, and 1,863 English.

The census population of the principal cities was in 1920 as follows:—

Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion
Louisville .	234,891	Newport .	29,317	Ashland .	14,729
Covington .	57,121	Paducah .	24,735	Henderson .	12,169
Lexington .	41,534	Owensboro' .	17,424	Frankfort .	9,805

Of the total population in 1920, 26.2 per cent. were urban and 9.8 per cent. Negro.

The predominant religious denominations of the State are: Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 1926, the public schools of the State had 15,061 male and female teachers and 656,417 pupils; 699 public high schools had 1,926 teachers and 41,403 pupils. The State had 5 public normal schools with 5,200 students. Expenditure on elementary and high school education in

1926, 12,198,986 dollars. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1923) were as follows —

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.) . . . . .	20	330
1865	Kentucky University (State), Lexington . . . . .	154	3,965
1837	University of Louisville . . . . .	200	1,138

On July 1, 1922, the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 3,824, being 158.2 per 100,000 of the population.

**Finance.**—For the year ending June 30, 1925, the receipts and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1924 . . . . .	5,819,112
Receipts, 1924-25 . . . . .	41,542,826
Total . . . . .	47,361,938
Disbursements, 1924-25 . . . . .	40,301,198
Balance, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	7,060,740

The bonded debt of the State on July 1, 1927, was 2,702,761 dollars. In 1926 the assessed value of real and personal property was 3,021,271,621 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 212 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,482 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1925 there were 258,512 farms with an area of 19,913,104 acres, of which 6,827,373 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 963,568,916 dollars. The central portion of the State contains the 'blue grass region' which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. In 1926, the maize crop amounted to 101,277,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 4,773,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides, hemp, some cotton, and also sorghum are grown. The chief crop, however, is tobacco, under which in 1926 were 426,000 acres, yielding 374,880,000 pounds, valued at 62,078,000 dollars. National forest area in 1926 was 22,660 acres.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live-stock on January 1, 1928, consisted of 284,000 horses, 295,000 mules, 511,000 milch cows, 1,003,000 other cattle, 958,000 sheep, and 1,081,000 swine. In 1926, the wool clip yielded 3,278,000 pounds of wool.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 63,330,000 short tons being mined in 1926. Output of petroleum for 1926, 6,280,000 barrels. The quarries also yield sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c. Other mineral products are iron, lead, stone, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters. Total value of mineral products in 1925, 131,371,000 dollars.

In 1925, the census of manufactures showed there were 1,864 manufacturing establishments; 76,580 wage-earners who earned 84,945,679 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 453,936,575 dollars, the value of the raw material used being 255,108,215 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1925, the State had 3,979 miles of steam railway besides 486 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

On June 30, 1926, Kentucky had 139 national banks with resources of 282,512,000 dollars, demand deposits of 109,009,000 dollars and savings deposits of 78,331,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had (June 30, 1925) savings deposits of 101,346,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
*McElroy* (R. M.), Kentucky in the Nation's History. 2 vols. Louisville, 1909.  
*Shaler* (U.S.), Kentucky. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass. 2nd Edition, 1885.  
*Speed* (T.), The Union Cause in Kentucky. New York and London, 1907.  
*Townsend* (J. Wilson), Kentucky in American Letters. Cedar Rapids, 1913.

## LOUISIANA.

**Government.**—Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 39 members and a House of Representatives of 101 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

*Governor.*—Oramel. H. Simpson 1924–28 (7,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—James J. Bailey.

Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,798,509.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30.4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36.5
1920	1,098,252	700,257	1,798,509	39.6

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 1,950,000.

The population in 1920 by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	557,498	344,794	493	550	903,335
Female . .	539,113	355,463	82	516	895,174
Total . .	1,096,611	700,257	575	1,066	1,798,509

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1920 the foreign-born whites (2.5 per cent. of the total State population)

numbered 44,871, of whom 16,264 (36·2 per cent.) were Italian, 5,147 (11·5 per cent.), German, 4,182 French, 2,399 Mexican, 2,000 Irish, and 1,819 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a census population of 387,219 in 1920. Other cities are Shreveport, 43,874; Baton Rouge (Capital), 21,782. Of the total population in 1920, 34·9 per cent. were urban, and 38·9 per cent. Negro.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent. of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

Attendance in elementary schools is compulsory. In 1924-25, there were 1,831 public elementary schools for white children with 222,935 pupils and 8,577 teachers; 1,430 negro schools with 133,958 pupils and 2,429 negro teachers. The 318 high schools for white pupils had 1,388 teachers and 38,694 pupils. There were 4 negro high schools. The 2 Normal Colleges had (1923-24) 33 instructors and 2,286 students. Total expenditure on education (1925), 21,631,000 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University (1877). In 1924 it had 98 professors and 2,004 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1923, 449 professors and 4,304 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Jefferson College at Convent with 17 professors and 125 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 86 professors and 1,303 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons. It had 26 instructors and 458 enrolled students in 1924. The Straight University also for coloured persons had 29 instructors and 348 students in 1924. There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year 1925, the receipts and the disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, January 1, 1925 . . . . .	1,983,334
Receipts, 1925 . . . . .	32,042,976
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>34,026,310</b>
Disbursements, 1925 . . . . .	30,402,958
<b>Balance December 31, 1925 . . . . .</b>	<b>3,623,352</b>

The bonded and floating debt of the State at September 15, 1927, amounted to 14,173,565 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 6 million dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1926 amounted to 1,717,877,125 dollars.

On June 30, 1927, the militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, consisted of 127 officers, 1 warrant officer and 2,071 enlisted men. There is also a naval militia.

**Production and Industry.**—The State is divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and swamp regions of the coast. A delta occupies about one-third of the total area. Louisiana surpasses the other States in extent of navigable waterways—3,782 miles. The Gulf coast-line is 1,250 miles in length. Agriculture is the leading industry. In 1925, the State had 132,450 farms, with an area of 8,837,502 acres, of which 4,279,528

acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 385,910,844 dollars. The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1926 were corn, 1,127,000 acres, producing 19,722,000 bushels; rice grown on 495,000 acres, yielding 16,088,000 bushels. Only 47,000 short tons of sugar were made from the 1926 crop of cane—the smallest since 1873, when only 46,000 short tons were made. This compares with 139,000 short tons in 1925 and 88,000 in 1924. For 1926, the cotton area was 2,000,000 acres, and the yield 620,000 bales, valued at 45,100,000 dollars. Oats, potatoes, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. On January 1, 1928, the State contained 114,000 horses, 167,000 mules, 107,000 sheep, 460,000 swine, 579,000 other cattle, and 204,000 milch cows.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. The area suitable to planting and growing oysters is over 7,000 sq. miles.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface are in operation. The yield of crude petroleum in 1926 was 22,803,000 barrels. The State ranks seventh among the oil-producing States. Total mineral output in 1925 was valued at 60,504,000 dollars.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1925, there were 1,742 manufacturing establishments which employed 88,058 wage-earners, who earned 79,762,794 dollars. The material used cost 465,426,439 dollars, and the output was valued at 710,050,100 dollars.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in the year ending June 30, 1926, the imports amounted to 229,696,766 dollars, and the exports to 441,928,999 dollars.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1925, the steam railways in the State had a length of 5,089 miles, besides 316 miles of electric railway track.

On June 30, 1926, Louisiana had 32 national banks with resources of 129,460,000 dollars, demand deposits of 57,641,000 dollars, and savings deposits of 19,592,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 114,393,000 dollars.

*British Consul General at New Orleans.*—V. H. St. J. Huckin.

### Books of Reference.

The Reports (biennial) of the various Executive Departments of the State. Johnson (C.), *Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley*. New York and London, 1906.

Phelps (A.), *Louisiana*. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass.

## MAINE.

**Government.**—Maine was admitted into the Union on March 15, 1820. There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write their own names. Paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

*Governor.*—Ralph O. Brewster, 1927-29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Frank W. Ball.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital is Augusta.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles are land. Census population on January 1, 1920, 768,014. Population for four census years.

Year	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	647,485	1,451	648,936	21·7
1900	693,147	1,319	694,466	23·2
1910	741,008	1,363	742,371	24·8
1920	766,704	1,310	768,014	25·7

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 795,000.

The population by sex and race in 1920 was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	387,455	716	161	420	388,752
Female . . .	378,240	594	9	419	379,262
Total . . .	765,695	1,310	170	839	768,014

The foreign-born white population (14·0 per cent. of the total State population) numbered 107,349, of whom 38,570 (35·9 per cent.) were English Canadian, 35,580 (33·1 per cent.) French Canadian, 5,748 (5·4 per cent.) Irish, 5,149 English, 2,171 Scotch, 2,026 Swedish, 3,763 Russian and 2,797 Italian. Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French and French-speaking element.

The largest city in the State is Portland with a census population of 69,272 in 1920. Other cities and towns (with population in 1920) are : Lewiston, 31,791 ; Bangor, 25,978 ; Biddeford, 18,008 ; Auburn, 16,985 ; Augusta, 14,144 ; Bath, 14,731 ; Waterville, 13,351. Of the total population in 1920, 39·0 per cent. were urban and 0·2 Negro.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic ; then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1924-25, the 4,578 public elementary schools had 4,931 teachers and 120,506 enrolled pupils. The 235 public high schools had 1,284 teachers and 27,060 pupils. The 53 academies had (1922) 309 teachers and 5,313 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1925 there were six public Normal Schools with 112 teachers and 1,527 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1923-24) 131 professors and teachers and 1,219 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had 34 professors and 500 students,



Bates College at Lewiston 29 professors and 622 students, and Colby College at Waterville 30 professors and 556 students.

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1924-25, 9,779,000 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the financial year ending June 30, 1927, the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	4,639,499
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	23,433,823
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>28,073,322</b>
Payments, 1926-27 . . . . .	22,050,002
<b>Balance, July 1, 1927 . . . . .</b>	<b>6,023,320</b>

The bonded debt on June 30, 1927, amounted to 20,101,300 dollars.

In 1927, the assessed value of real property amounted to 507,180,387 dollars, and of personal property to 145,608,964 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 144 officers, 3 warrant officers and 1,979 enlisted men.

**Production, Commerce, Railways.**—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. In 1925, the State contained 50,033 farms with a total acreage of 5,161,428 acres, of which 1,643,515 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 245,869,106 dollars. The chief crops are oats (1926), 5,168,000 bushels; maize, 546,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes, and hay. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals comprised 76,000 horses, 143,000 milch cows, 228,000 other cattle, 97,000 sheep, and 77,000 swine.

The chief minerals are stone, lime, clay products, slate and feldspar.

In 1925, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 1,500 manufacturing establishments employing 73,849 wage-earners, earning 79,717,217 dollars. The cost of raw materials amounted to 205,708,596 dollars, and the value of the output to 371,849,483 dollars. On July 31, 1926, active cotton spindles numbered 1,131,000, consuming 136,000 bales.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut being 650,000,000 feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech, ash, and basswood or linden. The paper pulp mills produced 95,570,544 dollars in 1925. The National forest area in 1926 was 32,256 acres.

In 1925, there were 2,230 miles of steam railway and 512 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems. The State has 1,574 miles of drained and graded roads, of which 1,306 miles have been surfaced.

On June 30, 1926, Maine had 58 national banks with resources of 151,478,000 dollars, demand deposits of 38,669,000 dollars and savings deposits of 84,429,000 dollars; 38 mutual savings banks had deposits of 110,228,000 dollars; ordinary State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 89,723,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Executive Departments.

Abbott (J. S. C.), History of Maine. Boston and Portland, 1875. Second Edition, 1892,

- Baile* (J. P.), Sir Ferdinand Gorges and his Province of Maine. Boston, 1890.—  
*Pioneers of New France in New England*. Albany, 1894.  
*Burrage* (H. S.), Beginnings of Colonial Maine. Portland, 1914.  
*Constitution of Maine*. Augusta, 1920.  
*Hasse* (Adelaide R.), Index of Economic Material in documents of the States of the United States (Maine, 1820-1904). Washington, 1921.  
*Hatch* (L. C.), Maine: A History. New York, 1919.  
*Macdonald* (W.), The Government of Maine. New York, 1902.  
 Maine Historical Society's Collections and Baxter Manuscripts. 46 vols. Portland, Me., 1865-1916.

## MARYLAND.

**Government.**—Maryland was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 102 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is universal suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in the precinct next preceding election. It is necessary for a person entering the State to declare his intention of becoming a resident of the State one year before he is entitled to register as a voter.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

*Governor.*—Albert C. Ritchie, 1927-31 (4,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—David C. Winebrenner.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 square miles are land and 2,386 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles. The extreme breadth from north to south is 128 miles; the extreme length from east to west is 315 miles. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,449,661.

Population according to the last four Federal censuses.

Year	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	515,913	171,131	687,049	69.1
1900	952,980	235,064	1,188,044	119.5
1910	1,063,096	232,250	1,295,346	130.3
1920	1,205,182	244,479	1,449,661	145.8

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 1,616,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	605,601	123,453	383	18	729,455
Female . . . .	599,136	121,026	80	14	720,266
Total . . . .	1,204,737	244,479	413	32	1,449,661

Of the total population 102,177 (or 7·0 per cent.) were foreign born whites, of whom 22,032 were from Germany (21·6 per cent.), 9,543 from Italy, 6,580 from Ireland, 24,791 (24·3 per cent.) from Russia, 12,061 from Poland, and 5,095 from England.

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre is Baltimore, with a census population in 1920 of 733,826. Other cities, with population in 1920 are Cumberland, 29,837; Hagerstown, 28,064; Frederick 11,066; Annapolis (Capital), 11,214. Of the total population in 1920, 68 per cent. were urban and 16·9 per cent. Negro. Nearly 51 per cent. of the population of the State live within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore.

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35·3 per cent. of the Church membership in the State.

Since September 1, 1916, education is compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in the entire State, and 8 to 16 unless legally employed.

In 1925 the State had 2,194 elementary schools (1,639 white, 555 negro), with 233,257 pupils (186,234 white and 47,023 negro) and 6,544 teachers (5,405 white and 1,139 negro). The 174 Public High Schools (156 white and 18 negro) had 27,512 pupils (25,327 white and 2,185 negro), with 1,209 teachers (1,106 white and 103 negro). The State had 4 normal schools, with 79 teachers (12 male and 67 female), and 1,504 pupils (151 male and 1,353 female) in 1925. The total expenditure on education in 1925 was 20,673,247 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1923 had 389 instructors and 1,599 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, had 86 instructors and 1,031 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, with (1923) 410 professors and 2,835 students, and the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending September 30, 1927, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, Oct. 1, 1926 . . . . .	7,529,079
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	32,270,056
Total . . . . .	39,799,135
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	32,057,479
Balance, Sept. 30, 1927 . . . . .	7,741,656

On September 30, 1927, the net debt of the State amounted to 22,288,270 dollars. In 1927 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 2,670,699,514 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 208 officers, 4 warrant officers and 2,822 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is an important industry in the State; about 74 per cent. of the farms are worked by their owners. In 1925, there were 49,001 farms with an area of 4,433,398 acres, of which 2,227,515 acres were crop land. The total value of farm property in 1925 was 397,082,670 dollars. The chief crops in 1926 were: wheat (520,000

acres, producing 11,960,000 bushels), maize (22,049,000 bushels, valued at 14,111,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (41,000 acres, 3,690,000 bushels, valued at 5,904,000 dollars), vegetables and fruit. In 1926, the yield of tobacco was 28,800,000 pounds, valued at 6,221,000 dollars. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1928, were: horses, 100,000; mules, 29,000; milch cows, 185,000; other cattle, 275,000; sheep, 101,000; swine, 221,000. The National forest area in 1926 was 4,725 acres.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal-mining, which, in 1926, gave an output of 3,487,000 short tons. Second in importance is clay-working: value of clay products in 1924 amounting to 3,973,074 dollars. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement. Total mineral output (1925), 21,558,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the State are valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell-fish.

According to the census report of 1925, Maryland had 3,184 manufactories, with wage-earners 125,787; wages 138,590,634 dollars; cost of material 568,591,242 dollars; value of products 926,251,640 dollars.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having a network of roads nearly 1,000 miles in extent, steam railways with (1925) 1,449 miles of line in the State and 688 miles of electric railway, while 102 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast, especially for bulk-cargoes; it is the ocean port nearest to the steel centres of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland, Gary and Chicago, and handles a large part of grain and other exports.

On June 30, 1926, Maryland had 84 National banks with resources of 299,820,000 dollars, demand deposits of 102,375,000 dollars, and savings deposits of 88,363,000 dollars; 16 mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 158,291,000 dollars; ordinary State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 153,235,000 dollars.

*British Consul at Baltimore.*—G. B. Gilliat-Smith.

### Books of Reference.

*Constitutions of Maryland, 1776, 1851, 1864 and 1867.* Published by the Secretary of State.

*Maryland Manual.* A Compendium, legal, historical, and statistical. By the Secretary of State. Baltimore, annually.

*Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland.* Annual. State Board of Labour and Statistics.

*Bond (B. W.),* State Government in Maryland, 1777-81. Baltimore, 1905.

*Browne (W. H.),* Maryland. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass.

*Edgar (Lady),* A Colonial Governor in Maryland: Horatio Sharpe and his Times, 1758-1773. London, 1912.

*Williams (T. J. C.),* The State of Maryland compiled for the Board of Public Works. Baltimore, 1906.

---

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**Constitution and Government.**—In 1614, the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. The first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony

was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province. By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected biennially by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 159 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to population. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

All citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all State elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

*Governor.*—Alvan T. Fuller, 1927–29 (salary, 10,000 dollars).

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*—Frederic W. Cook.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 39 cities and 316 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

**Area and Population.**—Area 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water). The estimated population, July 1, 1928, was 4,290,000.

The population at the date of each of the censuses was as follows:—

Years (Census)	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1840	2,215,373	23,574	2,238,947	284·3
1900	2,769,764	35,582	2,805,346	356·2
1910	3,324,926	41,490	3,366,416	427·4
1915	3,644,273	49,037	3,693,310	468·9
1920	3,803,524	48,882	3,852,356	479·2

State Census population, 1925, 4,144,205, representing 515·5 per sq. mile.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,864,317	22,912	2,523	262	1,890,014
Female . .	1,939,207	22,554	288	293	1,962,342
Total . .	3,803,524	45,466	2,811	555	3,852,356

Of the total population in 1920, 1,077,534 (28·0 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 183,171 (17·0 per cent.) were from Ireland; 117,007 (10·9 per cent.) from Italy; 92,034 (8·5 per cent.) from Russia; 86,895 (8·1 per cent.) from England; 69,157 (6·4 per cent.) from Poland; 28,315 (2·6 per cent.) from Portugal; 8,098 (0·8 per cent.) from Austria; 38,012 (3·5 per cent.) from Sweden; 28,474 (2·6 per cent.) from Scotland; 22,113 (2·1 per cent.) from Germany; 108,691 (10·1 per cent.) were French Canadian, 153,330 (14·2 per cent.) other Canadian; 20,441 (1·9 per cent.) from Greece; and 14,570 (1·4 per cent.) from Finland.

In 1925, the population of each of 39 cities of the State was as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital) .	779,620	Newton . .	53,008	Northampton .	24,145
Worcester .	190,757	Malden . .	51,789	Gloucester .	23,375
Springfield .	142,065	Haverhill .	49,232	North Adams .	22,717
Fall River .	125,993	Medford . .	47,627	Beverly . .	22,685
Cambridge .	119,669	Chelsea . .	47,247	Leominster .	22,120
New Bedford .	119,539	Pittsfield .	46,877	Attleboro . .	20,623
Lowell . .	110,296	Fitchburg .	43,609	Melrose . .	20,165
Lynn . .	103,081	Salem . .	42,321	Peabody . .	19,870
Somerville .	99,032	Everett . .	42,073	Westfield . .	19,342
Lawrence .	93,527	Chicopee .	41,882	Gardner . .	18,730
Brockton .	65,843	Taunton . .	39,255	Woburn . .	18,370
Holyoke . .	60,335	Waltham . .	34,746	Marlborough .	16,236
Quincy . .	60,055	Revere . .	33,261	Newburyport .	15,656

Of the total population in 1920, 94·8 per cent. were urban and 1·2 per cent. Negro.

The Registrar's Report for 1926 showed: Live births, 83,502, or 19·8 per 1,000 population; deaths, 52,888, or 12·6 per 1,000 population; marriages, 30,584, or 14·5 per 1,000 population. Divorces granted in 1926 numbered 3,363, or 79·8 per 100,000 married population. The infant mortality rate in 1926 was 73·4 per 1,000 live births.

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The leading Protestant bodies are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodist-Episcopalian, Protestant-Episcopalian, and Presbyterians. There are also Unitarian, Jewish, and Universalist Congregations.

**Instruction.**—School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1927, the total expenditure was 64,616,658 dollars, plus 1,362,942 dollars for normal schools. The number of teachers required for the 3,000 elementary schools was 24,613, the total number of pupils enrolled was 729,529. The 254 public high schools had 5,615 teachers and 133,884 pupils. There are 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1926-27, of 3,603 pupils and 356 teachers. In 1915, the Legislature passed an Act establishing a Department of University Extension, and to provide for educational extension courses under the direction of the Board of Education. Student enrolment between January 1, 1916, and December 1, 1926: in classes, 243,965; in correspondence courses, 48,078; total, 292,043.

Within the State there were, in 1923-24, 31 colleges and universities, with a staff of 2,967 men and 610 women professors and instructors, and a total enrolment of 28,585 men and 13,022 women. The agricultural college at Amherst and the Lowell Textile School, Lowell, are the only two publicly controlled; all the others are privately controlled. Data for these institutions, as for college year 1923-24, are:—

Year opened	Location, and Name of Universities and Colleges	Professors and Instructors	Students
1921	Amherst . Amherst College <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	56	552
1821	Massachusetts Agricultural College <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	99	687
1873	Boston . Boston University <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	411	8,961
1919	Emmanuel College <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	24	170
1867	Massachusetts College of Pharmacy <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	15	427
—4	Northeastern University <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	151	4,864

<sup>1</sup> For men only.

<sup>2</sup> Co-educational.

<sup>3</sup> For women only.

<sup>4</sup> Rates as a university after many years' growth as a Y.M.C.A. school

Year opened	Location, and Names of Universities and Colleges	Professors and Instructors	Students
1909	Boston . . Portia Law School <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	16	338
1902	Summons College <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	130	1,378
1906	Suffolk Law School <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	28	1,737
1897	Lowell . . Lowell Textile School <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	40	246
1638	Cambridge . Harvard University <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	563 <sup>4</sup>	6,467
1865	Massachusetts Institute of Technology <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	331	2,040
1879	Radcliffe College <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	14 <sup>4</sup>	907
1854	Medford . Tufts College <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	354	2,094
1865	Newton . Boston College <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	28	973
1875	Northampton Smith College <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	186	2,157
1884	Norton . . Wheaton College <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	31	402
1837	South Hadley Mount Holyoke College <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	113	958
1875	Wellesley . Wellesley College <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	159	1,630
1793	Williamstown Williams College <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	64	694
1889	Worcester . Clark University <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	34	207
1843	College of the Holy Cross <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	60	940
1868	Worcester Polytechnic Institute <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	64	521

<sup>1</sup> For men only.

<sup>2</sup> Co-educational

<sup>3</sup> For women only.

<sup>4</sup> Radcliffe College is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of Harvard University certain professors in the University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

**Charity and Correction.**—On December 1, 1927, there were in the State 13 public institutions strictly, or in part, for the insane, 3 for the feeble-minded, and 1 for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were 14 private institutions for the insane, epileptics, and inebriates. The whole number of insane in institutions and in family care in the State on October 1, 1927, was 18,514, of which number 17,726 were under public care. Of the total number, 9,070 were males and 9,444 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State schools was 3,787, of whom 1,852 were males and 1,935 females.

On December 1, 1927, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the State infirmary with 2,538 inmates, three industrial schools with 1,036 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 278 inmates. In addition to the above, there were on December 1, 1927, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,734 children boarded in families and 1,888 children in families without board, also 2,940 children in care of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools, placed in families and supervised by the Department of Public Welfare. The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, was 8,108.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 6 strictly State institutions and 16 county jails or houses of correction. On December 31, 1927, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 5,010 males and 467 females.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1926 . . . . .	12,206,269
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1927 . . . . .	133,880,786
Total . . . . .	146,087,005
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1927 . . . . .	128,498,134
Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1927 . . . . .	17,588,871

The total bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1927, amounted to 126,445,150 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 61,823,695 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 64,631,455 dollars.

For the year 1927 the figures for certain tax values are as follows :—

	Dollars
Assessed value of real estate . . . . .	6,020,549,863
Assessed value of personal property . . . . .	1,055,763,642
Amount of deposits in savings banks (average for last six months) . . . . .	1,404,320,532
Amount of deposits in savings department of Trust Companies (average for last six months) . . . . .	207,804,630
Valuation of corporate excess taxed by the Commonwealth . . . . .	1,716,868,654
	<hr/> 10,405,307,321

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 629 officers, 10 warrant officers and 8,723 men.

**Production, Industry, Commerce.**—In 1925, the number of farms in Massachusetts was 33,454, with an area of 2,367,629 acres, of which 677,357 acres were crop land. The value of all farm property in the State in 1925 was 293,405,059 dollars. Of the 33,454 farms in the State 30,870 were operated in 1925 by the owners, 979 by managers, and 1,609 by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1927 was 32,478,000 dollars. The principal crops in 1927 with their values, were: Hay (tame), 687,000 tons, valued at 14,345,000 dollars; potatoes, 1,400,000 bushels, valued at 2,170,000 dollars; corn for grain, 451,000 bushels, valued at 541,000 dollars; corn for silage, 322,000 tons, valued at 1,964,000 dollars; tobacco, 8,683,000 pounds, valued at 3,213,000 dollars; cranberries, 370,000 barrels, valued at 4,625,000 dollars; apples, 2,520,000 bushels, valued at 3,528,000 dollars; onions, 1,342,000 bushels, valued at 993,000 dollars. On January 1, 1928, there were on farms in the State 37,000 horses, 134,000 milch cows, 178,000 all other cattle, 12,000 sheep, and 84,000 pigs.

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing community. At present nearly 95 per cent. of the population dwell in the cities.

The State census of manufactures in 1926 showed that the total number of establishments was 9,903, employing on the average 602,343 wage-earners, who earned 738,208,510 dollars, using raw material valued at 1,790,611,294 dollars, and turning out products worth 3,419,814,877 dollars. Chief industries in 1925 produced goods valued as follows: cotton, 345,864,097 dollars; boots and shoes, 240,943,504 dollars; worsted goods, 216,448,325 dollars.

Active cotton spindles on July 31, 1926, numbered 11,417,000, consuming 946,000 bales of cotton.

There is practically no mining within the State. The principal minerals, as in most of the New England States, are from the stone quarries and the clay pits.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Massachusetts Customs District (i.e., Boston and eight minor ports) by twenty-eight Trans-Atlantic steamship lines. In the year ending June 30, 1926, the imports were valued at 327,859,519 dollars and the exports at 44,255,271 dollars.

In 1926, the 1,546 vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the



Massachusetts District had a tonnage of 3,782,419; and the 1,027 which cleared, 2,510,766.

On January 1, 1927, there were 2,020 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State. On January 1, 1927, the total length of electric railways (main and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,417 miles. The State system of highways covers 1,563 miles of drained and graded roads, of which 1,550 have been surfaced.

On October 10, 1927, there were 153 National banks in operation in the State, of which 11 were in Boston. The total assets of the 153 National banks amounted to 1,540,297,000 dollars. On October 10, 1927, there were in operation in the State 196 savings banks, with assets of 2,021,696,769 dollars, and 221 co-operative banks with assets of 478,005,148 dollars, and 93 trust companies having aggregate assets of 1,208,010,103 dollars. The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year 1927 amounted to 26,468,065,274 dollars.

*British Consul-General at Boston.*—Edward F. Gray.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State  
Manual for the General Court. By Clerk of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives. Biennial, Boston, Mass  
*Adams* (Charles F., Jr.), Three Episodes of Massachusetts History (2 Vols.), Boston, 1892.  
*Barry* (John S.), History of Massachusetts. (3 vols.) Boston, 1857.  
*Bradford* (A.), History of Massachusetts, 1764-1820. (3 vols.) Boston, 1829.  
*Clapp* (E. J.), The Port of Boston. New Haven and London, 1916.  
*Frothingham* (L. A.), A Brief History of the Constitution and Government of Massachusetts. Cambridge, 1916.  
*Gardiner* (J. H.), Harvard. Oxford, 1915.  
*Griggs* (William E.), Massachusetts, A Typical American Commonwealth, 1893.  
*Hale* (E.), The Story of Massachusetts. Boston, 1891.  
*Hart* (A. B.), Commonwealth History of Massachusetts. 5 vols. New York, 1928.  
*Oliver* (Peter), The Puritan Commonwealth: An Historical Review of the Puritan Government in Massachusetts. Boston, 1856.  
*PalFREY* (J.G.), History of New England. Boston, Mass., 1858-90.  
*Shurtleff* (Nathaniel B.), Topographical and Historical Description of Boston. Boston, 1871.  
*Winsor* (Justin), Memorial History of Boston. 1680-1880. (4 vols.) Boston, 1881.

## MICHIGAN.

**Government.**—Michigan was admitted into the Union on January 26, 1837. According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re-arranged according to population every 10 years. Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election is held.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Fred W. Green, 1927-29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—John S. Haggerty.

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 300 within an area of a square mile. In 1925 there were 121 cities and 339 villages in the State. The State Capital is Lansing.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles.

Population 1920 census, 3,668,412.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0·1
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13·0
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48·9
1920	3,608,330	60,082	3,668,412	63·8

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, July 1, 1927, 4,591,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	1,890,265	34,249	981	2,941	1,928,436
Female . . . .	1,711,862	25,833	108	2,678	1,739,976
Total . . . .	3,601,627	60,082	1,089	5,614	3,668,412

Of the total population in 1920, 726,635 (or 19·8 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 164,502 (22·7 per cent.) were from Canada, 86,047 (11·8 per cent.) from Germany, 47,149 from England, 45,313 from Russia, 103,926 (14·3 per cent.) from Poland, 16,531 from Ireland, 24,707 from Sweden, 30,096 from Finland, 13,175 from Scotland, 6,888 from Norway, 30,216 from Italy, 22,004 from Austria, and 136,072 from all others. In 1926, the area of the Indian reservations was 191 acres, and the population 7,610.

According to the estimate of July 1, 1927, the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit . . .	1,834,500	Jackson . . .	61,500	Port Huron . .	30,070
Grand Rapids .	158,700	Kalamazoo . .	55,500	Wyandotte . .	25,171
Flint . . . .	142,700	Bay City . . .	49,400	Ann Arbor . .	22,678
Highland Park .	81,700	Pontiac . . .	52,100	Ironwood . . .	17,468
Saginaw . . .	74,400	Battle Creek .	44,600	Marquette . .	13,424
Lansing . . .	75,600	Muskegon . .	45,500	Escanaba . . .	13,108

Of the total population July 1, 1927, 62 per cent. were urban.

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. The total net expenditure for graded and ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year 1926, was 76,654,655 dollars. For the University, State colleges, and normal schools, it was 10,533,134 dollars. In 1926 the public schools had 866,935 pupils with 30,327 teachers. The 4 normal schools had 502 teachers and 3,596 pupils. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor; in 1926 it had 866 professors and teachers and 10,865 students. The name of the State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1857, was officially changed, in 1925, from the Michigan Agricultural College

## FINANCE AND DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY 539

to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. It had, in 1926, 99 professors and 2,385 students. The name of the College of Mines at Houghton, founded in 1886, was officially changed, in 1927, to the Michigan College of Mining and Technology. In 1926 it had 27 instructors and 153 students.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1927, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	25,409,023
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	94,293,661
Total . . . . .	119,702,684
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	94,856,868
Balance, June 30, 1927 . . . . .	24,846,816

The total bonded indebtedness of the State was 82,250,000 dollars on June 30, 1927.

In 1927 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalized by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 7,753,552,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 314 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,132 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—The State is largely agricultural. In 1925, it contained 192,327 farms with a total area of 18,036,700 acres of which 11,428,674 acres were improved land. For 1927, the estimated crops were oats, 51,110,000 bushels; corn, 30,745,000 bushels; wheat, 20,302,000 bushels; hay, 4,122,000 tons; potatoes, 24,217,000 bushels; beans, 5,279,000 bushels; and sugar beets 686,000 tons. On January 1, 1928 there were in the State 1,301,000 sheep, 426,000 horses, 849,000 milch cows, 1,434,000 other cattle, and 913,000 swine. In 1926, the wool-clip yielded 8,008,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forest land (June 30, 1926) was 126,762 acres.

Of the mineral output copper, in 1926, amounted to 174,778,884 lbs.; coal, 649,000 short tons; iron ore shipped 16,699,984 long tons; pig iron, 638,282 long tons, 714,876 short tons; gypsum, 659,685 tons. The value of salt mined in 1926 was 7,594,418 dollars; cement shipped in 1926, 19,499,788 dollars (total production, 112,037,400 dollars). Mineral output in 1925 was valued at 122,212,254 dollars.

The industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, agricultural products, metal-working, and the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, stoves, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1925 the number of manufacturing establishments was 5,600, employing 515,494 wage-earners, who earned 792,224,933 dollars. The output was valued at 4,373,186,136 dollars, the value of the raw material used being 2,466,425,886 dollars.

On December 31, 1926, there were 8,457 miles of steam railway in operation, besides 1,074 miles of electric railway. The St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, serves as a gateway between the lakes; it is the largest ship canal in the world.

On October 8, 1926, there were 531 State banks, 3 industrial banks and 21 trust companies, and 135 national banks, the total resources being 1,594,012,230 dollars. On June 30, 1926, the national banks had resources

of 584,989,000 dollars, demand deposits of 221,142,000 dollars and savings deposits of 202,724,000 dollars ; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 825,819,000 dollars.

*British Consul at Detroit.*—J. A. Cameron.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of the various State Officers.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society : Historical Collections. Vols. 1-39, 1877-1915.

St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan ; Statistical Report of Lake Commerce.

Campbell (J. V.), Outlines of the Political History of Michigan. 1876.

Cook (W.), Michigan. Its History and Government. New York, 1905.

Cooley (T. M.), Michigan : A History of Governments. 2nd ed. Boston, 1886.

Dilla (Henrietta M.), The Politics of Michigan. New York, 1912.

Fuller (G. N.), Historic Michigan. 1924.

Wood (L. H.), Physical, Industrial and Sectional Geography of Michigan. 1914.

## MINNESOTA.

**Government.**—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858. The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 131 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years. Representatives are elected for 2 years.

*Governor.*—Th. Christianson, 1927-29 (7,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Mike Holm.

There are 87 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 8,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are, geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town-meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one and two years. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants ; they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. Cities are of four classes, according to population. They frame their own charters and are governed by a mayor and council or by a commission. The State Capital is St. Paul.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 2,387,125.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows :

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,296,408	13,875	1,310,283	16.2
1900	1,737,086	14,358	1,751,894	21.7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25.7
1920	2,368,936	18,189	2,387,125	29.5

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 2,722,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,235,728	4,851	534	4,424	1,245,537
Female . .	1,133,208	3,958	55	4,337	1,141,588
Total . .	2,368,936	8,809	619	8,761	2,387,125

The foreign-born white inhabitants in 1920 numbered 486,164 (20·4 per cent. of the total) comprising 74,634 (15·4 per cent.) Germans, 112,117 (23·1 per cent.) Swedes, 90,188 (18·6 per cent.) Norwegians, 7,432 Italians, 26,936 English Canadians, 10,289 Irish, 16,904 Danes, 6,796 French Canadians, and 10,958 (2·3 per cent.) English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1926) of 869 square miles and contain 14,819 Indians.

The largest cities are Minneapolis with a population of 380,582 in 1920 ; St. Paul (the administrative capital), 234,698 ; Duluth, 98,917 ; Winona, 19,143 ; St. Cloud, 15,873 ; Hibbing, 15,089. Of the total population in 1920, 44·1 per cent. were urban and 0·4 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies are : Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1926-27 the 9,000 public elementary schools of the State had 17,300 teachers and 464,500 enrolled pupils ; 513 public high schools had 4,850 teachers and 86,000 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 6 public State teachers' colleges with 200 teachers and 2,600 pupils. Total expenditure on education, 59,732,995 dollars. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 15,953 students in 1927. Hamline University, at St. Paul, founded in 1854, had 42 instructors and 468 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, founded in 1857, had 47 instructors and 462 students. Carleton College, at Northfield, founded in 1866, had 83 instructors and 858 students (1926-27).

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1927, were :—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1926 . . . . .	2,405,935
Receipts to June 30, 1927 . . . . .	26,403,160
Total . . . . .	28,809,095
Payments to June 30, 1927 . . . . .	23,714,635
Balance July 1, 1927 . . . . .	5,094,460

The net State debt, August 1, 1927, was 80,803,940 dollars. The assessed value of property was (1926) : 2,393,614,724 dollars.

The National Guard of the State of Minnesota on June 30, 1927, consisted of 340 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,617 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1925, it contained 188,231 farms with a total area of 30,059,137 acres of which 18,651,190 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 2,761,684,227 dollars. In 1926, 4,343,000 acres of

land under maize yielded 147,662,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 27,860,000 bushels; oats, 129,162,000 bushels; barley, 32,675,000 bushels; flax-seed, 8,554,000 bushels. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals included 810,000 horses, 1,528,000 milch cows and 2,656,000 other cattle, 678,000 sheep, and 3,528,000 swine. In 1926, the wool-clip amounted to 3,710,000 pounds of wool. The total national forest area on June 30, 1926, was 991,106 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna ranges has reached great importance. The production in 1927 amounted to 35,763,288 long tons, of which 7,875,832 tons came from the State-owned mines.

According to the census of manufactures of 1925 there were in the State 3,888 manufacturing establishments, employing 100,614 wage-earners, who were paid in the year 123,767,442 dollars; the cost of raw material used was 770,723,999 dollars, and the output was valued at 1,101,855,641 dollars. Flour milling, the chief industry, reached in 1925 production valued at 215,637,578 dollars; meat packing, 182,555,429 dollars; butter and cheese, 123,456,850 dollars.

In 1925, Minnesota had 9,310 miles of steam railway, besides about 725 miles of electric railway track (1924).

On June 30, 1927, there were 894 State banks, 5 mutual savings banks, and 18 trust companies. The mutual savings banks had 67,449,678 dollars to their credit. Total deposits in State banks were 335,111,384 dollars, in trust companies 77,625,612 dollars. In 1927 there were 280 national banks in the State with deposits amounting to 574,862,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

Legislative Manual of Minnesota, and the various Executive and Administrative Reports of the State. St. Paul.

*Anderson* (W.), A History of the Constitution of Minnesota. Minneapolis, 1921.

*Folsell* (W. W.), Minnesota, In 'American Commonwealth' Series. Boston, 1907. A History of Minnesota, Vols. I, II, and III. Historical Society, St. Paul, 1921, 1924, 1926. (To be completed in 4 volumes.)

*MacFay* (F. L.), The Government of Minnesota. New York and London, 1905.

*Neill* (E. D.), History of Minnesota. Minneapolis, 1882.

*Robinson* (E. V.), Cost of Government in Minnesota. St. Paul, 1913.—Early Economic Conditions in Minnesota. Minneapolis, 1915.

---

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Government.**—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

**Governor.**—Harry L. Whitfield, 1924–28 (7,500 dollars).

**Secretary of State.**—Walker Wood

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1920, 22,817). Mississippi is divided into 82 counties.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,790,618.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33·5
1910	787,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38·8
1920	855,434	935,184	1,790,618	38·6

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	433,396	462,829	316	583	897,124
Female . . .	420,566	472,355	51	522	893,494
Total . . .	853,962	935,184	367	1,105	1,790,618

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1920 numbered 8,019 (0·4 per cent. of the total State population) of whom 929 were German, 1,841 (23 per cent.) Italian, 590 English, and 412 Irish. In 1920 the urban population was 13·4 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 52·2 per cent. of the whole. The largest cities (with population in 1920) are Meridian, 23,399; Vicksburg, 18,072; Hattiesburg, 13,270; Jackson, 22,817.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one-third are Methodists. The remainder consist chiefly of Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

There is a law for compulsory attendance at school; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1925, the elementary and secondary schools had 627,257 pupils and 15,152 teachers. The public high schools had 1,004 teachers and 17,480 pupils. One public normal school had 38 teachers and 1,582 students. For higher education Mississippi has 20 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, established 1848, which in 1923 had 43 instructors and 850 students; Mississippi College (1826), Clinton (Bapt.), with 19 professors and 416 students; Rust University, for coloured students (1872), Holly Springs (M. E.), with (1922) 16 professors and 463 students; and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M. E. So.), with 17 professors and 329 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) had (1921) 1,827 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths had 25 professors and 470 students. The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, founded in 1885 at Columbus for the education of the young women of the State, had (1921) 896 students. The public expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1925 was 13,558,000 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1925, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand Oct. 1, 1924 . . .	3,469,458
Receipts to Sept. 30, 1925 . . .	9,294,306
Total . . .	12,763,764
Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1925 . . .	9,000,000
Balance in hand October 1, 1925 . . .	3,763,764

On September 30, 1927, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 14,819,750 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars. For 1925 the assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property amounted to 738,336,230 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 116 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,535 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1925, the farms numbered 257,228 with an area of 16,053,243 acres, of which 6,708,892 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 550,570,838 dollars. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,625,000 acres, and yielded 1,930,000 bales in 1926, valued at 111,940,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 36,826,000 bushels in 1926; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1923, there were in the State 106,000 horses, 336,000 mules, 390,000 milch cows, 879,000 other cattle, 45,000 sheep, and 878,000 swine.

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise.

In 1925, there were 1,705 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries; they employed 55,171 wage-earners, earning 41,231,045 dollars; the raw material used cost 103,538,476 dollars, and their output was valued at 200,453,028 dollars.

The State in 1925 had 4,207 miles of steam railway, besides 94 miles of electric railway.

On June 30, 1926, Mississippi had 37 national banks with resources of 89,542,000 dollars, demand deposits of 29,263,000 and savings deposits of 28,304,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 64,356,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 Mississippi Official and Statistical Registers. In Progress. (Next Volume, 1924-28.)  
 Encyclopædia of Mississippi History. 2 Vols. 1907. (Full and complete, 1540-1907.)  
 Mississippi Provincial Archives. Vol. 1. (English Dominion), 1763-66.  
 Mississippi Territorial Archives. Vol. 1. 1798-1803.  
 Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. 19 vols.

## MISSOURI.

**Government.**—Missouri was admitted to the Union on August 10, 1821. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 150 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all citizens and to aliens who, not less than one nor more than five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens; but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Sam A. Baker, 1925-29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Charles U. Becker.

The State is divided into 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Jefferson City is the State Capital.



**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 69,420 square miles (693 square miles water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 3,404,055.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	2,945,431	161,234	3,106,665	45.2
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47.9
1920	3,225,814	178,241	3,404,055	49.5

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,631,697	90,991	544	87	1,723,319
Female . .	1,593,347	87,250	55	84	1,680,736
Total .	3,225,044	178,241	599	171	3,404,055

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 186,026 (5.5 per cent. of the whole), of whom 55,776 (29.9 per cent.) were German, 15,022 Irish, 10,400 English, 6,503 Canadian, 4,934 Swiss, 18,769 Russian, 4,741 Swedish, 3,825 French, 7,636 Polish, 3,676 Austrian, 8,080 Hungarian, and 14,609 (7.9 per cent.) Italian.

The largest cities in the State, with estimated population in 1925, are :—

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis .	821,543	Joplin .	45,643	Moberly .	20,626
Kansas City .	367,481	Sedalia .	21,114	Independence	11,686
St. Joseph .	92,400	Hannibal .	20,306	Columbia .	13,392
Springfield .	63,500	Jefferson (Cap.)	18,700	Carthage .	12,809

Of the total population in 1920, 46.6 per cent. were urban and 5.2 per cent. Negro.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 3,523,000.

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1924-25, the 9,565 public elementary schools had 18,078 teachers and 632,368 enrolled pupils (252,948 male and 379,420 female); 849 public high schools had 103,221 pupils and 5,094 teachers. There were in 1927, 5 Teachers Colleges with 10,922 students, and 475 teachers. Total expenditure for public schools in 1926-27, 54,195,398 dollars. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1927) :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1847	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State) . . . .	300	5,384
1867	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.) . . .	400	2,500
1818	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.) . . . . .	285	3,600

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year 1926, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1926 . . . . .	8,623,441
Receipts, 1926 . . . . .	62,729,749
Total . . . . .	71,353,190
Disbursements, 1926 . . . . .	59,105,354
Balance, Jan. 1, 1927 . . . . .	12,247,836

On January 1, 1928, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 68,240,000 dollars (including 18,240,000 dollars Soldiers' Bonus Bonds, and 50,000,000 dollars State Road Bonds). The assessed value of real property (January 1, 1927) was 3,498,057,528 dollars; personal property 656,846,072 dollars; public utilities, 484,781,557 dollars; private car, 5,426,107 dollars; merchants and manufacturers, 237,680,185 dollars; total, 4,882,791,449 dollars.

On December 1, 1927, the National Guard consisted of 295 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,404 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1925, the number of farms was 260,473, with a farm area of 32,641,893 acres, of which 15,278,436 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 2,286,639,415 dollars. The chief crops are cereals. The total value for farm, fruit and garden crops in 1926 was 322,600,370 dollars, against 508,762,880 dollars in 1919. The maize crop in 1926 amounted to 174,189,000 bushels, wheat to 21,474,000 bushels, and oats to 41,540,000 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which (1926) was 514,000 acres, and the yield 255,000 bales, valued at 12,750,000 dollars. The acreage in 1926, under tobacco was 5,000, from which the crop was 4,750,000 pounds, valued at 950,000 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock-raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1928, there were 4,270,000 in the State; there were also 827,000 milch cows, 2,109,000 other cattle, 986,000 sheep, 604,000 horses, and 340,000 mules. The wool-clip in 1926 yielded 6,034,000 pounds of wool.

The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 5,703 miners. In 1926, 2,697,000 short tons of coal were produced. Other important minerals are zinc (14,794 short tons in 1925; 26,018 in 1926), lead (208,547 short tons in 1925; 218,083 in 1926), Portland cement (7,653,000 barrels in 1924), grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead, lime-stone, sandstone, and granite. Total mineral production (1925), 92,548,000 dollars.

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the more important of which depend on agriculture and forestry. In 1925, there were 5,114 industrial establishments; the number of wage-earners employed in them was 194,959. The year's output was valued at 1,607,161,018 dollars, the value of raw materials used 980,459,091 dollars, and the amount paid in wages 230,690,902 dollars.

On June 30, 1926, Missouri had 136 national banks with resources of 645,427,000 dollars, demand deposits of 278,545,000 dollars and savings deposits of 101,123,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 233,632,000 dollars.

In the State there were in 1926, 8,328 miles of steam railway, besides 1,016 miles of electric railway track.

*British Consul at St. Louis.*—G. E. P. Herstlet.

### Books of Reference

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. Published by the Southern History Company, New York, Louisville, St. Louis. 1901.  
*Carr* (Lucien), Missouri. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass., 1894.  
*Byne* (M. V.), History of Missouri. 1918.  
*Houck* (Louis), History of Missouri from the earliest explorations to the admission of the State into the Union in 1821. Chicago, 1906.  
*Sauer* (Carl O.), The Geography of the Ozark Highlands of Missouri. London, 1920.  
*Stevens* (W. B.), Centennial History of Missouri. 4 vols. New York, 1921.  
*Williams* (Walter), The State of Missouri. St. Louis, 1904.

## MONTANA.

**Government.**—Montana was admitted into the Union on November 8, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 58 Senators, elected for 4 years in such a manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 102 in number, are elected for two years.

*Governor.*—J. E. Erickson, 1925-29 (7,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Wm. Powers.

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 56 counties, and 20 judicial districts. The State Capital is Helena.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—The State has a total area of 147,182 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 548,889.

The Federal census results give the population as follows:—

	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . . . .	88,813	346	89,159	0.3
1890 . . . . .	141,484	1,490	142,924	1.0
1900 . . . . .	241,806	1,523	243,329	1.7
1910 . . . . .	374,219	1,834	376,053	2.6
1920 . . . . .	547,281	1,658	548,889	3.8

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, January 1927, 540,300.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	291,592	962	1,708	5,679	299,941
Female . . . . .	242,668	696	307	5,277	248,948
Total . . . . .	534,260	1,658	2,015	10,956	548,889

Of the total population in 1920, 93,620, or 17.1 per cent., were foreign-

born whites. Of these, 12,105 (12.9 per cent.) were Canadian English, 7,260 Irish, 8,159 English, and 7,873 German, 9,962 (10.6 per cent.) Norwegian, 7,179 Swedish, 5,203 Russian, 3,842 Italian. There are Indian reservations of 1,199 square miles, with a population of 13,373 (1926). The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 41,611 in 1920; Missoula, 12,668; Great Falls, 24,121; Helena (capital), 12,037; Billings, 15,100; Anaconda, 11,668. Of the total population in 1920, 31.3 per cent. were urban, and 0.3 per cent. Negro.

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran and Congregational, Christian Scientist, Adventists, Jews, Unitarians, Disciples of Christ and Mormon.

In 1924-25, the 3,055 public elementary schools had 4,688 teachers, and 96,049 enrolled pupils. In the 196 public high schools there were 1,055 teachers and 20,528 pupils. The normal school had 78 teachers and 1,548 students. Total expenditure on public school education for 1924-25 was 11,919,430 dollars. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman (1922-23, 1062 students and 98 instructors), the School of Mines at Butte (1923-24, 108 students and 11 instructors), the Normal School at Dillon, and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895, constitute the University of Montana. In 1922-23, the State University had 1,855 students and 100 instructors.

**Finance and Defence.**—The total receipts and disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1926, were :—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1924 . . . . .	2,627,828
Receipts, 1924-26 . . . . .	13,244,089
Total . . . . .	15,871,917
Disbursements, 1924-26 . . . . .	12,342,266
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	3,529,651

The bonded debt of the State on September 30, 1927, was 5,650,395 dollars. The assessed valuation of real property in 1926 was 1,376,628,060 dollars, and of personal property, 287,709,852 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 30, 1927, consisted of 70 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,089 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources. In 1925, there were 46,904 farms with an area of 32,735,723 acres, of which 8,474,224 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 574,897,007 dollars. In 1920 there were 10,807 farms irrigated. The area irrigated was 1,071,769 acres but the enterprises are capable of irrigating 2,647,419 acres. The total national forest area (June 30, 1926) was 15,908,330 acres.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1926, to 44,665,000 bushels, and worth 50,095,000 dollars; oats, 16,510,000 bushels, value 3,750,000 dollars; barley, 4,296,000 bushels, value 2,749,000 dollars; flax seed, 804,000 bushels, value 1,487,000 dollars; potatoes, 2,975,000 bushels, value 3,570,000 dollars; hay, 2,484,000 tons, value 25,566,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State; there were 1,161,441 fruit-bearing trees in 1920. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. The wool-clip in 1926 was estimated at 28,320,000 pounds of wool. On January 1, 1928, there were 3,206,000 sheep; horses, 536,000; milch cows, 175,000; other cattle, 1,117,000; swine, 264,000.

Montana has great mineral resources. Chief products (1926), coal, 2,905,000 short tons, copper (1926) 257,272,000 pounds, lead (1926) 26,350 tons, gold (1926) 60,000 ounces, silver (1926) 12,408,000 ounces, petroleum, 7,645,000 barrels, zinc, tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters and sapphires. Total mineral production in 1925 was valued at 79,261,000 dollars.

In 1925, there were 606 manufacturing establishments in the State with 14,777 wage-earners, earning 21,078,039 dollars; the cost of materials used was 146,351,366 dollars; the value of output, 205,474,257 dollars.

In 1925 there were 5,064 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 845 miles of electric railway. The telegraph lines had a length of 9,556 miles, and the telephone lines 5,384 miles. Total highway mileage 64,732, of which 29,279 miles were unpaved and 1,772 miles paved.

On June 30, 1926, Montana had 76 national banks with total resources of 84,420,000 dollars, demand deposits of 29,527,000 dollars and savings deposits of 29,759,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 29,174,000 dollars.

*British Consul* (Residing at Portland, Oregon).—J. E. Bell.

### Books of Reference.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana Helena, 1911-12.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

'Montana.' Issued by Department of Agriculture, Labour and Industry.

## NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541. It was ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Fort Atkinson on the Missouri River, the farthest western post of the United States, was established in 1819, and abandoned in 1827. Bellevue, the present oldest continuous settlement, was established by French fur traders about 1820. The creation of Nebraska territory was part of the programme of the United States government in 1844 as a step in establishing a military highway to hold Oregon, then in controversy with Great Britain. On May 30, 1854, Nebraska became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State. "Arbor Day," now a world-wide institution observed with planting of trees, originated in Nebraska on January 4, 1872.

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for 10 days next before the election. The present constitution was adopted in 1875. Important amendments adopted in 1912 and 1920 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, for a State Board of Control over seventeen State institutions, for biennial instead of annual elections, and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

*Governor.*—Adam McMullen, 1927-29 (7,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Frank Marsh.

There are 93 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles are water. The population in decennial census years from 1880 was :—

	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . . . .	450,017	2,885	452,402	5.9
1900 . . . . .	1,080,081	6,269	1,086,300	13.9
1910 . . . . .	1,164,525	7,689	1,192,214	15.5
1920 . . . . .	1,283,180	13,242	1,296,372	16.9

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 1,408,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	663,230	7,309	807	1,459	672,805
Female . . . . .	615,989	5,933	216	1,429	623,567
Total . . . . .	1,279,219	13,242	1,023	2,888	1,296,372

The foreign-born white population in 1920 (11.5 per cent. of the whole) numbered 149,652, of whom 40,969 (27.4 per cent.) were German, 18,821 (12.6 per cent.) Swedish, 12,338 Danish, 3,547 Italian, 5,422 Irish, 6,000 English, 5,758 Canadian, and 15,718 (10.5 per cent.) Russian. The largest cities in the State are: Omaha with a population of 191,601 in 1920; Lincoln (capital), 54,948. Of the total population in 1920, 31.3 per cent. were urban and 1.0 per cent. Negro. Indian Reservations in 1927 covered an area of 12 square miles and had a population of 2,639.

In 1926 there were 9,662 marriages performed and 1,394 divorces granted in Nebraska, compared with 8,085 marriages and 1,335 divorces in 1925.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska in 1920, only 1.4 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age for not less than six months each year. The 7,083 elementary schools in 1925-26, had 14,348 teachers and 326,306 enrolled pupils. There were 435 accredited high schools with 2,646 teachers and 54,355 pupils. There are 4 State normal schools with 180 teachers and 6,768 students, and 2 private normal schools. Total expenditure for common schools for year ending July 1925 was 26,541,121 dollars. Higher instruction is provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1926-27) :—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State) . . . . .	658	11,714
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.) . . . . .	153	1,408
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.) . . . . .	65	781
1889	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples) . . . . .	24	195

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government. Of this 1,661,405 acres are still held by the State. Further sale of this land, with some minor exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only State which has adopted this policy. The total value of the permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the financial year ending June 30, 1926, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	3,498,212
Receipts, 1925-26 . . . . .	17,672,485
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 21,170,697
Disbursements, 1925-26 . . . . .	17,117,056
Balance, June 30, 1926 . . . . .	<hr/> 4,053,641

The State has no debt. In 1926, the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 3,177,159,318 dollars, of which 801,140,022 dollars were personal, and 2,376,019,296 dollars real property.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 104 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,767 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States. In 1925, it contained 127,734 farms with a total area of 42,024,775 acres, of which 20,698,098 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 2,874,477,959 dollars. The Federal irrigation district in Western Nebraska embraces 300,000 acres, two-thirds of which is already under water. The principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, and apples. In 1926, the yield of maize was 139,407,000 bushels; wheat, 40,085,000 bushels; oats, 52,516,000 bushels. Beet-sugar is also produced. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. On January 1, 1928, the State contained 782,000 horses, 116,000 mules, 618,000 milch cows, 2,875,000 other cattle, 995,000 sheep, and 4,546,000 swine. In 1925, the wool-clip yielded 1,666,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forest lands, June 30, 1926, was 205,946 acres.

Nebraska has some quarries and mines. The more important of these are sand quarries, limestone quarries, potash plants, and brick and tile plants.

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State. In 1925, there were 1,306 manufacturing establishments in the State with 27,200 wage-earners; the material used cost 348,397,110 dollars, and the output was valued at 443,308,700 dollars. The amount paid in wages was 36,021,367 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha; total product in 1925 was valued at 198,020,335 dollars.

In 1927, there were 6,328 miles of steam railway in the State, besides the 187 miles of electric railway track.

On June 30, 1926, Nebraska had 165 national banks with total resources of 242,571,000 dollars, demand deposits of 94,420,000 dollars and savings deposits of 51,811,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 156,528,000 dollars.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Omaha.

## Books of Reference.

- The Nebraska Blue Book. Lincoln. Biennial.  
 The Reports of the various Executive Departments, especially those of the Auditor and of the Department of Labour.  
 Barbour (E. H.), Geological Survey of Nebraska. Lincoln.  
 Condra (G. E.), Geography of Nebraska. Lincoln. 1911.  
 Morton's History of Nebraska. 3 vols. Lincoln. 1913.

## NEVADA.

**Government.**—Nevada was admitted into the Union on October 31, 1864. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

*Governor.*—Fred. B. Balzar 1927–31 (7,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—W. L. Greathouse.

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1920, 1,640) There are 17 counties.

**Area, Population, Instruction, Charity.**—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. Area in 1926 of Indian reservations, 1,188 square miles, with 5,692 Indians. Census population on January 1, 1920, 77,407.

The population in decennial census years was :—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . . .	61,778	488	62,266	0·6
1890 . . . .	47,118	242	47,355	0·4
1900 . . . .	42,201	134	42,335	0·4
1910 . . . .	81,802	518	81,875	0·7
1920 . . . .	77,061	346	77,407	0·7

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	42,308	196	1,257	2,479	46,240
Female . . . .	28,391	150	198	2,428	31,167
Total . . . .	70,699	346	1,455	4,907	77,407

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 14,802 (19·1 per cent. of the whole), of whom 1,069 (7·2 per cent.) were German, 618 Greek, 2,641 (17·2 per cent.) Italian, 1,271 English, 970 Irish, 1,178 Canadians, and 1,169 Mexican. The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1920 of 12,016. Of the total population in 1920, 19·7 per cent. were urban and 0·4 per cent. Negro.



The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 18 years of age. In 1925, the 317 elementary public schools had 597 teachers and 12,359 enrolled pupils. The 35 public high schools had 192 teachers and 2,807 pupils. The total expenditure on elementary and high school education was 2,200,098 dollars. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and had 83 professors and instructors and 830 students in 1926.

**Finance.**—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1927 were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1927 . . . . .	1,193,559
Receipts, 1927 . . . . .	4,602,554
Total . . . . .	5,796,113
Disbursements, 1927 . . . . .	4,336,227
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1928 . . . . .	1,459,886

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1926, amounted to 1,842,000 dollars. The total assessed value of taxable property in 1926 was : 202,987,852 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925, there were 3,883 farms with a farm area of 4,090,586 acres, of which 533,614 acres were crop land and 2,973,821 were pasture land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 98,086,358 dollars. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. Principal crops in 1926 :—Corn, 48,000 bushels ; wheat, 408,000 bushels ; barley, 280,000 bushels ; potatoes, 700,000 bushels. On January 1, 1928, there were in the State 44,000 horses, 20,000 milch cows, 343,000 other cattle, 1,234,000 sheep, and 29,000 swine. In 1926 the wool-clip yielded 8,730,000 pounds of wool. On June 30, 1926, the area of national forests in the State was 4,976,558 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper (109,042,000 pounds in 1926), lead (11,379 short tons in 1926), zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1926, the output of gold was 170,000 fine ounces, and of silver, 6,314,000 fine ounces, valued at 3,940,000 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1925, 26,470,000 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance. In 1925 there were 102 manufacturing establishments employing 2,670 wage-earners, earning 4,473,555 dollars. The raw material used amounted to 12,084,423 dollars, and their output to 21,626,668 dollars.

In 1925, the length of steam railway in the State was 2,145 miles, besides 8 miles of electric railway.

Nevada, on June 30, 1926, had 10 national banks with resources of 19,379,000 dollars, demand deposits of 6,132,000 dollars and savings deposits of 6,665,000 dollars ; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 12,700,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers.  
 Nevada Historical Society Papers. Published by the State.  
 Davis (S.), *History of Nevada*. 2 vols. Los Angeles, 1912  
 Thompson (West), *History of Nevada*. Oakland, 1881.  
 Wren (T.), *History of Nevada*. 1900.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

**Government.**—New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held, the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the people, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives consists of from 419 to 422 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population. Electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident six months in the place to be represented, able to read and write, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers.

*Governor.*—Huntley L. Spaulding, 1927–31 (\$3,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Hobart Pittsburly.

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 9,341 square miles, of which 10 square miles are water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 443,083.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1890	375,840	690	376,530	41·7
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45·6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47·7
1920	442,331	752	443,083	49·1

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 456,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	221,667	333	99	13	222,112
Female . .	220,664	288	4	15	220,971
Total . .	442,331	621	103	28	443,083

Of the total population in 1920, 91,233 (representing 20·6 per cent. of the total population) were foreign-born white, of whom 1,886 were Swedes, 3,467 Russians, 1,714 Germans, 4,367 English, 7,908 Irish, 52,274 (57·3 per cent.) Canadian, 3,997 Polish, 5,280 Greeks, 2,074 Italians.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 78,884 in 1920. Other cities are Nashua, 28,379; Concord (capital), 22,167; Dover, 13,029; Berlin, 16,014; Portsmouth, 13,569; Laconia, 10,897; Keene, 11,210; Rochester, 9,673. Of the population in 1920, 63·1 per cent. were urban and 0·1 per cent. Negro.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in

the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

In 1926 there were 4,620 marriages performed and 608 divorces granted, compared with 4,571 marriages and 655 divorces in 1925.

The State law requires that at least 36 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; and if they have not completed the elementary grades the school age extends to 16. In 1926, the 2,033 public elementary schools of the State had 2,365 teachers and 59,671 enrolled pupils; 88 public high schools had 646 teachers and 12,114 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 56 teachers and 854 students in 1926. For higher education there are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the University of New Hampshire, at Durham, founded in 1868. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth had (1923) 180 instructors and 2,000 students; the State University 95 instructors and 1,188 students. Expenditure on education (1926), 7,933,688 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	939,796
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	9,525,270
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>10,465,066</b>
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	9,522,039
<b>Balance, July 1, 1927 . . . . .</b>	<b>943,027</b>

The net indebtedness on June 30, 1927, amounted to 476,273 dollars. The assessed value in 1926 of taxable property was 620,524,212 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 67 officers, 2 warrant officers and 970 men.

**Production and Industry.**—The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind. The total land area of the State is 5,971,840 acres, of which 1,441,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,681,081 acres under forest. The area of national forest lands on June 30, 1926, was 408,949 acres. In 1925, there were 21,065 farms with a total acreage of 2,262,064 acres, or 107.4 acres to each farm, and of this 542,846 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 107,084,055 dollars. The chief crops are (1926), hay (549,000 tons), corn (705,000 bushels), potatoes (1,815,000 bushels), oats (440,000 bushels); the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals in the State were 27,000 horses, 77,000 milch cows, 118,000 other cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 29,000 swine.

Minerals are little worked, but granite and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are also produced.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State. In 1925, the number of manufacturing establishments was 1,038; the wage-earners numbered 66,658; the wages paid amounted to 71,725,465 dollars; the raw materials used were valued at 192,253,411 dollars, and the output at 327,400,651 dollars. On July 31, 1926, there were 1,439,000 active spindles, and the amount of cotton consumed was 225,000 bales. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

In 1925, the length of steam railway in the State was 1,238 miles, and of electric railway, 259 miles.

New Hampshire on June 30, 1926, had 55 national banks with resources of 78,436,000 dollars, demand deposits of 36,353,000 dollars and savings deposits of 16,888,000 dollars; 42 mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 148,667,000 dollars; other state banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 36,168,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the Various Departments of State Government.  
*Drew* (W. J.), New Hampshire Register. Concord, N.H. Annual.  
*Hasse* (Adelaide R.), Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States (N.H. 1789-1904), Washington, 1921.  
*McClintock* (J. N.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H.  
*Metcalf's* (H. H.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H., 1926.  
*Palfrey* (J. G.), History of New England. Boston, Mass., 1906.  
*Rollins* (F. W.), Guide to New Hampshire. Concord, N.H.

## NEW JERSEY.

**Government.**—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of approximately one-third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected annually by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

**Governor.**—A. Harry Moore, 1926-29 (10,000 dollars).

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 12 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, towns, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area). Population, by State census on June 1, 1915, 2,844,342 (2,739,560 white and 95,281 coloured). Population, according to Federal Census, January 1, 1920, 3,155,900.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,896,581	48,352	1,444,933	192.8
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250.7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337.7
1920	3,087,087	118,813	3,155,900	420.0

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 3,821,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	1,581,146	57,482	1,441	56	1,590,075
Female . . . .	1,505,941	59,700	140	44	1,565,825
Total . . . .	3,087,087	117,182	1,581	100	3,155,900

In 1920, the foreign-born whites numbered 738,613 (23·4 per cent. of total population), of whom 46,781 (6·3 per cent.) were English; 65,971 (8·9 per cent.) Irish; 92,382 (12·5 per cent.) German; 157,285 (21·3 per cent.) Italian; 10,675 Swedish; 12,737 Dutch; 90,419 (12·2 per cent.) Polish; 36,917 Austrian; 40,470 Hungarian; 73,527 (10 per cent.) Russian.

Census population of the larger cities was as follows in 1920:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark . . .	414,524	Hoboken . .	68,166	New Brunswick	32,779
Jersey City .	298,103	Passaic . .	63,841	Orange . . .	33,268
Paterson . .	135,875	Bayonne . .	76,754	Plainfield . .	27,700
Trenton(capital)	119,289	Atlantic City	50,707	West Hoboken	40,074
Camden . . .	116,309	East Orange .	50,710	Clifton . . .	26,470
Elizabeth . .	95,783	Perth Amboy	41,707	Montclair . .	28,810

Of the total population in 1920, 78·7 per cent. were urban and 3·7 per cent. Negro.

The Roman Catholic Church has 51·5 per cent. of the church-going population; other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 16 years of age; the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On June 30, 1925, the 2,225 public schools had 23,636 teachers and 702,690 enrolled pupils, and 157 public high schools had 3,203 teachers and 88,194 pupils. In 1925, 5 public normal schools had 2,800 students. There are 4 schools for industrial education. The total expenditure on education (1925) was 72,806,238 dollars.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1923-4, had 270 professors and 2,448 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 132 professors and instructors and 1,200 students (the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station are connected with this institution); and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken (a school of Mechanical Engineering), with 55 professors and 489 students. A college for women was established at New Brunswick in 1918; enrolment in 1922-23, 346.

**Finance and Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1926, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1925 . . . . .	10,802,693
Receipts, 1925-26 . . . . .	28,142,921
Total . . . . .	38,445,614
Disbursements, 1925-26 . . . . .	27,825,480
Balance, June 30, 1926 . . . . .	10,620,184

The State debt on June 30, 1926, amounted to 67,116,000 dollars, and the assessed valuation of real property (1925) to 3,924,162,073 dollars and personal property to 686,068,035 dollars.

The National Guard of New Jersey on June 30, 1927, consisted of 315 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,244 men. There is also a brigade of naval militia with a strength of 713.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1925, New Jersey had 29,671 farms with a total area of 1,924,545 acres, of which 1,126,051 acres were crop land. The value of all farm property in 1925 was 311,084,284 dollars. In 1926, the chief crop was maize, acreage 188,000, producing 8,648,000 bushels, valued at 6,918,000 dollars; of hay there was an acreage of 266,000 acres, producing 416,000 short tons, valued at 8,212,000 dollars. The yield of potatoes in 1926 was 7,250,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1928, comprised 52,000 horses, 122,000 milch cows, 103,000 other cattle, 5,000 sheep, and 62,000 swine. On June 30, 1926, national forest lands amounted to 6,785 acres.

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c., while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and Bay and round the coast.

The chief mineral products are clay products, zinc, cement, sand and gravel, and stone. The chief clay product is sanitary ware, in which New Jersey is pre-eminent. Zinc (80,629 short tons in 1926) is also important. The total value of all mineral products in 1925 was 76,764,000 dollars.

In 1925, the manufacturing establishments numbered 8,204 and employed 425,377 wage-earners; the raw material used was valued at 2,086,855,079 dollars, and the output at 3,539,181,253 dollars; 576,235,826 dollars were paid in wages. The principal industries, ranked by value of products in 1925, were: petroleum refining, 250,312,189 dollars; smelting and refining, 212,702,404 dollars; silk goods, 190,712,394 dollars; chemicals, 122,699,466 dollars. On July 31, 1926, active cotton spindles numbered 416,000, consuming 48,000 bales of cotton.

In 1925, the length of steam railroad within the State was 2,308 miles; electric railway track 1,434 miles; the length of canals was 174 miles.

New Jersey on June 30, 1926, had 283 national banks with resources of 928,782,000 dollars, demand deposits of 365,587,000 dollars and savings deposits of 383,771,000 dollars; 27 mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 218,815,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 524,748,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference Concerning New Jersey.

- Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey.* By T. F. Fitzgerald. Trenton.  
*Annual Reports of State Treasurer; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and other State Authorities.*  
*New Jersey Archives.* 40 vols. Issued by the N. J. Historical Society.  
*Fisher, (E. J.),* New Jersey as a royal province. New York, 1911.  
*Lee (F. E.),* New Jersey as a Colony and a State. 1902.  
*Tanner (E. F.),* The province of New Jersey. New York, 1908.

## NEW MEXICO.

**Constitution and Government.**—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began; when peace was made February 2, 1848,

New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States. On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress. The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas, but Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area. On June 20, 1910, Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution, and in January, 1912, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood.

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives.

*Governor.*—R. C. Dillon, 1927–29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Jennie Fortune.

For local government the State is divided into 31 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1920), 7,236.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Census population on January 1, 1920, 360,350.

In five census years the population was :—

Years.	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880 . . . . .	118,550	1,015	119,565	1.0
1890 . . . . .	158,326	1,956	160,282	1.3
1900 . . . . .	193,700	1,610	195,310	1.6
1910 . . . . .	325,673	1,628	327,301	2.7
1920 . . . . .	354,617	5,733	360,350	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 396,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	175,350	4,598	364	10,149	190,456
Female . . . . .	159,328	1,140	68	9,363	169,894
Total . . . . .	334,673	5,733	432	19,512	360,350

In 1920, 29,077 (8.1 per cent. of population) were foreign-born whites, of whom 1,178 were Germans, 19,906 (68.5 per cent.) Mexicans, 888 English, 434 Irish, 423 Austrians, and 1,678 (5.8 per cent.) Italians.

Of the total population in 1920, 18 per cent. were urban, and 1.6 per cent. Negro.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 15,157 in 1920; Raton, 5,544; Roswell, 7,033; and Santa Fé with 7,236. Indian reservations, with an area of 3,280 square miles in 1926, have Indian population of 22,527, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State.

Elementary education is free, and all children between 6 and 16 years of age are compelled to attend school. There were, June 30, 1924, 1,358 public elementary schools in the State with 80,368 enrolled pupils, and 2,366

teachers; and 164 public high schools with 343 teachers and 8,060 pupils. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools had 80 teachers and 816 students. Total expenditure on education (1925), 4,835,000 dollars. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions; a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, founded at Las Cruces in 1889, with 45 professors and 392 students, a School of Mines, founded at Socorro in 1895, with 8 professors and 100 students (1923), a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Institute for the Blind, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1889; it had 23 professors and 457 students in 1923. The State schools are maintained by funds assigned by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1927, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	3,291,467
Receipts for year 1926-27 . . . . .	7,636,450
Total . . . . .	10,927,917
Disbursements for year 1926-27 . . . . .	8,543,964
Balance, July 1, 1927 . . . . .	2,383,953

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on July 1, 1927, was 3,889,500 dollars. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1927 was 313,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 69 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,025 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. The principal crops in 1926 were: maize, 4,420,000 bushels; wheat, 5,653,000 bushels; potatoes, 166,000 bushels. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks of fertile country, is extending; the irrigated area has now reached 550,000 acres and the completion of existing projects will bring the total up to 945,000 acres. Dry farming has proved a valuable adjunct. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise also is devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. In 1925, there were 31,687 farms with an area of 27,850,325 acres, of which 1,784,851 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 236,300,563 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1928, comprised 170,000 horses, 65,000 milch cows, 1,070,000 other cattle, 2,362,000 sheep, and 77,000 swine. In 1926, the wool-clip amounted to 12,060,000 pounds of wool. The national forest area (June 30, 1926) covered 8,481,455 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership.

The State has valuable mineral resources, of which, in 1926, gold (26,000 ounces), silver (539,000 ounces), copper (82,848,000 pounds), coal (2,866,000 short tons), lead, and zinc were the most important. The quarries yield granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State; the sands contain traces of platinum. The value of the total mineral output in 1925 was 25,549,000 dollars.



The manufactured output of New Mexico (200 manufacturing establishments) in 1925 amounted to the value of 19,458,585 dollars. The number of wage-earners was 4,629, earning in a year 5,083,211 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 9,684,279 dollars.

New Mexico had on June 30, 1926, 31 national banks with resources of 28,993,000 dollars, demand deposits of 13,178,000 dollars and savings deposits of 5,003,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 2,482,000 dollars.

In 1925, there were 2,994 miles of steam railway and 11 miles of electric railway track within the State.

### Books of Reference.

The New Mexico Blue Book. First issue 1916. Santa Fé.

Report of the Secretary of New Mexico.—Legislative Manual. Biennial. Santa Fé.  
—Publications of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, descriptive of the various resources of the State. Albuquerque.

Powell (E. A.), The End of the Trail: The Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia. London, 1915.

## NEW YORK STATE.

**Constitution and Government.**—From 1609 to 1664, the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided six months in the county, and 30 days in the election district.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916, 'and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide.'

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 43 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Alfred E. Smith, 1927–29 (10,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Robert Moses.

The seat of the State executive is at Albany.

For local government the State is divided into 62 counties.

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city; the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond); 67 aldermen, one elected in each of the 67 districts, constituting a board of 73 members. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

**Area, Population.**—Area 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water). State census population 1925, 11,162,151. Population in census years :—

Year	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860 . . . .	3,831,730	49,005	3,880,735	81.4
1900 . . . .	7,169,662	99,232	7,268,894	152.5
1910 . . . .	8,979,428	134,191	9,113,614	191.2
1920 . . . .	10,186,744	198,483	10,385,227	217.9

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 11,550,000.

In 1920 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	5,081,010	95,418	8,106	2,816	5,187,350
Female . . . .	5,091,017	103,065	1,108	2,687	5,197,877
Total . . . .	10,172,027	198,483	9,214 <sup>2</sup>	5,503	10,385,227

<sup>1</sup> Including Indian and Asiatics.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 5,798 Chinese and 2,686 Japanese.

Of the total in 1920, 2,786,112 (26.8 per cent. of total population) were foreign-born whites, the nationalities most numerous represented being Italian 545,173 (19.6 per cent.), Russian 529,240 (19.0 per cent.), German 295,650 (10.6 per cent.), Irish 284,747 (10.2 per cent.), Austrian 151,172, English 135,305, Canadian 111,974, Swedish 53,025, Swiss 15,053, Scotch 37,654, French 32,179, Norwegian 27,573. The population of New York City on January 1, 1920, was :—

Manhattan . . . .	2,284,103	Queens . . . .	469,042
Bronx . . . .	732,016	Richmond . . . .	116,531
Brooklyn . . . .	2,018,356		
Total N. Y. . . . .			5,620,048

Other cities in order of population, 1925, State census, were :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo . . . .	538,016	Auburn . . . .	35,677	Lackawanna . . . .	20,196
Rochester . . . .	316,786	Poughkeepsie . . . .	35,670	Dunkirk . . . .	19,912
Syracuse . . . .	182,003	Amsterdam . . . .	35,260	Port Chester . . . .	19,283
Albany . . . .	117,820	Watertown . . . .	32,836	Ithaca . . . .	18,948
Yonkers . . . .	113,647	Newburg . . . .	30,419	Glens Falls . . . .	17,851
Utica . . . .	101,604	Rome . . . .	30,328	N. Tonawanda . . . .	17,356
Schenectady . . . .	92,786	Kingston . . . .	28,099	Ogdensburg . . . .	17,047
Troy . . . .	72,223	White Plains . . . .	27,428	Watervliet . . . .	16,158
Binghamton . . . .	71,915	Cohoes . . . .	23,345	Geneva . . . .	15,908
Niagara Falls . . . .	57,033	Oswego . . . .	22,369	Hornell . . . .	15,784
Mt. Vernon . . . .	50,382	Gloversville . . . .	22,110	Corning . . . .	15,722
Elmira . . . .	48,359	Lockport . . . .	21,676	Batavia . . . .	15,628
New Rochelle . . . .	44,222	Olean . . . .	21,332	Saratoga Sps. . . .	13,884
Jamestown . . . .	43,414	Middletown . . . .	20,412	Little Falls . . . .	12,428

Of the total population in 1920, 82.7 per cent. were urban and 1.9 per cent. Negro. Indian reservations in 1926 covered an area of 137 square miles and had a population of 5,342.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist.

**Education.**—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 18. Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects of all pupils above 8 years of age in the elementary and secondary schools of the State is made compulsory by an amendment of 1916 to the Education Law. In 1925-26, the children enrolled in the 12,101 public schools numbered 1,961,375; the number of teachers was 66,434. There were 1,117 public high schools and academies with 358,399 pupils and 14,568 teachers; 10 public normal schools with 409 teachers and 10,899 students; and day vocational schools employing 931 teachers with 22,279 pupils. Total expenditure on education in 1926 was 257,672,042 dollars. There were 148 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 8,559 professors and teachers, and 95,720 students.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department. The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 21 of the 42 colleges and universities in 1926-27 were as follows :—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1896	Adelphi College, Brooklyn <sup>2</sup>	81	534
1889	Barnard College, New York <sup>2</sup>	87	1,049
1838	Canisius College, Buffalo <sup>1</sup>	38	500
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton <sup>1</sup>	60	842
1854	College of the City of New York <sup>1</sup>	226	4,126
1754	Columbia University, New York	1,252	12,340
1805	Cornell University, Ithaca <sup>3</sup>	1,015	7,368
1853	Elmira College <sup>2</sup>	49	564
1846	Fordham University, New York <sup>1</sup>	213	4,819
1812	Hamilton College, Clinton <sup>1</sup>	86	416
1825	Hobart College, Geneva <sup>1</sup>	84	413
1888	Hunter College, New York <sup>2</sup>	184	3,202
1890	N.Y.S. College for Teachers, Albany <sup>3</sup>	89	1,175
1831	New York University	1,008	20,383
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls <sup>1</sup>	39	806
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton <sup>3</sup>	90	2,732
1870	Syracuse University <sup>3</sup>	541	5,393
1795	Union University, Schenectady, Albany Schs.	211	1,563
1846	University of Buffalo	284	1,788
1846	University of Rochester <sup>3</sup>	194	1,308
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie <sup>2</sup>	151	1,149

<sup>1</sup> For men only.

<sup>2</sup> For women only.

<sup>3</sup> For men and women.

There are 30 other colleges in the State, and 11 extra-territorial colleges, chartered by the University of the State of New York and located in Brazil, Syria, Turkey and China.

There are also 17 schools of theology, 10 of law, 6 of education, 10 of medicine, 3 of dentistry, 1 of dental hygiene, 5 of pharmacy, 1 of veterinary medicine, 9 of technology, 2 of library science, 1 of chiropody, 1 of optometry, 2 of accountancy, 2 of architecture, 4 of art and journalism, 6 of music, and 4 of agriculture.

**Charity.**—The institutions subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, State of New York, June 30, 1926, included 17 State institutions with a population of 12,017, divided as follows: Reformatories for women and juvenile delinquents (5) 2,089 inmates; for feeble-minded (5) 7,099 inmates; for epileptics (1) 1,576 inmates; for soldiers and sailors (2) 396; for Indian children (1) 204; for the blind (1) 154; hospitals (2) 499. In addition there are 577 County, City and private institutions, as follows: 161 institutions for children, with 28,095 inmates; 5 homes and schools for the blind with 265 pupils; 9 schools for the deaf with 1,548 pupils; 269 hospitals and sanatoria, with 28,873 patients; 83 almshouses and homes for the aged, with a population of 10,480 inmates; 2 institutions for mental defectives, with a population of 1,725; 10 reformatories caring for 1,389 inmates; 9 temporary homes for adults, having 819 inmates under care. Total number of institutions on June 30, 1926, 594; total census, 85,211.

In addition to the above, the State Board of Charities visits and inspects forty-six boards of child welfare caring for 33,048 children in their own homes; eighty-two placing-out and boarding-out agencies with 12,202 children under supervision; two hundred and eighty-four dispensaries with 5,565,703 visits by patients during the year; 8 fresh air charities giving outings to 42,438 children; 14 industrial schools with an enrolment of 5,340 children; and 7 day nurseries with an enrolment of 264 children. The Board also maintains official relations with Poor Law officers throughout the State and with children's courts in reference to children placed in foster homes.

**Finance and Defence.**—The State receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1927, were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance in hand, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	38,324,299
Cash Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	200,428,862
Total . . . . .	238,753,161
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	187,143,906
Balance, July 1, 1927 . . . . .	51,609,255

The total gross funded debt of the State, June 30, 1927, amounted to \$341,059,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1927 was \$22,652,165,048 dollars; of personal property, other than bank stock, \$306,672,059 dollars; total, \$22,958,837,107 dollars.

The City of New York, January 1, 1927, had a net funded debt of \$1,363,897,680 dollars.

On June 30, 1927, the National Guard consisted of 1,326 officers, 19 warrant officers and 19,345 men, the Naval Militia of 1,828 officers and men.

**Production, Industry, Commerce.**—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1925 (census), it had 188,754 farms of an average size of 102.1 acres, making a total of 19,269,926 acres—63 per cent. total land area of the state. About 7,403,503 acres of this is in woods and pastures, and 500,000 acres in orchards and vineyards. In 1926, 4,915,000 acres were in hay crops, 2,097,000 acres in grain for feeding live-stock, and about 788,000 acres in other crops, the total area of crops other than fruit being estimated at 7,800,000 acres. In 1925, the crops of the State had a gross value of \$285,516,000 dollars. National forest lands totalled (June 30, 1926), 15,954 acres.

The agriculture of New York is dominated by the needs of the large urban population. The State is noted for the production of vegetables; dairying is, however, the leading type of farming. In 1926, the production of milk was 7,082,000,000 pounds. In 1927, the crops comprised corn, 677,000 acres; wheat, 803,000 acres; oats, 1,017,000 acres. The farm animals on January 1, 1928, comprised approximately 389,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 1,330,000 milch cows, 491,000 sheep, and 341,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1926 yielded 3,081,000 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1925, the mines within the State yielded 429,248 tons of iron ore, valued at 2,074,426 dollars; gypsum, 1,730,254 short tons, valued at 16,219,906 dollars; salt, 14,671,214 barrels, valued at 7,133,244 dollars; mineral springs, 7,053,351 gallons, valued at 843,637 dollars; Portland cement, 8,534,089 barrels, valued at 14,967,642 dollars; talc, 85,109 tons, valued at 993,913 dollars. The quarry products of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, limestone, and lime were valued at 13,626,032 dollars. The value of brick, tile, and pottery was 24,811,816 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1926 was 1,695,000 barrels, valued at 6,270,000 dollars; the value of natural gas produced in 1925 at 3,778,000 dollars. The State also produces crystalline quartz, diatomaceous earth, carbon dioxide, emery, feldspar, garnet, graphite, millstones, molding sand, natural gas, gasolene, pyrite, slate, slip clay, and zinc. The total value of mineral output in 1925 was estimated at 103,163,547 dollars.

In 1925 the manufacturing establishments numbered 33,393, employing 1,066,202 wage-earners who earned 1,533,893,390 dollars, utilized raw materials valued at 4,704,989,399 dollars, and turned out products valued at 8,968,547,839 dollars.

In 1927, there were 2,222 publications, &c., of which 193 were dailies, 941 weekly, 19 semi-weekly, 7 tri-weekly, 834 monthly, 48 semi-monthly, 20 fortnightly, were published in English; of the foreign languages there were 20 in Spanish, 31 in Italian, 25 in German, 19 in Yiddish, 12 in Hungarian, 14 in Polish, 10 in French, 10 in Czecho-Slovak, 6 in Arabic, 7 in Greek, 5 in Swedish, 4 in Portuguese, 2 in Carpatho-Russian, 8 in Jugo-Slovak, 3 in Chinese, 2 in Finnish, 1 in Hebrew, 2 in Japanese, 1 in Swiss, 2 in Welsh, 1 in Armenian, 3 in Danish-Norwegian, 3 in Lithuanian.

New York City now claims to be the first shipping port of the world. The imports of merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, amounted to the value of 2,274,561,041 dollars, and the exports to the value of 1,716,126,430 dollars. Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded cars across.

For the year ending September 30, 1926, the bank clearings in New York City amounted to 293,443,346,914 86 dollars.

In New York State there were on December 31, 1926, 8,288 miles of road or first main track and 1,768 miles of single track electric railway. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 638 miles, of which the Erie canal has 361 miles. The State Barge Canal which connects New York City with Buffalo by means of a deep water route of 790 miles, has a minimum depth of 12 feet.

On June 30, 1926, New York had 542 national banks with total resources of 6,093,431,000 dollars, demand deposits of 2,575,758,000 dollars, and time deposits of 897,740,000 dollars; mutual saving banks had savings deposits of 3,738,426,000; other State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 1,282,516,000 dollars.

On January 1, 1927, the 149 mutual savings banks in the State had total deposits of 3,865,152,868 dollars, and total number of accounts 4,683,519, being 825·26 dollars to each depositor.

*British Consul-General at New York.*—Sir H. G. Armstrong.

### Books of Reference.

- Legislative Manual of New York.  
 Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 Development of the State of New York. New York, 1912.  
*Alexander* (D. S.), Political History of New York. New York, 1906.  
*Douglas* (James), New England and New France. London, 1914.  
*Morey* (W. C.), The Government of New York. New York, 1902.  
*Peterson* (A. E.), New York as an Eighteenth Century Municipality. New York, 1919.  
*Stenselaer* (Mrs. Schuyler van), History of the City of New York. 2 vols. New York.  
*Roberts* (E. H.), New York: The Planting and Growth of the Empire State. 2 vols. Boston, 1887.  
*Sowers* (D. C.), The Financial History of the New York State from 1789 to 1912. London and New York, 1914.  
*Stebbins* (H. A.), A Political History of the State of New York, 1865-1869. New York and London, 1913.  
*Williams* (Sherman), New York's Part in History. New York, 1915.  
*Wilson* (R. R.), New York, Old and New. New York.—New York in Literature. New York, 1907.  
*Yen chu Ma*, The Finances of the City of New York. London and New York, 1914.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**Government.**—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States, resident in the State one year, and in the precinct four months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration, the requirement is ability to read any section of the Constitution in the English language.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

*Governor.*—Angus Wilton McLean, 1925-29 (6,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—W. N. Everett.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles are water. Population of census in 1920, 2,559,123.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	419,200	219,629	638,829	13·2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	38·9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45·3
1920	1,795,716	763,407	2,559,123	52·5

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

Estimated population on July 1, 1928, 2,938,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White		Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	899,031	373,965	94	5,972	1,279,062
Female .	884,743	389,442	19	5,852	1,280,061
Total	1,783,779	763,407	113	11,824	2,559,123

Of the total in 1920, 7,099 (representing 0·3 per cent. of the total population) were white foreign-born, 703 being German, 932 (13·1 per cent.) Russian, and 967 (13·6 per cent.) English. Urban population formed 19·3 per cent., and the Negro population 29·8 per cent. of the whole. Cities (with population in 1920) are: Charlotte, 46,338; Winston-Salem, 48,395; Wilmington, 33,372; Durham, 21,719; Asheville, 28,504; Raleigh, (capital), 27,076; Greensboro, 43,525. Indian reservations in 1926 covered an area of 99 square miles and had a population of 12,191.

About half of the Church members are Baptist, and one-third Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal.

School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 13, inclusive. Separate schools are provided for white, coloured and Indian children. In 1925-26 the 6,347 public elementary schools of the State had 19,284 teachers, and 737,134 enrolled pupils. There were 697 public high schools with 3,844 teachers and 81,605 pupils. Total expenditure on account of public elementary and high schools in 1925-26, \$2,443,426·07 dollars.

There were 7 normal colleges in 1925, 3 white, 3 negro and 1 Indian.

Higher instruction is given in 46 university and college institutions, 7 State and 39 private and denominational. The more important are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) with (1927) 234 professors and 6,765 students; and the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 202 professors and 2,784 pupils. Higher education for young women is given in the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1926-27, had 171 professors and 3,418 students. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

**Finance and Defence.**—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending June 30, 1926, as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	9,438,531
Receipts, 1925-1926 . . . . .	12,972,183
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>22,410,714</b>
Disbursements, 1925-1926 . . . . .	11,702,359
<b>Balance, June 30, 1926 . . . . .</b>	<b>10,708,355</b>

On June 30, 1927, the recognized bonded debt amounted to 152,442,600 dollars. The assessed value of personal and real property in 1927 was 2,794,931,069 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bond-holders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 12,600,000 dollars. The State declares these bonds to have been fraudulently and corruptly issued during reconstruction days.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 215 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,849 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture, there being a farm population of 1,446,881 in 1925. The total population in 1920 was 2,545,804. In 1925, the U.S. census showed 283,491 farms, including both owners and tenants. In 1926, the State farm census showed 249,704 active farm owners. In 1925, the area of the farm land was 18,593,670 acres, as compared with 20,021,736 in 1920. In 1926, the State census showed that 6,781,229 acres were in cultivation; 3,330,343 acres by farm owners and 3,450,886 acres by farm tenants. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 1,050,015,835

dollars. Wheat and corn are grown extensively, the production of the former in 1927 being 4,976,000 bushels, and of the latter, approximately 52,254,000 bushels. The chief money crop, however, is cotton, of which the area in cultivation (1927) is 1,787,000 acres, with a prospective production of 911,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). Another important product is tobacco, with a prospective production in 1927 of 425,431,000 pounds. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, rye, truck, fruit, etc. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals were 105,000 horses, 282,000 mules, 321,000 milk cattle, with a total of 527,000 for all cattle, 85,000 sheep, and 951,000 swine. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1926) was 376,032 acres.

Minerals in great variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being mica, iron, talc, soapstone barytes, feldspar, coal, kaolin, pyrophyllite, gold, silver, sand and gravel. The quarries yield granite, limestone, and sandstone. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found.

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued.

The industrial report for 1926 shows 406 cotton mills in the State of North Carolina, the total number of spindles, 6,075,168, and the active spindle hours during the year, 19,952,406. Capital stock, 196,515,585 dollars. There was 64,100,442 pounds of raw material used in these mills, and the output was 303,799,410 dollars. There were 129 knitting mills, with a capital stock of 34,129,458 dollars, the raw material used was 29,503,105 pounds and the output was 37,859,085 dollars. The State leads in the manufacture of tobacco. There were 39,600,000 cigarettes manufactured in 1926, the value of the tobacco factories was reported at 33,581,915 dollars, and the value of the output was 272,643,391 dollars. The total amount of the pay-roll for the year was 16,621,281 dollars. There were 1,951 manufacturing plants reported in the State, and the wage-earners were 171,603.

The chief seaport is Wilmington, the exports from which, in the year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to 15,671,300 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. The imports amounted to 13,794,690 dollars.

The State has several navigable rivers; in 1927, it contained 5,004 miles of steam railway, and 152 miles of electric railway track.

North Carolina on June 30, 1926, had 80 national banks with resources of 196,324,000 dollars, demand deposits of 64,438,000 dollars, and savings deposits of 54,627,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 94,175,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the Various Executive Departments of the State.  
*Arthur* (J. P.), *Western North Carolina. A History from 1730 to 1913.* Raleigh, N.C., 1914.  
*Ashe* (S. A.), *History of North Carolina.* 2 vols. Greensboro, N.C.—Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. 8 vols. Greensboro, N.C.  
*Battle* (K. P.), *History of the University of North Carolina.* 2 vols. Raleigh, N.C., 1912.  
*Connor* (H. G.) and *Cheshire* (J. B., jr.), *The Constitution of North Carolina.* Annotated. Raleigh, 1911.  
*Connor* (R. D. W.), *Boyd* (W. K.), and *Hamilton* (J. G. de R.), *History of North Carolina, 1584-1912.* 3 vols. Chicago, 1919.  
*Hamilton* (J. G. de R.), *Reconstruction in North Carolina.* New York and London, 1914.  
*Newsome* (A. R.), *North Carolina Manual, 1927.* Issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission. Raleigh, N.C.  
*Kephart* (Horace), *Our Southern Highlanders.* New York, 1918.



*Saunders* (W. L.), Colonial Records of North Carolina. Vol. i-x. Raleigh, N. C., 1886-1890. Continued as: *Clark* (Walter), State Records of North Carolina. Vol. xi-xxvi. Published by the State, Raleigh, N. C., 1895-1905.

*Sprunt* (James), Chronicles of the Cape Fear River, 1860-1916. Raleigh, N. C., 1917.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

**Government.**—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county ninety days in the precinct thirty days next before the election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

*Governor.*—Arthur G. Sorlie, 1927-29 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Robert Byrne.

The State is divided into 53 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 7,122 in 1920, Census).

**Area, Population.**—Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water). The area in 1926 of the Indian reservations was 2 square miles with a population of 10,119 Indians. The population of the State in 1920 (Census) was 646,872.

The population at each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1890	182,407	8,576	190,983	2·7
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4·5
1910	568,855	7,201	577,056	8·2
1920	639,954	6,918	646,872	9·2

Population by State census 1925, 641,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	338,081	276	183	3,183	341,673
Female . . .	301,923	191	14	3,071	305,199
Total . . .	639,954	467	197	6,254	646,872

The number of white foreign-born in 1920 was 131,503 (20·3 per cent. of the total population), of whom 38,190 (29·0 per cent. were Norwegian, 15,550 (11·9 per cent.) Canadian, 29,617 (22·5 per cent.) Russian, and 11,960 (9·1 per cent.) German. The urban population formed 13·6 per cent. and the Negro population 0·1 per cent. of the whole in 1920. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with population, 1920, of 21,961, Grand Forks, 14,010, and Minot, 10,476.

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, 38·5 per cent. is Roman Catholic, 37·7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations.

**Instruction.**—School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1925, there were 5,090 public elementary schools, with 148,986 pupils and 7,210 teachers. There were 675 high schools with 24,143 pupils and 1,406 teachers. Five normal schools had 2,395 students and 165 teachers. The State University, founded in 1884, had, in 1922-23, 110 teachers and 1,448 students; the State Agricultural College had 84 teachers and 2,866 students (1925); Jamestown College (founded 1909) had 90 teachers, 263 pupils.

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources. Expenditure in 1925, 13,548,000 dollars.

On July 1, 1922, the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 228, being 35.2 per 100,000 of the population.

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1926, was:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	7,724,472
Receipts, 1925-1926 . . . . .	22,156,227
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>29,880,699</b>
Expenditure, 1925-1926 . . . . .	19,290,571
<b>Balance in hand, June 30, 1926 . . . . .</b>	<b>10,590,128</b>

Bonded debt on June 30, 1927, 32,108,500 dollars; assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1927, 996,188,783 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 69 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,263 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1925, there were 75,970 farms, with an area of 84,827,410 acres, of which 21,864,401 acres were crop land, and 8,940,886 acres were pasture land. The assessed valuation of all farm property in 1925 was 1,191,036,966 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1926 amounted to 112,378,000 bushels; oats, 84,408,000 bushels; barley, 21,050,000 bushels; corn, 18,162,000 bushels; potatoes, 7,520,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 1,271,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 6,736,000 bushels of seed, valued at 13,000,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals were: 638,000 horses, 458,000 milch cows, 1,034,000 other cattle, 454,000 sheep, and 652,000 swine. The wool-clip yielded 2,772,000 pounds of wool in 1926.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal-mines (output 1926, 1,156,000 short tons).

In the State in 1925 there were 320 manufacturing establishments, employing 3,261 wage-earners, who earned 4,574,698 dollars, using raw material costing 32,306,744 dollars, and giving an output valued at 44,631,516 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling.

In 1925, there were 5,277 miles of steam railway in the State, and 26 miles of electric railway.

North Dakota had on June 30, 1926, 157 national banks with resources of 101,745,000 dollars, demand deposits of 32,701,000 dollars, and time deposits of 44,829,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 48,081,000 dollars.

## References.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
*Boyle*, Government of North Dakota. Chicago, 1910.  
*Hanson*, Conquest of the Missouri. New York, 1909.  
*Hennessy*, History of North Dakota. 1910.  
*Hosmer*, History of the Expeditions of Captains Lewis and Clark, 1804-06. Chicago, 1906.  
*Lounsberry*, Early History of North Dakota. Duluth, 1913.  
*Trinka*, North Dakota of To-day. 1919.  
*Willard*, Story of the Prairies. New York, 1908.

## OHIO.

**Government.**—Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803. The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 130 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 22 Representatives.

*Governor*:—A. V. Donahey, 1927-29 (10,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State*.—Thad. H. Brown.

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles are water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie).

Census population on January 1, 1920, 5,759,394.

The population at the date of various censuses was:—

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per Sq. Mile		Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	45,365	1.1	1910	4,767,121 <sup>a</sup>	117.0
1900	4,157,545 <sup>a</sup>	102.1	1920	5,759,394	141.4

<sup>a</sup> Includes 96,901 Negroes.

<sup>a</sup> Includes 111,452 Negroes.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 6,826,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	2,854,664	100,160	1,062	94	2,955,980
Female . . .	2,717,229	86,027	101	57	2,803,414
Total . . .	5,571,893	186,187	1,163	151	5,759,394

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 678,697 (11·8 per cent. of the whole), of whom 111,893 (16·5 per cent.) were German, 29,262 (4·3 per cent.) Irish, 43,140 (6·4 per cent.) English, 24,176 Canadian, 48,073 Austrian, and 67,579 (10·0 per cent.) Poles.

Population of the chief cities was as follows, according to the estimate of the Census bureau for the year 1925:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland . .	922,864	Hamilton . .	46,891	Norwood . .	31,752
Cincinnati . .	418,987	Lorain . . .	42,654	Ashtabula . .	28,846
Columbus . .	292,822	Portsmouth . .	41,981	Sandusky . .	27,910
Toledo . . .	288,792	EastCleveland	38,927	Alliance . .	27,022
Akron <sup>1</sup> . . .	208,435	Warren . . .	35,953	Elyria . . .	26,951
Dayton . . .	178,642	Steubenville . .	35,462	East Liverpool	24,822
Youngstown <sup>1</sup>	132,358	Marion . . .	33,821	Barberton . .	24,681
Canton . . .	114,648	Mansfield . .	34,622	Cleveland Hgts.	22,050
Springfield . .	71,842	Newark . . .	32,181	Massillon . .	21,610
Lakewood . .	58,862	Zanesville . .	31,985	Findlay . .	19,710
Lima . . . .	49,742	Middletown . .	31,821	Kenmore . .	19,167

<sup>1</sup> 1920 population.

Of the total population in 1920, 63·8 per cent. were urban and 3·2 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In Ohio in 1925-26, the 8,670 public elementary schools had 28,768 teachers and 978,145 enrolled pupils; 1,360 public high schools had 9,106 teachers and 214,484 pupils; 13 normal schools had 1,036 students and 92 teachers. Expenditure on education in 1925 was 120,183,810 dollars. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1926):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all departments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus . . . . .	780	9,101
1874	Cincinnati University (City) . . . . .	225	5,269
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.) . . . . .	119	1,785
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State) . . . . .	147	1,841
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland . . . . .	514	1,842
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin . . . . .	86	1,297
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State) . . . . .	118	1,701
1870	Municipal University of Akron . . . . .	65	1,068
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland . . . . .	76	602
1881	Denison University, Granville (Bapt.) . . . . .	59	888
1845	Wittenberg College, Springfield (Luth.) . . . . .	57	844
1868	Wooster College (Presb.) . . . . .	51	868
1872	Toledo University . . . . .	51	1,594
1846	Mt. Union College, Alliance (M.E.) . . . . .	31	481
1847	Otterbein University, Westerville (U.B.) . . . . .	51	454
1824	Kenyon College, Gambier (Episcopal) . . . . .	24	255
1835	Marietta College . . . . .	23	356

The daily average number of paupers in the county homes during the year ending August 31, 1926, was 6,826, being 108 per 100,000 of population, and the average daily number of prisoners in the penal institutions during the year ending June 30, 1926, was 5,322, being 80·6 per 100,000 of the population.

**Finance and Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1926, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	21,034,901
Income, 1925-1926 . . . . .	55,749,730
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>76,784,631</b>
Disbursements, 1925-26 . . . . .	63,497,944
<b>Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .</b>	<b>13,286,687</b>

The public debt of the State on June 30, 1926, amounted to 16,250,000 dollars for soldiers' bonus, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and 1,665 dollars, being the Canal Loan not bearing interest. The assessed value of real property in 1926 was 8,523,272,460 dollars and of personal property 4,156,504,040 dollars, the total value of taxable property being 12,679,776,500 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 581 officers, 7 warrant officers and 7,984 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. There were 244,703 farms (22,219,248 acres) in Ohio on January 1, 1925, as compared with 256,695 farms (23,515,888 acres) on January 1, 1920. Farm values on January 1, 1925, were as follows: land, 1,299,024,004 dollars (1920, 2,015,112,999 dollars); buildings, 646,606,971 dollars (1920, 646,322,950 dollars); all farm property 1,945,630,975 dollars (1920, 2,661,435,949 dollars). The chief crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. In 1926, 3,591,000 acres of corn produced 145,436,000 bushels, valued at 87,262,000 dollars; 1,980,000 acres of oats produced 75,240,000 bushels, valued at 29,344,000 dollars; 107,000 acres in potatoes produced 10,058,000 bushels, valued at 17,099,000 dollars; 2,941,000 acres of hay produced 4,013,000 tons, valued at 56,170,000 dollars. The wool-clip in 1926 yielded 14,760,000 pounds. On January 1, 1928, the live-stock on Ohio farms was: 542,000 horses, 917,000 milk cows, 1,624,000 other cattle, 2,537,000 swine and 2,244,000 sheep. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; value of total mineral output (excluding value of pig-iron), 1925, 247,507,000 dollars. The two leading products are coal and clay products. In 1926, 29,150,000 short tons of coal and 9,359,000 long tons of pig-iron were produced, while the value of clay products amounted to 97,831,641 dollars (1924). Petroleum output in 1926 was 7,332,000 barrels.

In 1925, there were 11,137 manufacturing establishments in the State; the number of wage-earners was 676,742; the amount paid in wages was 975,811,976 dollars; the raw material used cost 3,029,686,278 dollars, and the value of the output was 5,847,522,464 dollars.

The railways of the State had for the year ending December 31, 1925, a length of 9,647·81 miles steam track, besides 2,368 miles of electric railway track.

On September 12, 1927, there were 725 State and private banks in Ohio, with a total of 1,940,914,278 dollars deposits, and resources of 2,309,969,260 dollars; national banks, numbering 351, had on June 30, 1926, resources of 963,788,000 dollars, demand deposits of 336,848,000 dollars, and savings deposits of 257,309,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

The Annual Report of the State Auditor and Reports of the various Executive Departments.

*Black* (A.), The Story of Ohio. Boston, 1888.

*Bogart* (E. L.), Financial History of Ohio. Urbana, 1912.

*Farrand* (M.), Editor, A Journey to Ohio in 1810. As recorded in the Journal of Margaret van Horn Durght. Yale and London, 1912.

*House* (H.), Historical Collections of Ohio, 3 vols. Columbus, 1888.

*Howells* (W. C.), Recollections of Life in Ohio, 1818-1840. Cincinnati, 1895.

*King* (R.), Ohio In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, 1886.

*Randall* (E. O.) and *Ryan* (D. J.), History of Ohio, 5 vols. New York, 1912.

*Siebert* (W. H.), Government of Ohio. New York, 1904.

*Taylor* (J. W.), History of the State of Ohio. Cincinnati, 1854.

## OKLAHOMA.

**Government.**—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six-year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members who are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years, and consisting of not less than 97 nor more than 108 members. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident one year in the State, six months in the county, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

**Governor.**—Henry S. Johnston, 1927-31 (4,500 dollars).

**Secretary of State.**—Graves Leeper.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital is Oklahoma City.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 70,057 square miles, of which 643 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,028,283. Indian reservations in 1926 had an area of 52 square miles with a population of 120,487, including the Five Civilized Tribes who number 101,508.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 <sup>1</sup>	10·3 <sup>1</sup>
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	28·9
1920	1,821,194	207,059	2,028,253	29·2

<sup>1</sup> Including Indian territory.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 2,426,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	952,691	76,204	300	28,750	1,058,044
Female. . . .	868,503	78,114	85	28,587	970,289
Total . . . .	1,821,194	149,408	344	57,337	2,028,283

In 1920, 39,968 were foreign-born whites (2·0 per cent of the total population), of whom 17,029 (17·6 per cent.) were Germans, 5,005 (12·5 per cent.) Russians, 2,122 Italians, 1,393 Austrians, 2,686 English, 2,475 Canadians, 6,697 (16·8 per cent.) Mexican, and 1,120 Scotch.

Of the total population in 1920, 26·6 per cent. were urban, and 7·4 per cent. Negro. The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1920, 91,295), Muskogee (30,277), Tulsa (72,075), Enid (16,576), McAlester (12,095), Shawnee (15,348), Okmulgee (17,430), Guthrie (11,757), Ardmore (14,181).

**Religion and Education.**—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Christian Scientists.

The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and Negroes, all children not Negroes being classed as white. In 1925-6 there were 5,686 public elementary schools with 565,864 pupils and 14,453 teachers; 792 public high schools with 83,062 enrolled pupils and 4,093 teachers. There were 6 State Teachers' Colleges with 352 teachers and 10,824 students. Total expenditure on education 30,187,238 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1925, 311 professors and 3,809 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had (1924) 188 professors and 3,151 students; while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University (founded 1897 at Langston), had 28 instructors, and 450 students.

**Finance and Defence.**—Income and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1927 :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, June 30, 1926 . . . .	12,056,320
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . .	84,877,068
Total . . . .	96,933,388
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . .	82,994,562
Balance in hand, July 1, 1927 . . . .	13,938,826

On June 30, 1927, the State debt amounted to 1,543,900 dollars. The assessed value of real and of personal property (1926) was 1,697,364,213 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 388 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,736 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1925, it had 197,218 farms with a total area of 30,868,965 acres, of which 15,837,735 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 1,048,757,322 dollars. The yield of corn in 1926 was 61,178,000 bushels; of wheat, 73,745,000 bushels; of oats, 38,304,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1926 on 4,676,000 acres amounted to 1,772,784 lbs., valued at 85,980,000 dollars. On January 1, 1928, the stock comprised 610,000 milch cows, 1,723,000 all cattle, 1,104,000 hogs, 101,000 sheep, 542,000 horses, and 354,000 mules. National forest lands on June 30, 1926, totalled 61,480 acres.

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years. With 19,180 miles of oil pipe lines, it leads all the states in pipe line mileage with Texas second and Pennsylvania third; with local oil storage capacity of 140,000,000 barrels it is exceeded only by Texas, 170,000,000 barrels and California, 200,000,000 barrels. In 1926, 179,272,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced. Natural gas is also obtained in large quantities. Coal (2,339,000 short tons in 1926), lead (70,004 short tons in 1926), and zinc (272,567 tons in 1926) are also worked. Total mineral output in 1925, 501,767,000 dollars. Petroleum refining is the chief industry.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil cake being the more important. In 1925, the State had a total of 1,282 industrial establishments, employing 26,333 wage-earners who earned 34,210,630 dollars, the cost of material being 301,147,045 dollars, and the value of the output 403,295,440 dollars.

In 1925, Oklahoma had 6,540 miles of steam railway besides 371 miles of electric railway.

On June 30, 1926, Oklahoma had 370 national banks with resources of 418,067,000 dollars, demand deposits of 193,708,000 dollars and savings deposits of 74,422,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 18,493,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of the various administrative authorities of Oklahoma.

Statistics and Information concerning the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the Cherokee Strip, &c. St. Louis, 1893.

---

## OREGON.

**Government.**—Oregon was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own



option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and 'every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote.'

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

*Governor.*—I. L. Patterson, 1927-1931. (7,500 dollars.)

*Secretary of State.*—Samuel C. Kozer.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 36 counties in the State.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	174,281	487	174,768	1.8
1900	412,431	1,105	413,536	4.3
1910	671,273	1,492	672,765	7.0
1920	781,245	2,144	783,389	8.2

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population, July 1, 1928, 902,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	407,159	1,197	5,677	2,301	416,334
Female . . .	361,987	947	1,382	2,289	367,055
Total . . .	769,146	2,144	7,509	4,590	783,389

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 102,151 (13.0 per cent. of total population), of whom 13,740 (13.5 per cent.) were German, 13,744 (13.5 per cent.) Canadian, 7,953 (7.8 per cent.) English, 10,532 (10.3 per cent.) Swedish, 4,203 Irish, 4,324 Italian, 1,928 Greeks, and 6,955 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1926 comprised 1,742 square miles with a population of 6,662 Indians.

Of the total population in 1920, 49.9 per cent. were urban, and 0.3 per cent. Negro. The largest towns, according to the 1920 census, are Portland, with a population of 258,288; Salem, 17,679; Medford, 5,756; Astoria, 14,027; Eugene, 10,593.

In 1926 7,085 marriages were performed and 3,086 divorces granted as against 6,989 marriages and 2,886 divorces and 34 annulments in 1925.

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations.

School attendance is compulsory for all children from 9 to 15 years of age, unless the pupil completes the elementary grades in the meantime. All children between the ages of 16 and 18 years must be in school or legally employed. If legally employed, they must attend the part-time schools not less than 5 hours per week or 180 hours per year unless they have already completed the ordinary branches of learning taught in the first 8 years of the public schools or are attending an evening school for an equivalent time. For school year ending June 30, 1927, the 2,355 public schools had 5,789 teachers and 144,701 enrolled pupils, 266 four-year high schools had 2,033 teachers and 41,258 pupils; and the public normal school at Monmouth had, in 1927, 76 teachers and 1,886 pupils. The State normal school, Ashland, Oregon, had, in 1926-27, 24 teachers and 505 students. Total expenditure on education (1925-26) 23,785,852 dollars. The State supports the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, founded in 1868, which has an experiment station, with seven branch stations, an extension service in agriculture and home economics, and 10 schools of instruction. In 1927 the staff numbered 540, with 320 engaged in instruction, and the student enrolment 5,088, of whom 3,772 were in regular full-year degree courses. The University of Oregon, organized at Eugene in 1876, had in 1926-27 279 professors and 9,823 students (including 6,529 extension and summer school students). There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

**Finance and Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending December 31, 1926 :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1926 . . . . .	3,737,356
Receipts, Jan. 1, 1926—Dec. 31, 1926 . . . . .	37,147,754
Total . . . . .	40,885,110
Disbursements, Jan. 1, 1926—Dec. 31, 1926 . . . . .	36,990,369
Balance, January 1, 1927 . . . . .	3,894,741

On January 1, 1927, the amount of the State bonded indebtedness was 63,613,610 dollars. In 1926 the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,110,677,849 dollars.

On June 30, 1927, the National Guard of the State of Oregon consisted of 186 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,976 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State and Federal enterprise. Stock raising is the principal industry of eastern Oregon. With a stand of 400 billion feet Oregon has now one-fifth of the standing timber of the United States; about four billion feet are cut annually, the value being approximately 125,000,000 dollars and the number of men employed in the industry 50,000. In 1925, the forest area was 22,000,000 acres.

National forest lands on June 30, 1926, amounted to 13,216,240 acres. In 1925, there were 55,908 farms with an acreage of 14,170,043. The total value of all land and buildings in 1925 was 617,174,215 dollars; in 1926, including timber, the assessed valuation was 709,000,000 dollars though the actual value was much greater. The leading crops are wheat (19,586,000 bushels in 1926; estimated 1927, 25,000,000 bushels); hay (2,034,000 tons), and potatoes (4,500,000 bushels). Oats, barley, flax-seed, and hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, cherries, and loganberries. Dairying is an important industry, including the manufacture of a large quantity of cheeses, and there is an active live-stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1928, numbered 191,000; milch cows, 216,000; other cattle, 680,000; sheep, 2,247,000; swine, 270,000. In 1927 the wool-clip yielded 16,400,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant.

Oregon's mineral resources consist of metals as gold, silver, copper, iron, chromium, manganese, platinum, and mercury; non-metallic, clay for general ceramic work, both building and refractory, lime, gypsum, Portland cement material, diatomaceous earth, pumice, coal, oil shale, and sand and gravel for concrete. Late in 1926 quicksilver mining and smelting was started in the south-eastern part of the State, and about mid-year in 1927 a mine and smelter were started in the western portion. Copper is again being produced in the eastern portion of the State. The output of gold in 1926 was 13,243.1 ounces, valued at 273,759 dollars; silver, 29,733 ounces; and copper, 286,454 pounds. Granite and other building stones were also extracted.

In 1925, the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 6,399 manufacturing and industrial plants, which employed 49,481 wage-earners, earning 56,272,019 dollars; the cost of the raw material used was 121,081,591 dollars, and the value of the output 212,860,133 dollars.

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Willamette river, and the Snake river. The Dalles and Celilo Canal, completed in 1915, opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Large ocean-going vessels can navigate the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland through a channel 30 feet in depth. The value of imports at Portland for year ending June 30, 1927, was 13,907,222 dollars, and of exports 78,087,162 dollars. The total water-borne commerce of the Columbia river for 1926 was valued at 310,000,000 dollars. In 1926 the State had a total steam railway mileage of 4,562.8, besides 684 miles of electric railway track.

On June 30, 1927, there were 253 banks in the State, with total deposits of 293,155,093 dollars; of this amount 94,479,054 dollars were in savings deposits.

*British Consul at Portland.*—J. E. Bell.

### Books of Reference.

- Oregon Blue Book. Issued by the Secretary of State.  
*Bancroft* (H. H.), History of Oregon. San Francisco, 1886.  
*Carey* (C. H.), History of Oregon. Chicago, 1922.  
*Clarke* (S. A.), Pioneer Days in Oregon History. 2 vols. Portland, Ore., 1905.  
*Gilbert* (J. H.), Trade and Currency in Early Oregon (Columbia University Studies in Economics, Vol. xxvi. No. 1). New York. 1907.  
*Horner*, (J. B.) Oregon: Her History, Great Men, and Literature. Corvallis, Ore., 1921.  
*Johnson* (S.), Short History of Oregon. Chicago, 1904.  
*Lyman* (H. S.), History of Oregon. 4 vols. New York, 1903.  
*McArthur* (L. A.), Oregon Geographic Names. Portland, 1928.  
*Schafer* (Joseph), History of the Pacific Northwest. New York, 1917.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**Government.**—Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election bi-annually. The House of Representatives consists of 208 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.

*Governor.*—John S. Fisher, 1927–1931 (18,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Clyde L. King.

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, and school districts. On a population basis, cities are divided into three classes, counties into eight classes, townships into two classes, and school districts into four classes. There are 67 counties. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles are water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie).

Years.	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860 . . . . .	2,849,266	50,949	2,906,215	64·6
1900 . . . . .	6,145,270	156,845	6,302,115	140·6
1910 . . . . .	7,471,192	193,919	7,665,111	171·0
1920 . . . . .	8,436,449	284,568	8,720,017	194·5

<sup>1</sup> Includes Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 9,854,000.

In 1920, the population by race and sex was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males . . . . .	4,278,332	148,297	2,195	196	4,429,020
Females . . . . .	4,154,394	136,271	191	141	4,290,997
Total . . . . .	8,432,726	284,568	2,386	337	8,720,017

The population is mainly English, but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1920, the foreign-born white population of the State numbered 1,387,850 (15·9 per cent. of the total population), of whom 120,194 (8·7 per cent.) were German, 121,601 (8·8 per cent.) Irish, 90,666 (6·5 per cent.) English, 122,755 (8·8 per cent.) Austrian, 177,770 (12·8 per cent.) Poles, 222,764 (16·1 per cent.) Italian, 161,124 (11·6 per cent.) Russian, and 71,380 (5·1 per cent.) Hungarian.

The population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1920, was:

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia . . . . .	1,823,779	Erie . . . . .	93,372	Allentown . . . . .	73,502
Pittsburg . . . . .	588,843	Harrisburg . . . . .	75,917	Johnstown . . . . .	67,327
Seranton . . . . .	137,783	(capital)	75,917	Altoona . . . . .	60,331
Reading . . . . .	137,784	Wilkesbarre . . . . .	73,833	Chester . . . . .	58,080

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Laurester .	53,150	Newcastle .	44,938	Lebanon .	24,648
Bethlehem .	50,358	Williamsport .	36,198	Butler .	23,778
York .	47,512	Easton .	32,813	Pottsville .	21,870
McKeesport .	46,781	Hazleton .	32,277		

Of the total population in 1920, 63·3 per cent. were urban, and 3·3 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies in the State are the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, and Baptist.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but in fourth class districts (5,000 population or less) local school authorities may reduce the term of attendance to 70 per cent. for children over 14 years of age. In the year 1924-25, the 16,240 public elementary schools had 42,242 teachers and 1,593,213 enrolled pupils. The 1,127 high schools had 11,454 teachers and 237,535 pupils. Public kindergartens numbered 403. Enrolment in all-day, part-time and evening vocational courses and classes offered by the public schools of the Commonwealth was as follows: agriculture, 2,583; home economics, 6,203; trade and industrial, 10,607; continuation schools, 42,455; total enrolment, 61,848. Enrolment in evening schools totalled 80,798 with a teaching personnel of 1,955. In the 14 State normal schools there were 584 teachers and 7,333 students. Teachers attending summer sessions at normal schools numbered 8,752. Total expenditure on public school education (1924-25) was 183,346,977 dollars. The total appropriation by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the two-year period 1925-27 for public education, including normal schools, was 58,713,444 dollars.

The more important academic institutions (1926) within the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	1,265	17,510
1787	University of Pittsburg (non-sect.) . . . . .	780	10,300
1833	Haverford College . . . . .	30	255
1855	Pennsylvania State College (State) . . . . .	508	3,800
1846	Bucknell University, Lewisburg (Bapt.) . . . . .	60	1,044
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburg (R.C.) . . . . .	95	3,062
1857	Lincoln University (Presb.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	18	302
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.) . . . . .	486	9,958
1858	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove (Luth.) . . . . .	32	824
1832	Lafayette College, Easton . . . . .	87	1,080
1885	Bryn Mawr College . . . . .	69	478

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending May 31, 1926, the statement on finance, including general and special funds, is as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in Treasury, May 31, 1925 . . . . .	33,787,926
Receipts, all funds, June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926 . . . . .	158,771,696
Total . . . . .	192,559,622
Expenditures, all funds, June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926 . . . . .	149,811,506
Balance in Treasury, May 31, 1926 . . . . .	42,748,116

On May 31, 1927, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted

to 92,253,758 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1925 amounted to 9,427,849,861 dollars, and the taxable value of personal property to 2,395,955,862 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 774 officers, 13 warrant officers and 10,439 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1925, there were 200,443 farms; the farm area was 16,296,468 acres of which 8,431,049 were crop land and 4,573,383 pasture land, the remainder being woodland. The total value of farm property in 1925 was 1,170,171,554 dollars. In 1926, the yield of winter wheat was estimated at 23,000,000 bushels; rye, 1,536,000 bushels; oats, 38,088,000 bushels; corn, 55,970,000 bushels; buckwheat, 4,735,000 bushels; potatoes, 24,578,000 bushels; tobacco, 46,250,000 pounds; tame hay, 3,535,000 tons; total crop of apples for 1926, 12,871,000 bushels; commercial apples, 1,502,000 barrels; peaches, 2,214,000 bushels, and pears, 748,000 bushels. On January 1, 1928, farm animals in Pennsylvania were: 359,000 horses, 51,000 mules, 855,000 dairy cows two year old and over, 1,332,000 other cattle, 437,000 sheep, 841,000 swine, 17,465,000 laying hens and pullets, and 134,280 hives of bees. Wool clip, 1926, was 2,730,000 pounds. On June 30, 1926, national forest lands totalled 170,102 acres.

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the States in the value of its mineral products as to stand almost alone. This is due principally to the State's leadership in the production of coal. Mineral products in 1925 reached a value of 867,196,000 dollars; this far surpasses the two great oil-producing states, Oklahoma (501,767,000 dollars) and California (496,923,000 dollars). In 1925, 163,840 workers were employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines, and 165,586 in and about the bituminous coal-mines. In 1926, the output of anthracite coal was 85,000,000 short tons, and of bituminous coal, 151,119,000 short tons. Other minerals are petroleum (8,942,000 barrels in 1926), natural gas, iron ore (magnetite and hematite, 1,096,000 long tons in 1926), and pig-iron, 13,588,000 long tons in 1926. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of by-product coke in 1926 was 11,201,000 net tons, and of beehive coke, 9,329,000 tons. In 1926, the output of cement was 42,866,000 barrels. Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre.

According to the reports of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs for the year 1924, there were in Pennsylvania 17,353 industrial establishments, with an aggregate capital amounting to 5,249,800,000 dollars, employing 150,110 salaried officials and 1,363,110 wage-earners. The salaries in 1924 amounted to 342,879,600 dollars, and the wages to 1,679,094,900 dollars. The value of the output was 7,349,762,200 dollars in 1924. The metal industry ranked first, the principal products being iron and steel bars, valued at 123,424,000 dollars; billets, blooms and slabs, valued at 377,392,300 dollars; iron and steel ingots, valued at 321,715,300 dollars; pig iron, valued at 195,148,900 dollars; and pipes and tubing, valued at 189,947,700 dollars. Next in importance were textile products, the largest items being silk and silk goods, valued at 275,736,400 dollars; hosiery and knitted goods, valued at 139,024,100 dollars; and men's, women's, and children's clothing, valued at 88,719,900 dollars. Mines and quarries came third in importance. Food and kindred products ranked fourth, the most important items being sugar refining, 127,594,200 dollars; bread and other bakery products, 127,167,000 dollars; slaughtering and meat packing, 108,876,300 dollars; candy products,

72,145,200 dollars. Chemical products amounted to 66,702,600 dollars, and oils, 18,540,500 dollars. Printing and publishing and paper products showed products valued at 117,000,000 dollars. Leather products were valued at 97,641,800 dollars, and boots and shoes, valued at 52,834,700; glass manufacture was valued at 80,633,500 dollars, and terra cotta and fire-clay products, 23,978,300; tobacco products were valued at 123,427,400 dollars.

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending June 30, 1926, was 198,367,728 dollars, and of exports, 192,389,851 dollars. The steamship lines trading with the port are classified for the year 1926 as follows:—Regular sailings, 60 lines; occasional sailings, 28 lines; coast-wise, 14 lines; oil, 8 lines; and local and inland, 12 lines. Arrivals and sailings of vessels engaged in the foreign trade numbered 3,614, with a tonnage of 16,746,622, while 7,657 vessels arrived from and sailed to coast-wise ports with a tonnage of 20,214,010. Of the vessels arriving from foreign ports, 446 were American. In 1925 Philadelphia exported 66,028 tons of anthracite coal valued at 658,503 dollars, and 173,845 tons of bituminous coal valued at 907,997 dollars. In 1925, the aggregate length of steam railroads was 12,672 miles, and the total of all tracks operated by electric railways, 4,541 miles (1925).

*Roads.* The State road system, not including township, city and borough roads and streets, has a mileage of 12,000 miles of which 7,500 miles have been hard-surfaced at an expenditure of 375,000,000 dollars.

Statistics on June 30, 1926, of banks and banking institutions are:—

—	No.	Amount of Deposits	Total Assets	Deposit Accounts
		Dollars	Dollars	
Mutual Savings Banks . . . .	10	378,057,488·43	415,782,045·61	573,675
State Banks . . . . .	297	887,065,714·55	480,943,070·17	1,330,622
Trust Companies . . . . .	425	1,030,870,893·82	2,290,042,504·58	3,389,658
National Banks . . . . .	871	2,122,656,000·00	3,058,507,000·00	1,263,971
Private Banks . . . . .	55	2,591,463·61	5,485,585·88	8,317
Total . . . . .	1,658	4,520,741,560·41	6,250,760,205·74	6,566,238

These figures do not include 4,440 Building and Loan Associations with 1,730,000 shareholders and assets of 990,000,000 dollars.

*British Consul-General at Philadelphia.*—F. Watson, O.B.E.

There are two British Vice-Consuls at Philadelphia.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various executive departments of the State. Harrisburg.  
 Pennsylvania State Manual. Biennial. Harrisburg, Pa.  
*Browning* (C. H.), Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania. Ardmore (Pa.), 1911.  
*Egle* (W. H.), Illustrated History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, 1883.  
*Farris* (John T.), Seeing Pennsylvania. New York, 1921.  
*Ferree* (B.), Pennsylvania: A Primer. 1904.  
*Gruber* (C. L.), Government of the United States and of Pennsylvania. Kutztown (Pa.), 1909.  
*Higby* (C. D.), Government of Pennsylvania and the Nation. New York, 1908.  
*Jenkins* (Howard M.), Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal. 3 vols. Philadelphia, 1903.  
*Maltby* (A. E.), American Citizen in Pennsylvania; the Government of the State and of the Nation. New York, 1910.  
*Martin* (A. E.) and *Shenk* (H. H.), Pennsylvania History: Told by Contemporaries. London, 1926.

- McClure* (A. K.), *Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania*. 2 vols. Winston, 1905.  
*Pennel* (Elizabeth R.), *Our Philadelphia*. New York, 1914.  
*Pennypacker* (S. W.), *Pennsylvania in American History*. New York, 1910.—*Pennsylvania the Keystone*. Philadelphia, 1914.  
*Polk* (R. L. & Co.), *Pennsylvania Gazetteer*. 1903-1904.  
*Reed* (G. I.) and others, Editors, *Century Cyclopædia of History and Biography of Pennsylvania*. 2 vols. Chicago, 1904.  
*Rupert* (W. W.), *Pennsylvania*. New York, 1903.  
*Shackleton* (R.), *The Book of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia, 1919.  
*Shepherd* (W. R.), *History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania*. London, 1896.  
*Shtimmel* (L. S.), *Short History of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, 1910.—*Government of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, 1908.  
*Swank* (J. M.), *Progressive Pennsylvania*. New York, 1908.  
*Wharton* (Anne H.), *In Old Pennsylvania Towns*. London, 1920.  
*Widdén* (G. C.) and *Schoff* (W. H.), *Pennsylvania and its Manifold Activities*. International Congress of Navigation. Philadelphia, 1912.

## RHODE ISLAND.

**Constitution and Government.**—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636; and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647, a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 39 members, besides the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex officio* President of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer.

*Governor.*—Aram J. Pothier, 1927-29 (8,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Ernest L. Sprague.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 39 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area 1,248 square miles, of which nearly 181 square miles are water. Population on January 1, 1925, according to State Census, 679,260. Population of census years :—

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	76·6
1905 *	470,735	9,993	480,728	455·4
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508·5
1915 *	584,365	11,621	595,986	558·5
1920	594,361	10,036	604,397	566·4
1925 *	668,377	10,883	679,260	636·5

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

<sup>2</sup> State Census.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 716,000.



In 1925, the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all others	Total
Male . . .	329,968	5,520	476	335,959
Female . . .	337,823	5,363	115	343,301
Total . . .	667,796	10,883	591	679,260

The foreign-born whites in 1925 numbered 181,072, of whom 26,885 were English, 6,524 Scottish, 19,800 Irish, 5,303 English Canadian, 35,548 French Canadian, 34,671 Italian and 3,243 German. The chief cities are Providence, which (1925) had a population of 267,918; Pawtucket, 69,760; Woonsocket, 49,681; Newport, 27,757; Warwick, 18,273; West Warwick, 18,215; Central Falls, 25,403; Cranston, 34,471; E. Providence, 26,088. The urban population in 1920 was 97.5 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 1.7 per cent. In 1925, there were 14,542 births in the State, 8,236 deaths, and 575 marriages.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist.

In 1926-27, the 2,392 public elementary schools had 2,599 teachers and 90,328 enrolled pupils; 23 high schools had 626 teachers and 14,081 pupils. (There are 468 high schools in all, some of them very small, few roomed.) No statistics regarding local expenditures for schools are available, but for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926, State appropriations for education were 1,176,484 dollars and expenditures, 1,296,605 dollars. The State maintains a College of Education with 34 teachers and 524 students (1927-28), and a State College with 48 teachers and 527 students (1926-27). Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1926-27, it had 175 professors and teachers, and 2,094 students, male, female, graduates, and school of education.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year 1927, the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand December 1, 1926 . . .	579,115
Receipts during 1926-27 . . .	10,795,072
Total . . .	11,374,187
Payments during 1926-27 . . .	10,053,387
Cash on hand December 1, 1927 . . .	1,320,800

The net bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1927, amounted to 21,874,000 dollars. The assessed value of the property within the State in 1927 was as follows:—Real property, 841,527,330 dollars; personal property, 454,890,771 dollars; total, 1,296,408,101 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 112 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,448 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1925, it had 3,911 farms with an area of 309,013 acres, of which 76,003 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 33,636,766 dollars.

According to the Federal census returns, manufacturing establishments in the State in 1925 numbered 1,595 with 120,346 wage-earners, who

earned 138,125,781 dollars; the materials used in the year were valued at 345,221,110 dollars, and the output at 621,919,637 dollars. On July 31, 1926, there were 2,631,000 active spindles in the State consuming 220,000 bales of cotton.

In 1926, the railroads within the State comprised 191.91 miles, of which 188.674 were operated, single track steam and 231.43 miles single track of electric railway.

On June 30, 1926, Rhode Island had 13 national banks with resources of 59,553,000 dollars, demand deposits of 26,655,000 dollars and savings deposits of 12,938,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 165,280,000 dollars; mutual savings banks had deposits of 143,647,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- Rhode Island Manual. Prepared by the Secretary of State. Providence.  
 The Reports of the various Departments of State Government.  
*Arnold* (S. A.), History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1636-1790). New York, 1874.  
*Barlett* (J. R.) (Editor), Records of the Colony of Rhode Island, Providence, 1856-65.  
*Chapin* (H. M.), Documentary History. 2 vols. Providence, 1916.  
*Field* (E.) (Editor), State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century. 3 vols. Boston, 1902.  
*Greene* (W. A.), Providence Plantations for 250 Years. Providence, 1886.  
*Kirk* (William), A Modern City. Providence, Rhode Island, and its Activities. Chicago, 1909.  
*Palfrey* (J. G.), History of New England. 5 vols. Boston, 1865-1890.  
*Richman* (Irving B.), Rhode Island: Its Making and Meaning. 1636-1683. 2 vols. New York, 1902.—Rhode Island: a Study in Separation. Boston, 1905.  
*Staples* (W. R.), Annals of the Town of Providence. Providence, 1843.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Constitution and Government.**—South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 46 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote. For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more.

South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

*Governor.*—John G. Richards, 1927-29 (7,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—W. P. Blackwell.

The State is divided into 46 counties. The capital is Columbia.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 494 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,683,724.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	391,245	604,382	995,577	32.6
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44.4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49.7
1920	819,005	864,719	1,683,724	55.2

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 1,864,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	415,823	422,185	140	145	838,293
Female . .	402,715	442,534	23	159	845,431
Total . .	818,538	864,719	163	304	1,683,724

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 6,401 (0·4 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 1,079 (16·9 per cent.) were German, 491 (7·7 per cent.) English, 442 (6·9 per cent.) Irish, and 1,187 (18·5 per cent.) Russian.

Of the total population in 1920, 17·5 per cent. were urban and 51·4 per cent. Negro. Large towns are: Charleston, with a population of 67,957 in 1920; Columbia (capital), 37,524; Spartanburg, 22,638; Greenville, 23,127.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is now compulsory, the compulsory school law having been introduced in 1922. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1924–25, the 4,505 public schools of the State had 480,596 enrolled pupils (245,619 white and 234,977 negro) and 12,371 teachers. The 278 public high schools had 29,537 pupils and 1,591 teachers. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, with, in 1923, 45 professors and 746 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 78 professors and 1,007 students in 1922; Charleston City College, founded in 1790, with 11 professors and 123 students; Allen University founded at Columbia in 1880 for coloured students (A.M.E.), with 17 professors and 631 students; Erskine College, founded at Due West in 1837 (A. R. Presb.), with 8 professors and 111 students; Wofford College (M. E. So.), founded in 1854, at Spartanburg, with 14 professors and 345 students. There are several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women. There is also a college for coloured youths, a military academy, and a normal and industrial college. Expenditure on public school education in 1925, 15,538,809 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—The receipts and expenditure in 1925, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1925 . . . . .	2,282,218
Receipts in 1925 . . . . .	24,491,562
Total . . . . .	26,773,780
Expenditure in 1925 . . . . .	22,333,208
Balance, December 31, 1925 . . . . .	4,440,572

On January 1, 1927, the bonded debt amounted to 5,384,125 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1925 was 221,051,849 dollars, of personal property 145,671,854 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 115 officers, 1 warrant officer and 2,020 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1925, 172,767 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 10,638,900 acres, 5,035,956 acres being crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 523,084,373 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1926 were wheat, 506,000 bushels; maize, 22,103,000 bushels; oats, 10,483,000 bushels; and rice, 85,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1926 were 2,802,000 acres, yielding 1,030,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at 60,255,000 dollars. Under tobacco in 1926 were 81,000 acres, yielding 57,510,000 pounds, valued at 13,400,000 dollars. On January 1, 1928, the farm animals in the State were 42,000 horses, 179,000 mules, 160,000 milch cows, 306,000 other cattle, 15,000 sheep, and 532,000 swine. On June 30, 1926, national forest lands amounted to 58,101 acres.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities.

The manufacturing establishments of the State in 1925 numbered 1,134 with 100,144 wage-earners. The raw material used was valued at 240 303,811 dollars, the wages paid amounted to 67,061,783 dollars, and the output to 373,359,810 dollars. There were 5,355,000 active spindles on July 31, 1926, and the amount of cotton consumed was 1,078,000 bales.

In 1925, the length of steam railway in the State was 3,763 miles, and of electric railway 126 miles.

South Carolina on June 30, 1926, had 70 national banks with resources of 128 428 000 dollars, demand deposits of 33,401,000 dollars and savings deposits of 53 214,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 50,480,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.  
*McCrary* (Edward), *The History of South Carolina*. New York and London, 1902.  
*Ravenel* (Mrs. St. J.), *Charleston. The Place and the People*. New York and London 1906.  
*Watson* (E. J.), *Handbook of South Carolina*. Columbia, 1903.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Government.**—South Dakota was admitted into the Union on November 2, 1889. Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all persons over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for five years, in South Dakota for one year, in the county for ninety days, and in the election precinct for thirty days, immediately preceding any election.

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives; but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent. of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors; (2) demand a referendum in respect of laws enacted by the legislature, before such laws take effect, save in cases of urgency. The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, nor more than 135 members.

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature.

*Governor.*—W. J. Bulow, 1927-29 (3,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Gladys Pyle.

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 64 organised counties. The State Capital is Pierre.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles are water area. The area of the Indian reservation in 1926 was 490 square miles, having a population of 24,676 Indians.

State Census population on May 1, 1925, 681,260.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	328,010	20,590	348,600	4·5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5·2
1910	568,771	20,117	588,888	7·6
1920	619,147	17,400	636,547	8·3

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 704,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was as follows :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	328,197	475	158	8,295	337,120
Female	290,950	357	31	8,089	299,427
Total .	619,147	832	184	16,384	636,547

In 1925, 71,399 (being 10·4 per cent. of the total population of the State) were foreign-born whites. The urban population formed 17·5 per cent. and the Negro population 0·07 per cent. of the whole in 1925.

Vital statistics for 1926 :—Births, 14,441 ; illegitimate births, 194 ; deaths, 5,684 ; marriages, 5,885 ; divorces, 655.

The population of the chief cities in the State according to the State Census of May 1, 1925, was : Sioux Falls, 30,127 ; Aberdeen, 15,036 ; Lead, 6,810 ; Watertown, 10,319 ; Mitchell, 10,119 ; Huron, 10,204 ; Yankton, 5,507 ; Rapid City, 7,465 ; Pierre, 3,560.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order : Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 16 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught. In the 5,430 elementary schools in 1926-27, there were 138,166 pupils and 7,103 teachers. 412 secondary schools had 1,530 teachers and 26,385 pupils. State educational institutions in 1926-27 were four Normal Schools with an enrolment of 3,011 students ; a School of Mines, established 1885, with 188 students ; an Agricultural College with 1,600 students ; a University, founded at Vermilion in 1882, 1,239 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble-minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb.) with 24 professors and 334 students ; Dakota Wesleyan University (Methodist) with 34 professors and 568 students ; Yaukton College (Cong.) with 24 professors and 336 students ;

Columbus College (Catholic) with 20 professors and 110 students ; Augustana College (Lutheran) with 30 professors and 250 students ; Sioux Falls College (Bapt.) with 20 professors and 150 students. The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, one at Flandreau with enrolment of 360 pupils, one at Rapid City with enrolment of 313 pupils, and one at Pierre with 216 pupils enrolled in 1921. Total expenditure on education (1925-26) 18,436,263 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ended June 30, 1927, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1926 . . . . .	6,402,106
Receipts for 1926-27 . . . . .	27,003,882
Total . . . . .	33,405,988
Disbursements for 1926-27 . . . . .	27,242,886
Balance on June 30, 1927 . . . . .	6,163,102

The State debt on December 1, 1927, consisted of Highway bonds, 4,500,000 dollars ; soldier bonus bonds, 6,000,000 dollars ; internal improvements, 2,000,000 dollars ; land settlement bonds, 750,000 dollars ; rural credits, 45,000,000 dollars ; total, 58,250,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of all the property of the State in 1927 was 1,709,966,919 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 98 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,160 men.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925, there were 79,537 farms, with an acreage of 32,017,986, of which 16,440,746 acres were crop lands. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 1,658,921,488 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1926 amounted to 31,835,000 bushels ; corn, 79,794,000 bushels ; oats, 23,213,000 bushels ; barley, 7,858,000 bushels ; rye, 546,000 bushels ; flax-seeds, 2,755,000 bushels ; potatoes, 3,300,000 bushels. Total national forest area in 1926, 1,064,357 acres. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1928, consisted of 611,000 horses ; 22,000 mules ; 518,000 dairy cows ; 1,570,000 other cattle ; 824,000 sheep ; 2,445,000 swine. The wool-clip amounted to 4,712,000 pounds of wool in 1926.

The mineral products of the State include gold, silver, lead, copper, clays and building stones of various sorts. In the north-western part of the State there are considerable lignite coalfields. In 1926, there was an output of 287,000 ounces of gold, and 83,000 ounces of silver, the latter valued at 52,000 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling. In 1925, there were 504 industrial establishments, employing 5,151 wage-earners, who earned 6,208,088 dollars, the cost of materials being 46,941,826 dollars and the value of the output 63,432,674 dollars.

In 1927, the steam railways of the State were 4,260 miles in length, besides 20 miles of electric railway.

South Dakota had on June 30, 1926, 108 national banks with 82,572,000 dollars in resources, demand deposits of 28,656,000 dollars and savings deposits of 30,095,000 dollars ; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 55,473,000 dollars.

## Books of Reference.

- Legislative Manual and Constitution, issued biennially by the Secretary of State. Pierre.  
 Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Biennial. Pierre.  
 Annual Review of the Progress of South Dakota. Annual. Department of History. Pierre.  
 Department of History Collections. Vols. I.—XIII. Department of History. Pierre.  
 Peterson's Historical Atlas of South Dakota. Vermilion.  
 Fox (L. K.), Who's Who Among South Dakotans. Pierre, 1927.  
 Johnson (W. E.), A Republic of Friends. Pierre, 1912.  
 Kingsbury (G. W.), History of Dakota Territory. New York, 1915.  
 O'Harra, Handbook of the Black Hills. Rapid City, 1927.  
 Ransom (F. L.), The Sunshine State. Chicago, 1912.  
 Robinson (D.), Encyclopedia of South Dakota. Sioux Falls, 1925.—Brief History of South Dakota. New York, 1927.

## TENNESSEE.

**Constitution and Government.**—Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll-tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

*Governor.*—Henry Norton, 1927–29.

*Secretary of State.*—Ernest N. Haston.

The State is divided into 95 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,337,885.

In the four census years the population was as follows:—

Years	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro.	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,139,208	403,151	1,542,359	37.0
1900	1,540,373	430,243	2,020,616	48.5
1910	1,711,701	473,088	2,184,789	52.4
1920	1,886,127	451,758	2,337,885	56.1

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 2,502,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	951,224	222,639	71	33	1,173,967
Female . . .	934,769	229,119	7	23	1,163,918
Total . . .	1,885,993	451,758	78	56	2,337,885

The foreign-born whites numbered, in 1920, 15,478 (being 0·7 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,159 (13·9 per cent.) were German, 1,291 (8·3 per cent.) Irish, 1,665 (10·8 per cent.) English, 2,079 (13·4 per cent.) Italian, and 2,262 (14·6 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 26·1 per cent. were urban and 19·3 per cent. Negro. The cities, with population in 1920, are: Memphis, 162,351; Nashville (capital), 118,342; Chattanooga, 57,895; Knoxville 77,818; Jackson, 18,860; Johnson City, 12,442.

About 40 per cent. of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 33 per cent. Methodist; Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next; and then Roman Catholics.

School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and the employment of children under 16 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1925, the 6,588 public elementary schools had 608,677 enrolled pupils with 14,263 teachers. 636 county high schools had 1,795 teachers and 50,324 pupils. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools for year ending June, 1925, 17,992,137 dollars. There are in the State 5 public normal schools with 142 teachers and 7,329 pupils in 1925. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1923) are:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M.E.) . . .	19	856
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State) . .	271	1,900
1806	Fisk University at Nashville (Cong.) . . .	43	651
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian) .	250	1,416
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb.) . .	35	622
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E.) . . .	27	215
1819	Maryville College, Maryville (Presb.) . . .	46	626
1794	Tusculum College, Greenville (Presb.) . . .	16	134
1875	George Peabody College for Teachers . . .	138	2,562

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 3 universities for coloured students.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . .	6,888,754
Receipts, 1926-27 . . .	27,191,448
Total . . .	34,080,202
Disbursements, 1926-27 . .	26,992,234
Balance, July 1, 1927 . . .	7,087,968

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on Sept. 1, 1927, amounted to 15,571,000 dollars. The assessed value of all property (1926) was 1,724,358,040 dollars (real property 1,281,875,205 dollars, personal property 170,110,625 dollars, railroads and public utilities, 272,124,241 dollars).

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 197 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,537 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925, there were 252,669 farms in the State with an acreage of 17,901,139, of which 7,588,506 acres were cropland. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 883,646,221 dollars.



The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1926 to 85,222,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 7,092,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1926 covered 1,202,000 acres and yielded 475,000 bales, valued at 23,750,000 dollars. The tobacco crop (1926) from 137,000 acres was 106,997,000 pounds valued at 10,058,000 dollars. Fruit-trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1926) was 296,079 acres. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1928, the domestic animals consisted of 210,000 horses, 341,000 mules, 446,000 milch cows, 958,000 other cattle, 345,000 sheep, and 1,084,000 swine. In 1925, the wool-clip yielded 1,292,000 pounds of wool.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal-fields have an area of about 4,400 square miles, and in 1926 produced 5,897,000 short tons. Other mineral products are clay products (3,942,773 dollars in 1925), iron-ore (139,000' long tons in 1926), copper (18,602,000 pounds in 1926), zinc (12,098 short tons in 1926), gold, sandstone, marble, and limestone. Total value of mineral products in 1925, exclusive of pig-iron, was 38,869,000 dollars.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour-milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. On July 31, 1926, the State had 567,000 active cotton spindles, consuming 131,000 bales. According to the census of manufactures in 1925, there were in the State, 2,162 manufacturing establishments, employing 107,645 wage-earners. The wages paid in a year amounted to 95,255,480 dollars; cost of materials used amounted to 358,097,155 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 601,488,472 dollars.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1925) 4,054 miles of steam railway, besides 417 miles of electric railway.

On June 30, 1926, Tennessee had 106 national banks with resources of 246,644,000 dollars, demand deposits of 83,837,000 dollars and savings deposits of 79,221,000 dollars; state banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 86,291,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference,

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
*Karna* (T.), Civil Government of Tennessee. Philadelphia, 1897.

## TEXAS.

In 1836, Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union.

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 150 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all citizens resident in the State one year and in the district or

county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Dan Moody, 1927-29 (4,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum.

The State is divided into 253 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water). Population on January 1, 1920, 4,663,228, of which total 32·4 per cent. were urban and 15·9 per cent. Negro. Population for the four census years was as follows :—

Years	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,747,356	488,171	2,235,527	8·5
1900	2,427,988	620,722	3,048,710	11·6
1910	3,206,493	690,049	3,896,542	14·8
1920	3,921,534	741,694	4,663,228	17·8

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 5,487,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	2,035,519	371,474	1,048	1,181	2,409,222
Female .	1,882,646	370,220	212	928	2,254,006
Total .	3,918,165	741,694	1,260	2,109	4,663,228

Of the total number (1920) 360,519, or 7·7 per cent., were foreign-born whites, 249,652 (69·2 per cent.) being Mexican, 31,062 (8·6 per cent.) German, 6,441 (1·8 per cent.) Austrian, and 7,685 (2·1 per cent.) English. Indian population, 1926, was 2,110.

The largest cities of the State with population in 1925 are :—

San Antonio . . . 205,000	El Paso . . . 109,000	Wichita Falls . . 40,079
Dallas . . . 200,000	Beaumont . . . 52,500	Austin . . . 38,200
Fort Worth . . . 159,000	Galveston . . . 49,100	Port Arthur . . . 22,251
Houston . . . 138,276	Waco . . . 44,800	Denison . . . 17,065

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist, other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1925-26, the public elementary schools had 1,015,960 enrolled pupils and 26,228 teachers; the public high schools had 194,194 pupils, and 7,545 teachers. There are also 8 teachers' colleges with 21,298 students. (The 1923 legislature changed the name from "Normal" to "Teachers' College.") The total net amount expended on all public schools for all State and

local purposes for 1924-25 was 52,132,044 dollars. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1927) are:—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1888	University of Texas, Austin . . . .	State	394	9,838
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station .	State	197	5,290
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton . .	State	110	2,314
1845	Baylor University, Waco . . . .	Baptist	85	2,431
1845	Baylor College, Belton . . . .	Baptist	64	1,457
1873	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth .	Christian	66	1,241
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas .	Methodist	147	3,123
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood . .	Baptist	33	907
1873	South-Western University, Georgetown .	Methodist	20	910
1849	Austin College, Sherman . . . .	Presb.	13	403
1891	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth . .	Methodist	23	603
1906	University of Dallas (Men), Dallas <sup>1</sup> .	R.C.	8	51
1912	Rice Institute, Houston . . . .	—	80	1,290
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood . .	Presb.	12	417
1917	John Tarleton Agri. College, Stephenville.	State	55	1,226
1917	North Texas Agri. College, Arlington .	State	33	573
1924	Texas Technological College, Lubbock .	State	109	1,892
1879	Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View (for coloured) .	State	65	2,157

<sup>1</sup> 1924 figures.

**Finance and Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements from all sources in the year ending August 31, 1927, were:—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1926 . . . . .	7,514,577
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	35,707,563
Total . . . . .	43,222,140
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	39,630,052
Balance, Aug. 31, 1927 . . . . .	3,592,088

The bonded debt, August 31, 1926, amounted to 4,852,200 dollars. The bonds are held entirely by State educational, charitable, and penitentiary funds. In 1927 the total assessed value of all property was 3,818,409,939 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 536 officers, 9 warrant officers and 7,825 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1925, it had 465,642 farms. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 3,471,867,466 dollars. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act. There are at present 2,950,488 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which 720,000 acres were actually irrigated in 1924. The chief crops in 1926 were (in bushels) maize, 106,863,000; wheat, 32,796,000; oats, 33,666,000; rice, 6,142,000; potatoes, 2,100,000; sweet potatoes, 8,556,000. Cotton in 1926 covered 19,128,000 acres and yielded 5,900,000 bales. Other products are peanuts, pecans, grain, sorghum (48,276,000 bushels, value 20,552,000 dollars), vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches, oranges, and grape-fruit). The State has a very great livestock industry; on January 1, 1928, it contained 748,000 horses, 1,000,000 mules, 936,000 milch cows, 5,607,000 other cattle,

4,593,000 sheep, and 1,375,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1926 amounted to 25,000,000 pounds.

The chief mineral products are petroleum, sulphur, natural gas, cement, and quicksilver. In 1926, 165,647,610 barrels of petroleum were produced, valued at 295,000,000 dollars. In 1922, the amount of quicksilver produced was 2,970 flasks (of 75 pounds) valued at 171,607 dollars. Silver output in 1926 was 450,000 fine ounces. In 1925, Texas produced 127,997,594 cubic feet of natural gas. Coal (1,061,000 short tons in 1926) and lignite (1,514,425 tons in 1924) are also produced. Other mineral products are salt, cement (5,007,000 barrels in 1926), gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone. Total value of mineral products in 1925, 351,212,000 dollars. There are also in western Texas extensive undeveloped potash fields.

In 1925, there were in the State 3,606 manufacturing establishments with 106,792 wage-earners. The amount paid in wages was 116,363,302 dollars. The cost of material used was 845,143,862 dollars, and the value of the output was 1,237,952,469 dollars.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, which is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is now second only to New York. Imports in 1926 (year ending June 30), 32,652,107 dollars; exports, 501,741,702 dollars. A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length, to connect Galveston with the mainland, was opened to traffic in May, 1912. The level of the town has been raised so as to protect it from storms. The steam railways in the State (January 1, 1927) have a total mileage of 16,646 miles (main lines). There are 1,018 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas, and 91 miles of inter-urban lines operated by gasoline power.

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas. The long coast-line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea. The Houston Ship Channel (50 miles long), connecting Houston with the Gulf of Mexico, makes that city the largest inland cotton market of the world.

Texas had on June 30, 1926, 662 national banks with resources of 969,499,000 dollars, demand deposits of 461,319,000 dollars and savings deposits of 130,042,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 38,882,000 dollars.

*British Consul at Galveston.*—J. B. Browne.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.  
*Bizzell* (W. B.), *Rural Texas*. New York, 1924.  
*Gannett* (H.), *Gazetteer of Texas*. 2nd Ed. Washington, D C., 1904.  
*Garrison* (G. P.), *Texas*. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass., 1903.  
*McConnell* (W. J.), *Social Cleavages in Texas: A Study of the Proposed Division of the State*. New York, 1925.  
*McElroy* (R. M.), *The Winning of the Far West*. London, 1915.  
*Simonds* (F. W.), *The Geography of Texas*. Boston, Mass., 1905.  
*Wooten* (D. G.) (editor), *A Comprehensive History of Texas, 1685-1897*. 2 vols. Dallas, Texas, 1898.  
*Texas, Almanac*, 1927. Dallas, Texas, 1927.

## UTAH.

**Constitution and Government.**—Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept. 9, 1850, organised as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union on Jan. 4, 1896.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives ; but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 20 members, elected for four years ; the House of Representatives has 55 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane or criminals have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

*Governor.*—Geo. H. Dern, 1925–29 (6,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—H. E. Crockett.

There are 29 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles are water. The area of the Indian reservations in 1926 was 526 square miles, and the population, 1,584 Indians.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 449,396.

The population at the date of each of four Federal censuses was :—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	205,925	4,854	210,779	2·6	1910	366,588	6,768	373,351	4·5
1900	272,465	4,284	276,749	3·4	1920	441,901	7,495	449,396	5·5

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 531,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	227,232	884	2,543	1,442	232,051
Female . . .	214,669	612	795	1,269	217,345
Total . . .	441,901	1,446	3,338	2,711	449,396

Of the total in 1920, 56,455 (12·6 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 14,836 (26·0 per cent.) were English, 3,589 (6·4 per cent.) German, 3,029 (5·4 per cent.) Greek, 6,073 (10·8 per cent.) Swedes, 1,207 (2·1 per cent.) Irish, 6970 (12·3 per cent.) Danes, and 3,225 (5·7 per cent.) Italian.

Of the total population in 1920, 48·0 per cent. were urban and 0·3 per cent. Negro. The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 118,110 according to the census of 1920. Ogden in 1920 had 32,804 inhabitants, and Provo, 10,303.

Latter-Day Saints form about 75 per cent. of the Church membership of the State. There are Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christian Scientists, and Congregationalists in small numbers.

**Instruction.**—In 1920, the percentage of illiteracy in the population was only 1·9, the number being 6,264. School attendance for 20 weeks annually (10 consecutive), in city districts 30 weeks (10 consecutive), is compulsory on children from 8 to 16 years of age. Where high schools are

established attendance for 30 weeks is required of those under 18 who have not completed a high school course, unless it is found desirable to excuse them from attendance to enter employment. Those so excused to enter employment are required to attend part-time schools where the number is sufficient to warrant the establishment of the schools.

For the school year ending June 30, 1925, the total expenditures for elementary and secondary education amounted to 9,384,000 dollars. During the same year there were enrolled 136,278 pupils in the elementary and high schools. There were 3,624 (2,890 women) elementary teachers and 1,230 (600 women) high school teachers.

The University of Utah (1850), Salt Lake City, during the school year 1922-1923, had 160 instructors and 2,536 regular students. The Agricultural College of Utah, Logan (1890), during the same year, had 84 instructors and 1,150 regular students. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875), with 82 instructors and 864 students; the Brigham Young College, Logan (1878), with 30 instructors and 97 students; the Latter Day Saints University, including the L.D.S. Business College, with 58 instructors, 1,774 secondary students enrolled in day schools, and 296 students in night school; the Weber Normal College, Ogden, with 23 instructors, 164 college students, and 560 secondary students; the Dixie Normal College, St. George, with 25 instructors, 50 college students, and 383 secondary and special students; and the Snow Normal College, Ephraim, with 15 instructors, 80 college students, and 270 secondary students. The Westminster College (Presbyterian), with its Preparatory Department, employed 16 instructors, and had 41 college students and 140 secondary students. Schools of other denominations also are maintained in different parts of the State.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1926, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1925 . . . . .	1,349,326
Receipts for 1925-26 . . . . .	13,993,092
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>15,342,418</b>
<b>Total disbursements for 1925-26 . . . . .</b>	<b>13,432,081</b>
<b>Cash on hand, July 1, 1926 . . . . .</b>	<b>1,910,337</b>

The bonded debt of the State on November 1, 1927, amounted to 9,660,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of real and of personal property in 1927 was 701,181,704 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 98 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,086 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State on June 30, 1924, was 28,767,687 acres, of which 16,319,909 acres were surveyed and 12,447,778 acres unsurveyed. The State contained 7,481,573 acres of national forest in 1926. In 1925, it had 25,992 farms with a total area of 5,000,724 acres, of which 1,424,086 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 250,317,551 dollars.

In 1926, the chief crops were wheat, 6,094,000 bushels; oats, 2,280,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,465,000 bushels; hay, 1,816,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. On January 1, 1928, the

numbers were: horses and mules 106,000, milch cows 92,000, other cattle 472,000, sheep 2,730,000, swine 98,000. The wool-clip (1926) yielded 19,430,000 pounds of wool.

The State is unique in the diversity of its metal production, particularly of precious and semi-precious metals. In 1926 the principal minerals were gold (178,000 fine ounces), silver (19,300,000 fine ounces), copper (259,549,000 pounds), and coal (4,434,000 tons); also lead (151,127 short tons in 1926), gypsum and salt (77,350 tons in 1926). Other products are sulphur, zinc, and asphalt. Total value of mineral production, 1925, 100,275,000 dollars.

In 1925, there were 517 manufacturing establishments with 15,007 wage-earners, who earned 18,199,536 dollars. The cost of material used was valued at 127,543,099 dollars, and the value of the output was 177,224,538.

In 1925, the State had 2,198 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (762 miles), and 483 miles of electric railway.

Utah on June 30, 1926, had 20 national banks with resources of 56,114,000 dollars, demand deposits of 21,049,000 dollars and savings deposits of 12,608,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 51,787,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

Revised Statutes of the State of Utah. Utah Legislature, 1921.  
Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.  
Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Salt Lake City.  
*Young* (L. E.), *The Founding of Utah*. New York, 1924.

## VERMONT.

**Constitution and Government.**—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The first Constitution was established by Convention at Windsor, July 2, 1777. The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786. In 1793, a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, 1913, and 1924, is still in force. Amendments are proposed by two-thirds vote of the Senate each decennium, and must be accepted by two sessions of the Legislature before being submitted to popular vote. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 248 members; and meets in January in odd numbered years. The salary of each member is 400 dollars and mileage. Electors are all citizens of the United States who possess certain residential qualifications, and have taken the freeman's oath set forth in the Constitution.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

*Governor.*—John E. Weeks, 1927–29 (3,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Rawson C. Myrick.

The State Capital is Montpelier (7,125 pop., 1920). The State is divided into fourteen counties, and 248 towns and cities.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 352,428. Population at four census years was as follows.

Years.	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880 . . . . .	331,229	1,057	332,286	36·6
1900 . . . . .	342,815	826	343,641	37·7
1910 . . . . .	354,335	1,621	355,956	39·0
1920 . . . . .	351,856	572	352,428	38·6

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1920 according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . . .	178,504	320	15	15	178,854
Female . . . . .	173,313	252	—	9	173,574
Total 1920 . . . . .	351,817	572	15	24	352,428

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 44,526, or 12·6 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of these, 14,181 (31·8 per cent.) were Canadian French, 10,687 (24 per cent.) Canadian English, 2,884 Irish, 2,197 English, 1,854 Scottish, and 4,067 (9·1 per cent.) Italian. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1920 of 22,779; Rutland, 14,954; Barre, 10,008. Of the population in 1920, 31·2 per cent. were urban and 0·2 per cent. Negro.

The principal religious denominations are: Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, and Universalist, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the first two years of the junior high school course may be employed in certain designated employments. In 1926-27, the 2,122 public schools had 2,311 teachers and 52,166 enrolled pupils. There were also 94 high schools with 544 teachers and 11,864 pupils. In 1926-27, there were 4 normal schools with 35 teachers and 520 students, and 10 one-year teacher training departments with one teacher in each class. Total number of students in these classes was 155. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in October, 1926, 159 instructors and 1,276 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 56 instructors and 629 students; Norwich University (1834) had 38 instructors and 331 students. Expenditure on education (1926-27) amounted to 4,964,236 dollars.

On August 1, 1927, the number of persons in State institutions was as follows: House of correction, 114; State prison, 230; hospital for insane, 841; school for feeble-minded, 267; industrial school, 233.

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1927, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1926 . . . . .	1,667,044
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	8,296,116
Total . . . . .	9,963,160
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	8,258,643
Cash balance June 30, 1927 . . . . .	1,704,517



The assessed value of real property in 1926 was 213,954,239 dollars, and of personal property, 45,503,759 dollars.

The National Guard on July 1, 1927, had 76 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,114 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1920, the rural population was 70 per cent. of the total population. In 1925, the State contained 27,786 farms with a total area of 3,925,683 acres, of which 1,149,656 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 180,911,645 dollars. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,475,000 tons in 1926), but cereals are grown in large quantities; in 1926, the yield of oats was 3,116,000 bushels; of maize, 3,948,000 bushels; wheat, 40,000 bushels; and barley, 180,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1926 was 1,815,000 bushels; and apples, 800,000 bushels. The production of maple products in Vermont in 1927, was 1,417,000 gallons of syrup, and 1,694,000 pounds of sugar.

Cattle raising, especially dairy cattle, is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. In 1925, Vermont had 393,274 cattle on farms, or over one-third of all the cattle in New England. The value of live-stock on Vermont farms in 1925 was 25,510,828 dollars. On January 1, 1928, Vermont had 284,000 milch cows, 404,000 other cattle, 55,000 horses, 46,000 sheep, and 61,000 swine.

The forests of the State provide annually over 120,000,000 board feet of lumber, and approximately 100,000 cords of pulpwood. In addition to this, nearly one half million cords of firewood are cut annually for domestic use.

Other industries are flour-milling, foundry and machine-shop work and the manufacture of hosiery and other cotton and woollen goods. According to the returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1925, there were in Vermont 951 manufacturing establishments, paying 32,326,006 dollars in wages to 27,563 wage-earners, using raw material costing 74,387,898 dollars, and giving an output valued at 138,269,861 dollars.

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States. The State contains the largest and most valuable deposits of marble, granite, and asbestos of any State in the United States, and ranks second in the production of slate, talc, and soapstone. Metals occur only in small quantities. Total mineral output in 1925 was valued at 14,409,000 dollars.

There are (1927) 1,227 miles of steam railway in the State, and electric railways with 58 miles of track.

On June 30, 1927, there were 19 mutual savings banks and 40 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 287,534 depositors, having to their credit 167,894,235 dollars. The average amount of savings deposits per depositor is 636 dollars. On June 30, 1926, 46 national banks reported resources of 67,843,000 dollars, demand deposits of 17,545,000 dollars and savings deposits of 31,321,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 The Legislative Directory. Vermont State Papers. 2 vols.  
 Collins (E. D.), History of Vermont. 2nd ed. Boston, 1916.  
 Conant (Edward), Geography, History and Civil Government of Vermont. Rutland, 1907.  
 Crockett (W. H.), Vermont: Its Resources and Opportunities. Rutland, 1916.—History of Vermont. New York, 1921.  
 Robinson (Rowland E.), Vermont, a Study of Independence. Boston, 1892.  
 Slade (Wm., Jr.), Vermont State Papers. 1 vol. Middlebury, 1828.

*Walton* (E. P.), Governor and Council. 8 vols. Montpelier, 1878.  
*Wood* (F. A.), History of Taxation in Vermont. New York, 1894.—Finances of Vermont. New York, 1913.

## VIRGINIA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I. in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. The State was one of the thirteen original States in the Union. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The Senate contains 40 members. The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days, who have paid their State poll-taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Harry Flood Byrd, 1926–30 (5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—B. O. James.

The State Capital is Richmond.

**Area, Population, Instruction** —Area, 42,627 square miles, including 2,865 square miles water area. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,309,187. Population for four Federal census years :—

Years.	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860 . . . . .	1,047,411	548,907	1,596,318	24·8
1900 . . . . .	1,198,482	660,722	1,854,184	46·1 2
1910 . . . . .	1,390,616	671,096	2,061,612	51·2
1920 . . . . .	1,619,170	690,017	2,309,187	57·4

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

<sup>2</sup> The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 2,575,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	825,138	342,586	400	423	1,168,492
Female . .	92,776	347,481	37	401	1,140,695
Total . .	1,617,909	690,017	437	824	2,309,187

Of the total population in 1920, 30,735, or 1·3 per cent., were foreign-born whites, of whom 3,752 (12·2 per cent.) were English, 1,732 Irish, 2,802 German, 5,421 (17·6 per cent.) Russian, and 1,327 Scotch.

The urban population in 1920 formed 29·2 per cent. and the Negro 29·9 per cent. of the whole. The population, according to the census of 1920, of the principal cities was:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond . .	171,667	Portsmouth .	54,387	Newport News	35,596
Norfolk . .	116,777	Lynchburg .	30,070	Danville . .	21,539
Roanoke . .	50,842	Petersburg .	31,002	Alexandria .	18,060

The principal churches are: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free, and for illiterate children compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12. No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school.

In 1924–25, the elementary schools had 13,706 teachers and 554,079 enrolled pupils; the 359 public high schools, 2,365 teachers and 45,633 pupils. In 1925, the 4 public normal schools had 218 teachers and 6,292 students. There are also 2 normal schools for coloured teachers, with 224 teachers and 4,427 students in 1925. Expenditure on education, 1924–25, 24,889,847 dollars. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction are (1925):—

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	55	2454 *
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington <sup>1</sup>	51	833
1825	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	214	4371
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Colored; Bapt.) <sup>1</sup>	10	381
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	92	1297
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	50	678
1776	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney (Presbyterian) <sup>1</sup>	12	217

<sup>1</sup> 1923 statistics.

**Finance and Defence.**—The revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30, 1926, are shown thus:—

	Dollars
On hand July 1, 1925 . . . . .	882,418
Receipts, 1925–26 . . . . .	36,671,421
Total . . . . .	37,553,839
Disbursements, 1925–26 . . . . .	36,319,896
Balance, June 30, 1926 . . . . .	1,233,943

The bonded debt of the State amounts (June 30, 1927) to 26,606,554 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1927 was: Real estate, 1,048,188,593 dollars; personal, 646,790,891 dollars; total, 1,694,978,984 dollars. Total for 1927, 2,293,562,752 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, had 252 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,860 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925, there were 193,723 farms in Virginia with an area of 17,210,174 acres, of which 5,368,188 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 999,465,839 dollars. In 1926, the chief crops were maize, 46,585,000 bushels; wheat, 11,336,000 bushels; oats, 4,836,000 bushels; potatoes, 11,658,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 200,000 acres, yielding 132,352,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 25,412,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1926 covered 103,000 acres and yielded 55,000 bales, valued at 3,135,000 dollars. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1926) was 578,509 acres.

The domestic animals on January 1, 1928, were 206,000 horses, 105,000 mules, 364,000 milch cows, 756,000 other cattle, 426,000 sheep, and 642,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1925 yielded 1,633,000 pounds of wool.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, coal being the most important. In 1926, the output comprised coal, 13,493,000 short tons; coke; granite and other stone; lime; clay products; iron ores (1924), 91,759 long tons. The production of pig-iron (1924) amounted to 94,462 long tons and was valued at 2,268,022 dollars. In 1925, the total output of minerals (including iron ore but excluding pig-iron) was valued at 41,038,000 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry. The Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces. On July 31, 1926, there were 711,000 active spindles, and the consumption of cotton was 121,000 bales. According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1925 there were in the State 2,553 manufacturing establishments, employing 112,135 wage-earners, earning 105,886,599 dollars: the cost of raw materials used amounted to 314,711,268 dollars, and the value of the output was 589,510,865 dollars.

On June 30, 1926, Virginia had 172 national banks with resources of 389,690,000 dollars, demand deposits of 117,396,000 dollars and savings deposits of 138,573,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 90,810,000 dollars.

In 1925, there were 4,660 miles of steam railway in the State; and (1925) 447 miles of electric railway.

### Books of Reference concerning Virginia.

- Constitution of Virginia. Richmond, 1902  
 Annual Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
*Bruce* (P. A.), Economic History of Virginia in the 17th century. 2 vols. London, 1896.  
 —Social Life in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century. Richmond, 1907.  
*Cooke* (J. E.), Virginia, a History of the People. 'American Commonwealths.' [Gives Authorities.] Boston, Mass., 1884.  
*Drake* (S. A.), The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies, 1578-1701. London, 1894.  
*Eckenrode* (H. J.), The Revolution in Virginia. Boston and London, 1916.  
*Fiske* (John), Old Virginia and Her Neighbours. 2 vols. London, 1897.  
*Hening* (W. W.), Editor. Statutes at Large. 13 vols. Richmond, 1809-1823.  
*Hutchins* (F. & C.), Virginia: the Old Dominion, as seen from its Colonial waterway, the historic River James, whose every succeeding turn reveals country replete with monuments and scenes recalling the march of history and its figures from the days of Captain John Smith to the present time. New York, 1922.  
*Kennedy* (J. P.), and *McIlwaine* (H. R.), Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. 13 vols. Richmond, 1905-1915.  
*Lancaster* (R. A.), Historic Virginia Homes and Churches. Philadelphia, 1915.  
*Meade* (W.), Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1872.  
*Pearson* (Charles C.), The Readjuster Movement in Virginia. New Haven and London, 1918.  
*Stith* (W.), History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia. New York, 1865.

*Swen* (E. G.), *A Bibliography of Virginia, Part I. Published by the State Library, Richmond, 1916.*

*Watson* (T. L.), *Mineral Resources of Virginia. 1907.*

*Wertenbaker* (T. J.), *Virginia under the Stuarts (1607-1688). Princeton and London, 1914*

## WASHINGTON.

**Government.**—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State on November 11, 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 97 in 1921), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one-third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 42 in 1921). Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city, town, ward, or precinct where they vote 30 days, and who can read and speak English.

*Governor.*—Roland H. Hartley, 1925-29 (6,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—J. Grant Hinkie.

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles are water area. Census population on January 1, 1921, 1,356,621. Population in four Federal census years :—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . . . .	67,199	7,917	75,116	1.1
1900 . . . . .	496,804	21,799	518,103	7.3
1910 . . . . .	1,109,111	32,879	1,141,990	17.1
1920 . . . . .	1,319,777	30,844	1,356,621	20.3

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 1,587,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	711,693	3,957	14,499	4,552	734,701
Female . .	608,084	2,926	6,401	4,509	621,920
Total 1920	1,319,777	6,883	20,900	9,061	1,356,621

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 250,055, constituting 18.4 per cent. of the total population. Of this number 42,988 (17.2 per cent.) came from Canada, 34,793 (13.9 per cent.) from Sweden, 30,304 (12.1 per cent.) from Norway, 22,315 (8.9 per cent.) from Germany, 20,806 (8.3 per cent.) from England and 10,813 (4.3 per cent.) from Italy.

There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1926) of 1,431 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres; total Indian population (1926), 12,436.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 315,312 inhabitants; Tacoma, 96,965; Spokane, 104,437; Bellingham, 25,585; Everett, 27,644; Walla Walla, 15,503; Yakima, 18,539; Aberdeen, 15,337; Vancouver, 12,637; Hoquiam, 10,058; and Olympia, the State capital, 7,795. Of the total population in 1920, 55·2 per cent. were urban and 0·5 per cent. Negro.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples, and Congregationalist.

Education is given free, and is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. In 1924-5, 2,164 elementary schools had 8,060 teachers (843 male and 7,217 female), and were attended by 258,250 children (133,404 male and 124,846 female), and the 383 high schools had 3,106 teachers (1,217 male and 1,889 female), and 65,335 pupils (31,130 male and 34,205 female). The 3 State normal schools had (1925) 155 teachers and 5,285 students. The total expenditure for the school year 1924-5 was 32,732,116 dollars, of which 26,581,336 dollars was for current expenses.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1923, 265 professors and teachers and 6,180 students; and the College of Puget Sound founded in 1903 at Tacoma had 20 professors and teachers and 359 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1890, had 170 professors or teachers and 2,396 students. Gonzaga College (R. C.), founded 1887, at Spokane, has 32 professors and 350 students; Whitman College (Cong.), founded 1859, at Walla Walla, has 40 professors and 515 students.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ending March 31, 1927, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, April 1, 1926 . . . . .	16,149,576
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	36,795,881
Total . . . . .	52,945,457
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	35,296,615
Balance, April 1, 1927 . . . . .	17,648,842

The assessed valuation of taxable property in 1927 amounted to 1,216,089,557 dollars. The total bonded debt on September 30, 1927, amounted to 10,200,000 dollars.

The Federal Government has large dry docks and naval dépôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Tacoma, Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound and one at Bremerton Navy Yard.

On June 30, 1927, the National Guard consisted of 200 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,468 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. In 1925, there were 73,267 farms with an acreage of 12,610,310, of which 6,083,649 acres or 48·2 per cent. were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 823,437,940 dollars. The wheat yield in 1926 was 40,271,000 bushels; barley, 2,176,000 bushels; oats, 9,847,000 bushels; corn, 1,715,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. In 1928, the domestic animals were 209,000 horses, 29,000 mules 270,000 milch cows, 519,000 other cattle, 542,000 sheep, 238,000 swine. The wool-

clip in 1926 amounted to 4,194,000 pounds of wool. The national forest-lands of the State had an area (1926) of 9,688,350 acres.

Coal is mined in large quantities: 2,548,000 short tons in 1926. Copper output in 1926 was 1,337,000 pounds. Other minerals are clay products, sand, and gravel. The quarries yield granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone. Cement is produced (2,481,000 barrels in 1925). Lead and zinc are worked; antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. Total mineral products in 1925 reached a value of 22,382,000 dollars.

In 1925, the manufacturing industries had 3,216 establishments employing 105,893 wage-earners, who earned 146,224,608 dollars; they used raw material costing 372,758,621 dollars, and gave an output valued at 659,339,836 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining.

The steam railways within the State had, in 1925, 5,519 miles (main track); there were also 1,040 miles of electric railway. The imports at the port of Seattle for the year ending June 30, 1926, totalled 259,601,829 dollars, and the exports 135,918,947 dollars.

Washington had on June 30, 1926, 108 national banks with total resources of 320,528,000 dollars, demand deposits of 112,668,000 dollars, and savings deposits of 98,168,000 dollars; mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 42,072,000 dollars; other State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 52,183,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

- History of the Expedition under the command of Lewis and Clark. New York, 1893.  
 History of the Pacific North-West. Portland, Oregon, 1899.  
 Hawthorn (Julian), History of Washington. New York, 1893.  
 Hines (H. K.), Illustrated History of Washington. Chicago, 1893.  
 Meany (E. S.), History of the State of Washington. Revised edition, 1924.  
 Schaffer (J.), History of the Pacific North-West. New York, 1905.  
 Stevens (Hazard), Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens. Boston, Mass., 1900.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

**Government.**—In 1862, after the State of Virginia had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, which was admitted into the Union on December 31, 1862, under the name of West Virginia, and whose first government began on June 20, 1863.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 94 members elected biennially.

*Governor.*—Howard M. Gore, 1925–29. (10,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of State.*—George M. Sharp.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by popular vote for 6 years and six Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into six congressional districts.

For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 24,170 square miles, of which 148 square miles are water area. The population, according to the census of 1920, is 1,463,701. Population in four Federal census years :—

Year	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile	Year	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	730,104	32,690	762,794	31·8	1910	1,156,946	64,173	1,221,119	50·8
1900	915,301	43,499	958,800	39·9	1920	1,377,356	86,345	1,463,701	60·9

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians.

Estimated population, July 1, 1923, 1,724,000.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	715,869	47,129	98	4	763,100
Female . .	661,366	39,216	16	3	700,601
Total . .	1,377,235	86,345	114	7	1,463,701

Of the total population in 1920, 61,906, or 4·2 per cent., were foreign-born whites, and of these 3,798 (6·1 per cent.) came from Germany, 1,459 from Ireland, 14,147 (22·9 per cent.) from Italy, 3,433 from England, 5,115 (8·3 per cent.) from Austria, 6,260 (10·1 per cent.) from Hungary, and 5,799 (9·4 per cent.) from Poland. Urban population was 25·2 per cent. and the Negro population 5·9 per cent. of the whole. In 1920 the population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 56,208; Huntington, 50,177; Charleston, 39,608; Parkersburg, 20 050.

The most numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State.

Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 160 days annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. The public or free schools are non-sectarian. In 1926, the 14,374 public elementary schools had 353,164 enrolled pupils and 14,874 teachers, and 256 public high schools had 2,027 teachers and 35,334 pupils. The 6 public normal schools had 154 teachers and 7,371 students. Expenditure on education in 1925 was 25,379,490 dollars.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868, at Morgantown offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States. In 1927, it had 197 professors and instructors and 70 assistants, and 2,935 students (exclusive of summer school and short course students and extension courses). Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 23 instructors and 334 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 27 instructors and 400 students.

In 1924, there were in correctional institutions 2,284 inmates, in penitentiaries 1,839 (1,773 male and 66 female), and in industrial homes 667 (519 boys and 148 girls). In 1922, the inmates of poor-houses numbered 835 (567 adults and 218 children).



**Finance and Defence.**—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1925, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1924 . . . . .	15,616,501
Receipts, 1924-25 . . . . .	54,725,776
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 70,342,277
Disbursements, 1924-25 . . . . .	60,835,493
Balance, June 30, 1925 . . . . .	<hr/> 9,508,784

The total net bonded indebtedness of the State was 52,533,579 dollars on June 30, 1927.

The assessed value of real property in 1927 was 1,248,942,643 dollars, of personal property, 410,720,133 dollars, and of public utility property, 470,593,175 dollars ; total, 2,130,255,951 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 77 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,271 men.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1925, the State had 90,380 farms, with an area of 8,984,455 acres, of which 1,921,092 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 357,608,217 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1926 were wheat, 2,352,000 bushels, Indian corn, 16,467,000 bushels, oats, 5,796,000 bushels, hay, 1,015,000 tons, and potatoes, 4,982,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 10,000 acres ; the yield amounted to 8,500,000 pounds, valued at 1,445,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1928, the domestic animals were 98,000 horses, 14,000 mules, 219,000 milch cows, 492,000 other cattle, 565,000 sheep, and 240,000 swine. In 1926, the wool-clip produced 2,311,000 pounds of wool. National forest lands, June 30, 1926, amounted to 222,731 acres.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great resources in petroleum (5,975,000 barrels in 1926) and natural gas. The State in 1925 ranked fifth for mineral production in the United States. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and 147,209,000 short tons were produced in 1926. The quarries yield sandstone and limestone. Salt production in 1926 was 23,180 tons. The total value of the mineral output in 1925 was 333,528,000 dollars.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1925, there were in West Virginia 1,395 manufacturing establishments employing 80,700 wage-earners who earned 105,892,102 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 260,880,407 dollars, and the value of the output was 470,821,582 dollars.

On June 30, 1926, West Virginia had 124 national banks with total resources of 201,780,000 dollars, demand deposits of 70,487,000 dollars and savings deposits of 69,477,000 dollars ; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 85,345,000 dollars.

In January, 1925, there were within the State 6,823 miles of steam railway (including 2,251 miles of sidings), besides 430 miles of electric railway track.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State. Charleston.  
*Atkinson* (G. W.), *Prominent Men of West Virginia*. 1890.  
*Callahan* (J. M.), *Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia*. 1913.—*New History of West Virginia*. 1922.  
*Callahan* (Maud F.), *Evolution of the Constitution of West Virginia*, 1909.

*Lewis* (V. A.), *History of West Virginia*. 1889.—*West Virginia: Its History, Natural Resources, Industrial Enterprises, and Institutions*. Compiled for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Charleston, West Virginia, 1904.

*Willey* (W. P.), *An Inside View of the Formation of West Virginia*. 1901.

## WISCONSIN.

**Government.**—Wisconsin was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

**Governor.**—Fred. R. Zimmerman, 1927–29 (5,000 dollars).

The State Capital is Madison; 1920 census population, 38,378.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 810 square miles are water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	1,680,828	12,502	1,693,330	30·6
1900	2,057,911	11,131	2,069,042	37·4
1910	2,320,555	13,805	2,334,360	42·2
1920	2,616,938	15,129	2,632,067	47·6

Estimated population, July 1, 1923, 2,953,000.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,348,522	2,965	281	4,950	1,356,718
Female . . .	1,268,416	2,236	36	4,661	1,275,349
Total . . .	2,616,938	5,201	317	9,611	2,632,067

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 460,485, representing 17·5 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of these 19,400 were Canadian, 10,837 English, 151,250 (32·8 per cent.) German, 7,809 Irish, 45,433 Norwegian, 22,896 Swedish, and 11,188 Italian. The Indian reservations are 427 square miles in extent and had a population of 5,089 Indians in June 1926.

According to the census of January 1, 1920, the population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee . .	457,147	Sheboygan . .	30,955	Janesville . .	18,293
Racine . . .	58,593	Lacrosse . . .	30,421	Manitowoc . .	17,563
Kenosha . . .	40,472	Fond du Lac . .	23,427	West Allis . .	13,745
Superior . . .	39,671	Beloit . . . .	21,284	Marinette . .	13,610
Madison . . .	38,378	Eau Claire . .	20,906	Waukesha . .	12,558
Oshkosh . . .	33,162	Appleton . . .	19,561	Stevens Point	11,371
Green Bay . .	31,017	Wausau . . . .	18,661	Ashland . . .	11,334

Of the total population in 1920, 47·8 per cent. were urban and 0·2 per cent. Negro.

In 1926 there were 16,654 marriages performed as compared with 16,094 in 1925; 2,386 divorces were granted as against 2,401 in 1925.

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Christian Science, Unitarian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

**Education.**—The educational law of 1921 compels all children between the ages of 7 and 14, and those between 14 and 16 not regularly and lawfully employed in some useful service at home or elsewhere, to attend school for six school months in towns and villages, eight school months in cities except Milwaukee, and a full school year in Milwaukee for each of the compulsory years. Compulsory part-time education in the day-time for employed children was introduced in 1911. The present requirement is half-time for minors 14 to 16, and 8 hours per week for minors 16 to 18 years of age. In 1926-27, the 6,741 elementary schools had 15,789 teachers and 420,964 enrolled pupils, the 432 public high schools had 3,676 teachers and 92,501 pupils. The 9 State normal schools had, in 1926-27, 409 teachers and 4,822 students. The 37 public part-time day schools in 1925-26 had 616 teachers and 34,190 pupils. There were in 1925-26, 42 State supervised evening schools with a total enrolment of 35,282. There are also 31 county training schools, which train teachers for the rural schools, and the Stout Institute for training teachers for the vocational schools.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was established in 1848. It had, in 1925-26, 1,175 professors and instructors and 8,331 students. Instruction by correspondence was introduced in 1906-7, and in 1925-26 was imparted to 20,292 students.

The total expenditure for public education in 1925-26 was 62,892,151 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—For the year ended June 30, 1927, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1926 . . . . .	20,484,293
Receipts for year, 1926-27 . . . . .	72,616,497
Total . . . . .	93,100,790
Disbursements for year 1926-27 . . . . .	74,893,124
Balance June 30, 1927 . . . . .	18,707,666

The State has no debt except to its own trust funds, which on June 30, 1927, was 1,663,700 dollars.

In 1925, the assessed valuation of real property in the State was 4,699,507,754 dollars, and of personal property 895,331,444 dollars, total 5,594,439,198 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 306 commissioned officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,765 enlisted men.

**Production, Industry, Communications.**—Wisconsin has slightly more people engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, but is the leading dairy State of the Union. In 1925, the farms numbered 193,155 with a total area of 21,851,733 acres, of which 11,145,000 acres were improved land. The value of all farm land and buildings in 1925 was 1,898,766,200 dollars. The yield of the principal crops in 1926 was: maize, 73,106,000 bushels; wheat, 2,599,000 bushels; oats, 96,638,000 bushels; barley, 17,974,000 bushels; potatoes, 27,140,000 bushels; hay, 6,043,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1926) was 29,000 acres; the yield was 33,350,000 pounds. On January 1, 1928, the live-stock consisted of 572,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 2,014,000 milch cows, 1,994,000 all cattle, 430,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,863,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1926 amounted to 2,508,000 pounds of wool.

Iron ore, zinc (26,800 short tons, 1926), and lead ore (2,052 short tons in 1926), are the chief mineral products. Excluding pig-iron (172,435 long tons), the total value of mineral products in 1925 was 19,205,000 dollars.

In 1925, Wisconsin had 7,262 manufacturing establishments, with 247,341 wage-earners; 314,883,011 dollars were paid in wages, 1,084,747,480 dollars on raw material and the value of the manufactured product was 1,859,243,930 dollars.

On January 1, 1927, there were 7,485 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 989 miles of electric railway track.

There are in the State 78,000 miles of road of all classes, of which 31,300 miles are improved by gravel, macadam, or other surface. There are 10,000 miles on the State trunk highway system on which from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 dollars is spent annually for permanent construction.

On March 23, 1927, there were 156 national banks with 27,780,000 dollars capital and 15,400,000 surplus, with 470,763,000 dollars in resources. On March 23, 1927, there were also 810 State banks with 36,108,500 dollars capital, 18,826,961 dollars surplus, and 633,408,482 dollars in resources, and 6 mutual savings banks with 6,432,028 dollars in deposits.

### Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various Administrative Departments.
- Wisconsin Blue Book. Published biennially.
- Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 66 inclusive; published at irregular intervals; studies of the geology, geography, agriculture, industries, resources and history of Wisconsin.
- Howe, Wisconsin: an Experiment in Democracy. New York, 1912.
- La Follette, Autobiography: a Personal Narrative of Political Experience. Madison, 1913.
- McCarthy, Wisconsin Idea. New York, 1912.
- Phelan, Financial History of Wisconsin. University of Wisconsin, 1903.
- Thwaites, Wisconsin in Three Centuries. New York, 1905.
- Whitbeck, Geography and Industries of Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1918.

## WYOMING.

**Government.**—Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 54 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

*Governor.*—Frank C. Emerson, 1927–1931 (6,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—F. E. Lucas.

The capital is Cheyenne.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles are water. Of the total, about 3,300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 194,402.

The Federal census results since 1890, show the population to have been as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile	Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	59,324	3,231	62,555	0.6	1910	140,318	5,647	145,965	1.5
1900	89,051	3,480	92,531	0.9	1920	190,146	4,256	194,402	2.0

State census population, 1925, 206,381. Of these, 202,303 were whites (112,292 males and 90,011 females); 969 negroes (588 males and 381 females); 1,160 Asiatics and 1,949 Indians.

In 1920, the population according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . . .	107,501	868	1,280	715	110,859
Female. . . .	82,645	512	258	628	84,043
Total . . . .	190,146	1,375	1,538	1,343	194,402

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 25,255 (or 13.0 per cent. of the total), of whom 2,292 were Germans, 2,505 English (9.9 per cent.), 1,488 Canadians, 1,236 Greek, 956 Irish, 1,948 Italians, 1,439 Scotch, and 2,042 Swedish.

Estimated population July 1, 1928, 247,000.

The Indian reservation within the State has (1926) an area of 2,899 square miles, and a population of 1,899.

Of the total population in 1920, 29.5 per cent. were urban, and 0.7 per cent. Negro. The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital), with State census population in 1925 of 13,202; Casper, with 23,288; Sheridan, with 8,436; Rock Springs, with 6,875; Laramie with 9,629.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

In 1925, the 1,380 public schools had 2,251 teachers, and 44,017 enrolled pupils; there were 80 accredited high schools with 417 teachers and 8,813

pupils (3,767 boys and 4,546 girls). Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, where there is also an agricultural college. This University was founded in 1887 and in 1925 had 116 professors and instructors and 900 students. Expenditure on education in the school year 1923-24 was 8,413,275 dollars.

**Finance and Defence.**—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the biennium ending September 30, 1926, are given as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1924 . . . .	4,312,215
Receipts for 1924-26 . . . .	28,545,533
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>32,857,748</b>
Disbursements 1924-26 . . . .	27,345,333
<b>Balance, Sept. 30, 1926 . . . .</b>	<b>5,512,415</b>

On September 30, 1926, the bonded debt amounted to 1,919,000 dollars, and the assessed value of property in the State in 1927 to 461,685,564 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1927, consisted of 43 officers, 1 warrant officer and 676 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry.**—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by "dry farming." In 1925, there were 15,512 farms, with a total area of 18,663,308 acres, of which 1,877,879 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 240,396,413 dollars. Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. The value of the crops for 1924 was estimated at 18,889,391 dollars. The wool-clip (1926) yielded 22,338,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1st, 1928, were 190,000 horses, 72,000 milch cows and 764,000 other cattle, 8,181,000 sheep, and 138,000 swine.

In 1926, 8,505,740 acres in the State, being 13 per cent. of its area, were national forest land. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout, and also possesses the largest elk herds in the world.

Wyoming is largely a coal-producing State. The output of coal in 1926 was 6,968,000 short tons. The iron ore production in 1926 was 630,000 long tons. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock. The output of petroleum was 24,558,000 barrels in 1921. Total value of mineral products in 1925 was 78,755,000 dollars.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. In 1925 (according to Federal census results), the State had 224 industrial establishments; the wage-earners numbered 6,333, wages paid amounted to 10,526,253 dollars, the materials used cost 76,073,349 dollars, and the output amounted to 107,984,752 dollars.

In 1925, the steam railways in the State had a length of 1,991 miles. There were also 16 miles of electric railway.

The Federal Highway System for the State comprises 3,169 miles. The system of stage route transportation is still common.

On June 30, 1926, Wyoming had 32 national banks with resources of 43,515,000 dollars, demand deposits of 16,190,000 dollars and savings deposits of 13,059,000 dollars; State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 8 563,000 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.  
*Bancroft* (H. H.), History of Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming. San Francisco, 1890.  
*Coutant* (C. G.), History of Wyoming. Laramie (Wyo.), 1899.  
*Hebard* (G. R.), The Government of Wyoming. San Francisco, 1914.  
*Morris* (R. C.), Historical Collections. Cheyenne, 1897.  
*Peterson* (C. L.), Men of Wyoming. Denver, 1915.

## OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

### ALASKA.

**Government.**—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, for 7,200,000 dollars. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years.

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly. The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days. Regular sessions are held biennially. Special sessions may be called by the Governor. The latter is appointed for four years by the President.

*Governor*—Geo. A. Parks, 1925–29 (7,000 dollars).

*Secretary to Governor*—Harry G. Watson.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles, and the census population from 1890 to 1920 is shown as follows:—

Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile
1890	32,052	0.05	1910	64,356	0.1
1900	63,592	0.1	1920	55,036	0.1

Of the population in 1920, 34,539 were males and 20,497 females; 27,883 were whites and 26,558 were Indians, 56 Chinese, 312 Japanese, and 128 Negroes. About 20,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few months a year in Alaska, but these are not included in the enumeration.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (census of 1920) a population of 3,058; the second largest is Ketchikan with a population of 2,458; other towns are Anchorage, 1,856; Sitka, 1,175; Fairbanks, 1,155; Cordova, 955; Douglas, 919; Petersburg, 879; Nome, 852; Wrangell, 821; and Seward, 652. There are altogether 18 incorporated towns.

**Instruction, Justice.**—In Alaska many religious missions are at work, representing very diverse denominations: Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, there were 90 territorial white schools in Alaska with 4,915 enrolled pupils and 232 teachers. During the school year 1926–27 there were 12 four-year high schools maintained. Total cost of instruction, 502,661 dollars. In 1920, 24.8 per cent. (26.5 per cent. in 1910) were illiterate. The Bureau of Education of the Federal government

handles the education, hospitalisation and general care of the native population. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, there were 88 native schools in operation and 5 hospitals.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

**Finance.**—In the territory of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The revenues are derived from licences to conduct businesses.

For the year ended December 31, 1926, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance January 1, 1926 . . . . .	257,386
Receipts, 1926 . . . . .	1,248,662
Total . . . . .	1,506,048
Disbursements, 1926 . . . . .	892,038
Balance December 31, 1926 . . . . .	614,010

The Territory has no funded debt.

**Production and Industry.**—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. In 1920, there were 364 farms with a total area of 90,652 acres, of which 5,736 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,808,641 dollars. About 1,280 reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and the industry is thriving. There were (in 1926) approximately 350,000 reindeer in the country distributed in 110 herds and valued at 8,750,000 dollars. In the period 1918–26 more than 1,875,000 pounds of reindeer meat were shipped from Alaska. Shipments for 1923 were 200,000 pounds, for 1924, 375,000 pounds, and 1925, 680,000 pounds. In Northern and Western Alaska are 200,000 square miles of treeless region worthless for agriculture but capable of furnishing pasturage for 4,000,000 reindeer. About 275 blue fox ranches, stocked with 36,000 blue foxes, represent an investment of 6,850,000 dollars. Value of land fur-bearing animals shipped from Alaska 1926 was 2,359,639 dollars.

The southern coastal section of Alaska contains large and readily accessible timber resources which maintain a considerable sawmill industry and are capable of supporting an immense pulp and paper development. This timber is largely included in two National Forests aggregating 21,343,172 acres and officially estimated to contain 84,760 million board feet of timber, 74 per cent. western hemlock and 20 per cent. Sitka spruce.

The chief industries of Alaska are salmon fishing and mining. The laws for the protection and regulation of the highly valuable fisheries are administered by the Department of Commerce of the Federal Government.

In 1926, all the fisheries of Alaska employed 28,052 persons; the capital invested was 74,557,522 dollars, and the value of the products was 54,669,882 dollars. These figures include the salmon, herring, halibut, cod, whale, clam, shrimp, crab, trout, and minor fisheries.

The salmon industry in 1926 employed 23,507 persons; capital invested was 55,401,827 dollars, and products were valued at 48,178,965 dollars.

The most important part of the salmon industry was salmon canning, in which in 1926 there were employed 21,906 persons; capital invested was



60,535,550 dollars, and products were 6,652,882 cases, valued at 46,080,004 dollars. The number of salmon canneries operated in 1926 was 132.

The fur-seal herd of the Pribilof Islands is also administered by the Department of Commerce. This herd in 1926 contained 761,281 animals.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low-grade ore is found ; in the interior on the Yukon river ; and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1926 was 324,450 fine ounces, valued at 6,707,000 dollars ; of silver, 690,000 fine ounces, valued at 430,500 dollars ; and of copper, 67,778,000 pounds, valued at 9,489,000 dollars. From 1880, the total value of the gold output of the Territory was 353,390,798 dollars ; silver, 10,433,088 dollars ; and copper, 178,162,879 dollars. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade ; lead is produced ; coal is worked ; petroleum, marble, gypsum, quicksilver and lode platinum metals are found. Total value of mineral output in 1924, 17,457,333 dollars ; in 1925, 18,220,692 dollars ; 1926, 17,657,800 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to 32,062,902 dollars, and from Alaska to the United States 80,018,034 dollars, plus 5,827,281 dollars in gold ore and bullion. Merchandise from foreign ports amounted to 543,683 dollars and exports to foreign ports, 522,592 dollars, including gold and silver. In the calendar year 1926, 3,038 vessels of 965,843 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic trade, and 2,902 of 910,338 tons cleared. In foreign trade 1,204 of 317,805 tons entered, and 494 of 240,830 tons cleared. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region) ; thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles, in 1911. In 1915 the route for the Alaska railroad was decided upon, to run from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 467 miles (509 miles with branches). The whole of this is now open to passenger and freight traffic. Alaska has 1,533 miles of wagon roads, 1,086 miles of sled roads, and 6,671 miles of trails. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph. There are about 180 post-offices, and good mail services in the territory.

The territory had, on June 30, 1926, four National Banks with a total capital of 200,000 dollars ; surplus and undivided profits, 196,059 dollars ; and deposits, 4,373,875 dollars. There were also 13 territorial banks with a total capital of 640,000 dollars ; surplus, 491,441 dollars ; deposits, 7,757,254 dollars.

*British Consul (at Skagway).*—J. Herman Miller.

## References.

- Alaska, Compiled Laws. Washington, 1913.
- Session Law from 1913 to 1925.
- Commercial Alaska. In Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States for July, 1908. Washington.
- Compilation of Narratives of Explorers, 1869-99. Washington, 1900.
- Annual Report of the Governor. Alaska.
- Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey. Washington.—Geographic Dictionary of Alaska. By Marcus Baker. 2d ed. U.S. Geological Survey.
- Fur Seals in Alaska. Hearings before the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, March 9 and 10, 1904. Washington.
- Burr (Agnes Rush), Alaska : Our Beautiful Northland of Opportunity. New York, 1919.

- Gordon* (G. B.), *In the Alaskan Wilderness*. Philadelphia, 1918.
- Greely* (A. W.), *Handbook of Alaska: Its Resources, Products and Attractions in 1924*. London and New York, 1925.
- Kent* (Rockwell), *Wilderness: A Journal of Quiet Adventure in Alaska*. London, 1920.
- Higginson* (Ella), *Alaska—the Great Country*. New York and London, 1909.
- Nicholls* (Jeannette P.), *Alaska: a History of its Administration, etc., under the United States*. Cleveland, 1924.
- Salin* (Edgar), *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung von Alaska*. Tübingen, 1914.
- Stuck* (H.), *Voyages on the Yukon and its Tributaries*. New York, 1917.—A Winter Circuit of our Arctic Coast. New York, 1920.
- Underwood* (J. J.), *Alaska, an Empire in the Making*. New Edition. London, 1925.

## HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 20° 14' north latitude, and 154° 48' and 160° 13' west longitude. They are about 2,020 miles south-west of San Francisco, and are in the line of steamer travel between Victoria, B.C., and Australia and New Zealand.

**Government.**—The Hawaiian Islands (formerly known as the Sandwich Islands), formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani (died November 11, 1917), was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894, a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with the request of the people of Hawaii expressed through the Legislature of the Republic, and a resolution of the United States Congress of July 6, 1898 (signed July 7 by President McKinley), the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

*Governor.*—W. R. Farrington, 1925–1929 (10,000 dollars).

*Secretary of the Territory.*—Raymond C. Brown.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

**Area and Population.**—The total area of the islands is 6,449 square miles. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015; Maui, 728; Oahu, 593; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24·61 per cent. since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29·75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, had 106,600 inhabitants on July 1, 1927.

Population on January 1, 1920 (U.S. Census), 255,912 (151,146 males).

The estimated number of Hawaiians on June 30, 1927, was 20,931, and 24,645 part-Hawaiians. There are estimated to be 25,198 Chinese, 132,242 Japanese, 28,417 Portuguese, 52,124 Filipinos, 6,572 Porto Ricans, 1,774 Spanish, 34,750 Americans, British, Germans, and Russians, 6,214 Koreans, 553 others. Total estimated, 1926, 299,000. Large numbers from the various racial groups were born in the islands, and it is estimated that of the total not less than 217,618 are American citizens.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The Hawaiians are Christians. There is an American Protestant Episcopal bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations.

Elementary education has always been free. The language in the schools is English. In 1927, there were 187 public schools with 2,145 teachers and 62,208 enrolled pupils; also 63 private schools with 384 teachers and 10,316 enrolled pupils. The pupils in public schools in 1927 were classed by ancestry as follows: Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, 9,849; Portuguese, 5,868; Asiatic, 39,516; Anglo-Saxon, 2,345; Porto Rican, 1,031; Spanish, 273; Filipinos, 2,570; others, 756. In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls, a territorial trade school, a school for the deaf and blind, a school for feeble-minded; also a territorial university (University of Hawaii, Honolulu).

**Justice.**—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, a court of domestic relations, district courts, and a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President; the district magistrates by the Chief Justice of Hawaii. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which, and the U.S. Marshal, are appointed by the President.

**Finance, Defence.**—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1926, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1925 . . . . .	1,070,607
Receipts, 1925-26 . . . . .	5,146,576
Total . . . . .	6,217,183
Expenditure, 1925-26. . . . .	4,780,399
Balance, June 30, 1926 . . . . .	1,436,784

On June 30, 1927, the bonded debt amounted to 24,210,000 dollars. In 1927 the assessed value of property was 414,064,603 dollars, an increase of 21,282,460 dollars over the previous year.

On June 30, 1927, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,575 men, and 94 officers. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has constructed extensive naval works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and military works at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu. The dry dock at Pearl Harbour (Oahu) naval station was officially opened on August 21, 1919.

**Production and Commerce.**—In 1920, there were 5,284 farms with an acreage of 2,702,245, of which 435,242 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 151,129,085 dollars. Sugar and pine-apples are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, rice, wool, tobacco, and cotton are also exported. In 1927, the sugar produced amounted to 795,850 tons and the estimated pineapple pack to over 8,500,000 cases. The forest reserves in the Territory now number 57, aggregating 916,977 acres, and other reserves are contemplated.

For the year ending December 31, 1926, the imports amounted to 86,517,189 dollars, and the exports to 100,145,020 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, amounted to 72,262,624 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 98,260,941 dollars, of which 59,043,367 dollars were for sugar, 34,232,506 dollars for fruits (mostly pineapples), 471,560 dollars for coffee. The imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) in 1927 totalled £24,554, and the exports to the United Kingdom, £31,734.

**Shipping and Communications.**—Several lines of steamers connect the islands with the mainland of the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, 1,099 vessels of 8,228,331 tons entered ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 16 steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 1,038 miles of railway in the islands, including 667 miles of plantation railways. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. Wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast, and also with Japan. Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific.

About 17,000 tourists visited the islands in 1926

Thirty-one banks were in operation on June 30, 1927. One is solely a savings bank, one solely commercial, and the remainder both commercial and savings banks. Total deposits in all banks, 1926, 75,024,292 dollars. On June 30, 1927, there were 111,861 savings bank accounts with total deposits of 27,102,220 dollars, representing 225·18 dollars to each depositor.

The Chinese, who constitute 7·65 per cent. of the population, own 18 per cent. of the total savings deposits.

*British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii.*—G. Hastings Phipps.

### Books of Reference.

Annual Report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior. Washington. Biennial Reports of the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Lands, Superintendent of Public Works, Board of Harbour Commissioners, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and other officials and boards.

*Alexander* (W. D.), A Brief History of the Hawaiian People. New York, 1892.—History of the Later Years of the Hawaiian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1893. Honolulu, 1896

*Bird* (Miss I.), The Hawaiian Archipelago. London, 1878.

*Blackman* (W. F.), The Making of Hawaii. London, 1906.

*Brain* (B. M.), The Transformation of Hawaii. London, 1899.

*Carpenter* (E. J.), America in Hawaii. London, 1899.

*Castle* (W. R.), Hawaii, Past and Present. New York, 1916.

*Emerson* (N. B.), Unwritten Literature of Hawaii. Washington, 1909.

*Hitchcock* (C. H.), Hawaii and its Volcanoes. Honolulu, 1911.

*Hopkins* (Manley), History of Hawaii. 2nd edition. London, 1866.

*Krout* (Marry H.), Hawaii and a Revolution. London, 1898.

*Kuykendall* (R. T.), A History of Hawaii. With introductory chapters by H. E. Gregory. Prepared for the Historical Commission of Hawaii. New York, 1926.

*Liliuokalani* (Queen), Hawaii's Story. Boston, 1898.

*London* (Charinian K.), The New Hawaii. London, 1923.

*Marcuse* (A.), Die hawaiischen Inseln. Berlin, 1894.

*Taylor* (A. P.), Under Hawaiian Skies. Second Edition. Honolulu, 1926.

*Thrum* (T. G.), Hawaiian Almanac and Annual. Honolulu, 1875 to date.

*Twombly* (A. S.), Hawaii and its People. London, 1900.

*Whitney* (C.), Hawaiian America. New York, 1899.

*Wriston* (Lieut. R. C.), Hawaii To-day. New York, 1926.

*Young* (L.), The Real Hawaii. London, 1899.

## PORTO RICO.

**Government.**—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898 (ratified April 11, 1899), was ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution is determined by the 'Organic Act' of Congress (1917), known as the 'Jones Act,' the main features of which are the granting of American Citizenship to the people of Porto Rico, the separation of the legislative and executive functions, extension of the appointive judiciary system and an elective senate. Porto Rico has representative government, the franchise being restricted to citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age or over, residence (one year) and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature of Porto Rico, but no property qualification may be imposed. The executive power resides in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of two elective houses: the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). Porto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner to the United States elected by the people for a term of four years.

There are six heads of departments, who form a Council to the Governor, known as the Executive Council. The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislature. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President; a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President; 7 District Courts with 10 Judges appointed by the Governor; and 36 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which, as well as the 55 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor.

*Governor.*—Horace M. Towner (10,000 dollars).

*Executive Secretary.*—E. J. Saldaña.

**Area, Population and Instruction.**—The Island has an area of 3,435 square miles. The population in 1920 was 1,299,809 or 378·4 per sq. mile. During the decade elapsed since the census of 1910, the total population increased by 16·3 per cent. The distribution of the population according to colour, in 1920, was as follows:—White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto, 301,816; Chinese, 32; Japanese, 4; all other (Philippino and Hindu), 2. The corresponding figures for 1910 were: White, 732,555; black, 50,245; mulatto, 335,192; Chinese, 12; Japanese, 8. During the decade the white population increased by 29·5 per cent., while the black population decreased by 2 per cent., and the mulatto by 10 per cent.

Chief towns, San Juan, 71,443 inhabitants (1920); Ponce, 41,912; Mayaguez, 19,124. Of the working population, 63 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining; 21 per cent. in domestic and personal service; 8 per cent. in manufacturing industries; 8 per cent. in trade and transportation. In 1927, the percentage of illiteracy was 40.

In 1899, the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory. In 1927, there were 4,454 class-rooms in 2,184 school-buildings, with 218,641 pupils enrolled; and a well-distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, is open to both men and women.

**Finance.**—Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1927:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1926 . . . . .	414,751
Receipts, 1926-27 . . . . .	14,010,939
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>14,425,690</b>
Disbursements, 1926-27 . . . . .	14,297,433
<b>Balance, July 1, 1927</b> . . . . .	<b>128,257</b>

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1927, was 338,089,889 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 22,965,000 dollars.

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the National Guard (on June 30, 1927) of 87 officers and 1,416 enlisted men.

**Production, Industry and Commerce.**—The cultivated land in 1920 was divided into 41,078 holdings, having a total area of 2,022,404 acres, of which 1,803,547 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 179,892,511 dollars. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of cigars, cigarettes, hats, embroideries, drawn-work, &c. Sugar crops for three years: 1925, 660,411 tons; 1926, 603,187 tons; 1927, 629,129 tons. Sugar exported in 1927 amounted to 574,869 tons, valued at 54,756,984 dollars. In 1927, 160,804,000 cigars were exported and 30,781,946 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 20,587,484 dollars. Exports of coffee, 19,353,581 pounds, were valued at 5,747,932 dollars, in 1927. Orange exports in 1927 amounted to 732,689 dollars; fresh pineapples to 1,791,109; canned pineapples and others to 1,188,321 dollars; grape fruit, a comparatively new product, amounted to 2,095,908 dollars; while coconuts amounted to 628,196 dollars. There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island. There are very productive salt works.

In 1926-27, the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 98,810,750 dollars (United States merchandise amounting to 87,046,319 dollars, foreign merchandise to 11,764,431 dollars). The exports in the same year were valued at 108,067,434 dollars (100,574,001 dollars to the United States, and 7,493,433 dollars to foreign countries). Imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1927, £116,185; exports to United Kingdom, £36,412.

**Shipping and Communications.**—In 1926-27, 2,922 American and foreign vessels entered Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

There are over 1,100 miles of road in the Island, and about 339 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. A line is operated from Rio Piedras to Caguas inland. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the Island, with many branches, is projected. There are 1,848 miles of postal (government) telephone and telegraph wire. There are 91 post offices, and 77 telegraph stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar

and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy.

The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

*British Consul.*—George William MacAuslane.

### Books of Reference.

- Report on the Census of Porto Rico. Washington, 1920.  
Report on the Island of Porto Rico, its population, &c., by H. K. Carroll. Washington. 1899.—Register of Porto Rico, 1926.  
Reports on the Agricultural Resources and on the Industrial and Economic Resources of Porto Rico. Washington, 1900.  
Annual Reports, Governor of Porto Rico.  
Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States. Washington.  
*Dimiddie* (W.), Puerto Rico. London, 1899.  
*Fiske* (A. K.), History of the Islands of the West Indian Archipelago. New York, 1899.  
*Hill* (R. T.), Cuba and Porto Rico. London, 1898.  
*Leslie's* Official History of the Spanish-American War. Washington, 1899.  
*Mizer* (K.), Porto Rico, History and Conditions. New York, 1926.  
*Morris* (R.), Our Island Empire. Philadelphia, 1899.  
*Ober* (F. A.), Puerto Rico and its Resources. New York, 1899.

---

### VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Government.**—The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States from Denmark, for 25,000,000 dollars, in a treaty ratified by Denmark December 22, 1916, ratified by the President of the United States January 16, 1917, ratifications exchanged at Washington, January 17, 1917, and proclaimed January 25, 1917. Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, known as the Organic Act, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate; and all laws, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty, as set forth in the Danish code of laws dated April 6, 1906, were continued in force and effect until Congress shall provide otherwise. Tax and Customs laws were likewise to remain in effect. Danish citizens residing in the islands at the time the treaty was entered into were permitted to retain their Danish citizenship by making declaration before a court of record to preserve such citizenship, in default of which they were held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States. The islands comprise two municipalities, viz.: the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, and the Municipality of St. Croix. The legislative functions are vested in the Colonial Council of each Municipality, that of St. Croix being composed of 18 members elected by popular elections and of 5 members appointed by the Governor; and that of St. Thomas and St. John consisting of 11 elected members and 4 appointed by the Governor. The members serve for 4 years. The right of franchise is vested in every man of unblemished character who has resided in the islands for 5 years, who has attained the age of 25 years, and has an income of at least 1,500 francs a year. The Government is strictly civil, and not military or naval. On February 25, 1927, full American citizenship was granted to the natives of the Virgin Islands.

There are eight heads of Departments, who, with naval aides, form the Governor's cabinet. There is one Judge of the District Court for the

Virgin Islands, and three Police Courts, presided over by Judges of the Police Courts.

*Governor.*—Capt. Waldo Evans, U.S.N. (Ret.).

*Government Secretary.*—Capt. E. H. Van Patten (S.C.), U.S.N.

**Area, Population and Instruction.**—The Virgin Islands group comprises in the main the Islands of St. Thomas (28 square miles), St. Croix (84 square miles), and St. John (20 square miles). The total area is 132 square miles and the population, according to the census of November 1, 1917, 26,051. The populations of each of the islands are 10,191, 14,901, and 959. They lie about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico, between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. The islands contain 3 towns, St. Thomas (formerly Charlotte Amalie), on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,747; and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with populations of 4,574 and 3,144 respectively. Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 9 public and 5 private and parochial schools, 1,836 pupils and 53 teachers; and in St. John there are 5 public schools with an enrolment of 196 pupils and 8 teachers. In St. Croix there are 10 public schools and 7 private and parochial schools. Total enrolment, 2,074 with 51 teachers.

**Finance.**—Revenues are derived from customs, export tax on sugar, income tax, real and personal property tax, trade tax, pilotage charges, &c. Estimated revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1928: 1,296,600 francs. The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States. Danish West Indian currency is legal tender.

**Production and Industry.**—The farms on the islands extend to 69,892 acres. Of the 430 farms, 102 were worked by white farmers, 58 by mixed farmers and 270 by negroes. There are 86 industrial establishments in the islands. St. Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands with coaling and oil-fuelling stations. The Island of St. John is noted for its bay oil, and St. Thomas for the finished product of bay rum. St. Croix's chief industries are agricultural—mainly cane- and cattle-raising. 2 stock farms have recently been established in St. Thomas. A plant for manufacturing industrial alcohol has recently been erected in the island of Saint Croix.

Exports in fiscal year 1926 were 1,119,706 dollars; imports 2,531,404 dollars. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for 1927, £1,066; imports from United Kingdom, £9,458.

**Communication.**—The Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Co., Ltd., maintains a regular monthly passenger and freight service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and lower islands. The Columbian Steamship Co. operates a monthly freight and limited passenger service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and Leeward Islands. The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., the Atlantic Fruit Line, and the Red "D" line operate regular service from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, whence steamer service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands. There is also a weekly passenger, freight and mail service by the Bull Insular Steamship Co. between San Juan, Porto Rico and St. Thomas and St. Croix, and in addition a weekly mail service by motor-boat from Fajardo, P.R., to St. Thomas. There are powerful radio stations at St. Thomas and St. Croix and a cable office at each place also.



## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on April 11, 1899, form the largest island group of the Malay Archipelago, and extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude.

*Governor-General.*—Henry L. Stimson, appointed December 14, 1927.

**Government.**—The government of the Philippine Islands is administered through three separate and co-ordinate departments, namely, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The Governor-General is the chief executive of the Islands, and represents the sovereign power of the United States. He is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under him are the secretaries of six executive departments, who must all be Filipinos.

The Philippine legislative body is made up of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are in all ninety-three representatives and twenty-four senators, representing the forty-eight provinces of the archipelago, all of whom are elected by popular vote, with the exception of nine representatives and two senators, who are appointed by the Governor-General to represent Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Zamboanga, Sulu, Nueva Viscaya, and the Mountain Provinces.

A Council of State, created by Executive Order subsequent to the enactment of the present Organic Act, commonly known as the Jones Law, forms the connecting link between the executive and the legislative branches of the insular government, and represents the people's counsel in the administration of the government. The Council of State is composed of the Governor-General, as President, the Presidents of both houses of the Legislature, and the Secretaries of the Departments.

The provincial and municipal governments are supervised by the Department of the Interior through the Executive Bureau and the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the former exercising authority over the thirty-seven regularly organised and two of the so-called special provinces, and the latter over nine special provinces. The chief executive of each province is a provincial governor. He and two other members form the provincial board, which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. All these three offices are filled by popular vote, while in the special provinces, with the exception of Palawan, Batanes, Agusan, Davao, Nueva Viscaya and Zamboanga, the provincial governors and third members of the provincial boards are appointed officials. The municipal president is the chief executive of each town or municipality, and the local legislative branch consists of a municipal council of from eight to eighteen councillors, depending upon the number of inhabitants of the municipality. The president, the vice-president and the councillors are all elected by popular vote except in some municipalities of the special provinces where the presidents are appointed.

**Area and Population.**—The group is composed of 7,083 islands and islets, of which only 466 have areas of one square mile or over. The eleven most important islands are Luzon, with an area of 40,814 square miles; Mindanao, 36,906 square miles; Samar, 5,124 square miles; Negros, 4,903 square miles; Palawan, 4,500 square miles; Panay, 4,448 square miles; Mindoro, 3,794 square miles; Leyte, 2,799 square miles; Cebu, 1,695 square miles; Bohol, 1,584 square miles; and Masbate, 1,255 square miles.

The total population, according to the Philippine Census of 1918, is 10,314,310, chiefly of Malay race, 91 per cent. of whom are Christians, and only 932,953, or 9 per cent., are Moros and Pagans, though these are fast taking advantage of the all-pervading system of public schools. The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, is 235,306, of whom 259,437 are Filipinos, 17,760 Chinese, 1,612 Japanese, 2,916 Americans, 2,050 Spaniards, 664 English, 201 Germans, 121 French, 71 Swiss, and the rest of other nationalities.

Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are: Iloilo on Panay, 63,853; Cebu on Cebu, 81,808; Legaspi (formerly Albay), 71,091; Laoag, 40,371; Vigan, 19,101; Naga, 11,228 (all on Luzon); and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 43,832. Baguio, in the Mountain Province, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India, and has a population of 7,821.

Movement of population in 1926: estimated population, 11,568,994; births, 400,488; deaths, 230,111; marriages, 86,779.

**Justice and Defence.**—For the administration of justice there are:

(1) The judiciary consisting of a supreme court, with a chief justice (a Filipino) and eight associate justices (three Filipinos); 28 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, and twenty-third districts, which have 2 judges each, and the ninth district, which has 6 judges, this last covering the city of Manila. In addition to judges of first instance there are fifteen auxiliary judges of first instance who shall, at the direction of the Secretary of Justice, assist any District Judge, act as substitute for said Judge in case of his absence, illness or incapacity, and temporarily supply any vacancy that may occur among them. There is one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice of the peace for the city of Baguio, and for each municipality or municipal district, or for municipalities or municipal districts combined into one single jurisdiction. In the city of Manila there is a municipal court having 3 judges, who take cognisance of civil and criminal cases and also of juvenile offences.

(2) The Bureau of Justice, with one chief known as the Attorney-General, and one assistant chief known as the Solicitor-General, together with 16 assistant attorneys and 4 special attorneys. Working under the supervision of the Bureau of Justice there is a fiscal or prosecuting attorney for each province, sometimes with assistants.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippine Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at present is 398 officers and 6,331 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago and occupying 163 stations. The United States maintains in the Philippine Islands at present a force of about 11,700 troops of the United States Army. This includes 6 regiments of Filipino soldiers.

**Religion.**—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic (9,282,751 adherents). In 1902, an independent Filipino Church was founded by the Rt. Rev. Gregorio Aglipay, at one time Ecclesiastical Governor of the diocese of Nueva Segovia, under the Roman Catholic Church. The new church adheres to modern science, proclaims that science is superior to Biblical tradition, denies the possibility of miracles, and conceives God as an invisible Father with one essence and a single person. The rituals resemble somewhat those of the Roman Church. Latin was originally prescribed, but the Spanish language is now the official tongue, and encouragement is given to the vernacular dialects. Marriage is allowed to its apostles. According

to the Government Census of 1918, the Independent Filipino Church had 1,417,448 followers, but in the last Church Census its followers numbered 4,000,000. Several Protestant denominations have extensive organisations and have many communicants (165,235). They co-operate in maintaining a Union Theological Seminary, a Sunday School Union and an "Evangelical Union" which forwards reform movements, evangelistic campaigns, etc. The Buddhist religion is professed by 24,263 men and women, while the Mahommedans number 443,037, and are chiefly to be found in the districts of Mindanao and Sulu.

**Education.**—Education in the public schools of the Philippines is free, secular, and co-educational, its principal aim being the spread of literacy on the basis of a common language, English. In December, 1926, there was an annual enrolment of 1,068,453 pupils in the 7,280 public schools, with 299 American and 24,998 Filipino teachers. The expenditure on public-school education for 1925 was 8,134,371 dollars (Insular only, excluding provincial and municipal). There are a number of special schools, including the Philippine Normal School, and nine provincial normal schools; the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and 21 provincial trade schools; the Central Luzon Agricultural School, together with some 271 schools (on December, 1926) specializing in agriculture, a number of which are particularly intended to benefit the non-Christian population; the Philippine Nautical School, the Philippine School of Commerce and the School for the Deaf and the Blind. For higher education there is the State-supported University of the Philippines; the total number of students in 1926-27 was 4,956 in the collegiate departments and 1,508 in the other departments; and 22 accredited private institutions of higher learning—among them the University of Sto. Tomas, founded in 1611, the oldest university under the American flag—giving collegiate instruction in liberal arts and sciences and in technical courses. There are eight schools of nursing of secondary grade. There are in all 347 separate private schools of all grades of instruction accredited by the Government. The total enrolment in these approved private schools and colleges in 1926 was 88,001, and the total number of instructors and teachers was about 3,500.

On January 1, 1927, there were 33 newspapers and periodicals published in English, and a total of 148 newspapers in various languages.

**Finance.**—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for six fiscal years were:—

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues .	55,637,904	80,475,552	33,390,415	37,879,218	41,716,344	89,808,463
Expenditure .	59,093,977	87,806,722	34,039,878	33,615,386	81,437,849	83,060,577

The total bonded debt on September 1, 1927, amounted to 79,634,500 dollars. The total debt service in 1926 amounted to 4,998,685 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—The principal products are rough rice ('palay'), Manila hemp ('abacá'), coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. During the year ending June 30, 1926, the areas planted were: abacá, 492,050 hectares; coconut, 485,030 hectares; sugar-cane, 231,840 hectares; tobacco, 74,790 hectares; rice, 1,755,920 hectares; corn, 533,570 hectares, and sweet potatoes, 76,480 hectares. The principal

fruit is the banana, with 94,820 hectares planted; there are also mangoes, 12,310 hectares; and papaya, anonas, pilinut (*Canarium commune*), and mandarin and oranges. The cultivation of rubber is increasing yearly, especially in the southern provinces where the large plantations are located. The total area planted to rubber throughout the Islands is 2,410 hectares.

In the production of copra and coconut oil the Islands are classed among the foremost countries in the world. During the year 1926, there were produced 366,000 metric tons of copra which represented the return of only 59 per cent. of the trees cultivated. The remaining trees were still young.

The live-stock industry is increasing steadily. On December 31, 1925, there were: 1,706,000 carabaos (water buffaloes); 914,000 cattle; 277,000 horses and mules; 8,811,000 hogs; 1,349,000 goats and 343,000 sheep.

The areas of uncultivated land are very considerable. The Archipelago has a total area of 29,629,600 hectares, and of these only 3,608,980 hectares, or 12 per cent., are cultivated, the remainder being distributed as follows: commercial and non-commercial forest lands, 18,824,800 hectares; grass or bare lands, 5,659,320 hectares; mangrove swamps, 270,600 hectares; unexplored lands, 1,265,900 hectares.

The Islands possess about 72,661 square miles of forests furnishing chiefly cabinet and construction timber, but also gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods.

Gold is the leading mineral product. Some silver and a small amount of platinum are recovered from the gold mining operations. The iron production is small and consists entirely in the manufacture of native agricultural implements. Of the non-metals the important products are coal, limestone, gypsum, guano, phosphatic rocks, building stone, clay, salt, and mineral waters. The total value of mineral production in 1922 was 2,871,360 dollars; in 1923, 3,353,042 dollars; in 1924, 3,761,507 dollars; in 1925, 4,013,962 dollars, and in 1926, 4,400,755 dollars.

**Commerce.**—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U.S. dollars (50 cents U.S. currency = 1 peso):—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports .	83,015,369	84,474,237	95,376,514	117,231,665	117,637,112	117,851,858
Exports .	94,477,608	111,871,531	129,555,404	140,076,804	141,044,480	151,958,284

In the fiscal year ending June 30 1927, the commerce was distributed principally as follows (in Philippine pesos, 1 peso = 50 cents U.S. currency):—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
United States .	141,986,269	225,608,542	Dutch E. Indies	5,706,614	443,911
Hawaii .	1,508,946	608,430	British E. Indies	4,426,998	2,468,186
Japan .	21,463,186	14,924,470	Netherlands .	1,168,360	3,502,596
Great Britain and			France .	3,180,970	5,347,261
Northern Ireland	9,941,950	16,472,076	Switzerland .	2,746,723	114,914
China .	13,192,266	5,004,468	Belgium .	2,191,907	1,750,911
French E. Indies	7,725,894	113,425	Hong Kong .	463,111	2,625,966
Germany .	7,230,840	6,475,342	Japanese-China.	1,753,351	54,992
Australia .	5,287,798	1,670,386	Italy .	859,841	4,535,376
Spain .	1,969,678	9,932,872	Canada .	488,601	844,711

The principal articles of commerce of the Philippines in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, were the following:—

Imports			Exports		
Articles	1927	1926	Articles	1927	1926
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Cotton goods . . .	50,328,628	52,571,172	Sugar . . .	90,174,524	72,041,861
Iron and steel manufactures . . .	29,265,831	25,350,040	Hemp . . .	82,607,043	68,724,309
Meat and Dairy products . . .	12,076,203	11,549,498	Coconut oil . . .	49,632,118	41,307,370
Wheat flour . . .	10,329,991	11,044,637	Copra . . .	40,907,455	38,317,254
Rice . . .	7,277,595	11,032,282	Tobacco products . . .	16,682,219	19,020,984
Automobiles, and parts of . . .	8,412,201	7,764,458	Embroideries . . .	10,231,784	11,230,163
Illuminating oil . . .	4,749,335	6,793,050	Desiccated and shredded coco-nuts . . .	5,183,176	6,035,372
Silk goods . . .	7,034,520	7,477,316	Magney . . .	4,375,691	5,657,760
Paper, and manufactures of . . .	7,355,018	6,317,516	Hats . . .	2,392,355	4,957,112
Fibres, vegetable, and manufactures of . . .	4,591,606	5,364,991	Lumber . . .	4,737,212	4,603,189

Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1927, £2,366,927; imports from United Kingdom, £1,200,145. These totals include Guam.

**Shipping and Communications.**—The overseas trade of the Philippine Islands during the year ending June, 1927, was carried mainly by 273 American vessels aggregating 1,393,896 register net tons, 419 British with 1,517,721 net tons, 161 Japanese with 531,233 net tons, 85 German with 364,683 net tons, 63 Dutch with 200,643 net tons, 60 Philippine with 138,547 net tons, and 75 vessels of other nationalities, making a total of 1,136 vessels with a net tonnage of 4,246,375 entered direct from foreign countries.

The coastwise trade of the Islands is carried exclusively by domestic vessels, which numbered 1,632 with an aggregate net tonnage of 82,338 on June 30, 1926.

On January 1, 1927, there were in operation, 935 post-offices, 461 money-order offices, 8,139 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 677 miles of cable, with 428 telegraph offices, including 37 radio stations. At the same time there were 684 postal savings banks in operation, with 176,056 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on January 1, 1927, was 4,910,464 pesos (Philippine currency).

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles. At the end of 1926, the Manila Railroad Co. had 660 miles on Luzon, and the Philippine Railroad Co. had 130 miles on Panay and Cebu. The Government has taken over the former of these companies. Total length of roads, 6,796.8 miles. Besides the foregoing roads there were 3,001 miles of foot and horse trails.

**Banking and Coinage.**—There are twelve banks doing business in the Islands: the International Banking Corporation, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the

Banco Español Filipino, the Philippine National Bank, the Mercantile Bank of China, the China Banking Corporation, the Philippine Trust Company, the People's Bank and Trust Company, the Postal Savings Bank and the Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank. The first four of these are foreign concerns, the rest domestic. Combined resources of all banks on December 31, 1926, was 245,582,200 pesos. The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 dollars, of which 5,050,000 dollars was subscribed by the Government. By subsequent enactment, the said capital was increased to 25,000,000 dollars, of which 12,700,000 dollars were subscribed by the Government. By virtue of Act No. 3174, the Government purchased all the privately-owned shares of stock of the bank and its capital stock has been reduced to 5,000,000 dollars, fully paid-up by the Government, which guarantees the final redemption and payment of the circulating notes of the institution. Since July 1, 1916, the Bank has been the sole Government depository. This bank and the Bank of the Philippine Islands, founded 1852, are the only ones that have the privilege of issuing notes.

The Philippines is on the gold-exchange standard.

The coins used in the Philippine Islands are of the following decimal denominations: Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), all in silver; five centavo, in nickel; and one centavo, in copper. Treasury certificates and bank notes are issued in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred, two-hundred, and five-hundred peso denominations. The Philippine peso is equivalent to fifty cents of the United States money. The maintenance of the parity of the peso with the gold is provided for by the Gold Standard Fund Act of June 13, 1922. The new peso now coined contains twenty grammes of silver, 800 fine. The Philippine coins are now coined at the Mint in Manila.

*British Consul-General.*—Thomas Harrington.

*Acting Consul at Iloilo.*—Hugh Somerset.

*Acting Vice-Consul at Cebu.*—Walter Easton.

*Vice-Consul at Zamboanga.*—J. W. McMaster.

---

## GUAM

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26' N, longitude 144° 43' E, is the largest island of that group. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (December 10, 1898). It is under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States, and has been designated as a Naval Station for the purposes of government and protection. A garrison of marines and a shore naval force are maintained here. Guam is a saluting port.

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area 210 square miles. Agaña, the seat of Government, is about eight miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. The port of entry is Piti. The number of inhabitants (exclusive of the military establishment and non-native residents) on June 30, 1927, was 17,018, of whom 15,944 were classed as 'natives.' The number of births in the fiscal year 1927 was 795, representing 50·9 per 1,000, and the number of deaths 267, representing 17·1 per 1,000 of population. The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English are also spoken. English is the official language.

The Governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honours due to an Admiral. The

Governor is also the Military Commander of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government. The judiciary system comprises one police court, an Island Court, a Court of Equity, a Higher Court of Equity, and one Court of Appeal. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force.

Elementary education is compulsory. There are 3,272 pupils registered, 2,492 of whom are of school age (7 to 12). English, handicrafts and agriculture are taught.

There is a Government radio station on the island, which is also in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There is an irregular mail service per west bound U.S. army and navy transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila.

A line of commercial steamers, with scheduled sailings from San Francisco every 90 days, stops at Guam westbound en route to Manila. The station ship makes about four trips a year to Manila, China, and Japan for freight and coal.

The port is closed to foreign vessels of war and commerce except in special cases. Permission to visit the island must be obtained of the Navy Department in each case.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. Copra and coconut oil are the principal exports. There are about 4,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to 415,936 dollars, and the exports to 88,367 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

*Governor.*—L. S. Shapley, Captain U.S. Navy (appointed November 21, 1925).

---

## SAMOAN ISLANDS.

### (AMERICAN SAMOA.)

The Dutch were the first to visit the Samoan Islands, in 1721-22; French explorers followed in 1768 and 1787. In 1791, a British war vessel visited the islands.

The history of American Samoa commenced in the year 1872, when the harbour of Pagopago, in Tutuila, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878, this cession was confirmed and rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. On June 14, 1889, the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was held at Berlin, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory, with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes, in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899, the kingship was abolished, and, by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, accepted in February 13, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 40·2 square miles, with a population of 6,616 (including the island of Aunu'u) according to the 1926 census. Ta'u has an area of 14 square miles, and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Mann'a group have an area of about 4 square miles with a population of 2,069. Public Resolution No. 75, 68th Congress, approved March 4, 1925, extended the sovereignty of the United States of America over Swains Island, and made it a part of American Samoa, placing same under the jurisdiction of the administrative and judicial authorities of the government established therein by the United States. Sovereignty was proclaimed, and the United States flag raised, over Swains Island on May 18, 1925. The island is from a mile and a half to two miles in diameter. In the interior is a lake or lagoon of brackish water about a half mile in diameter, eight fathoms in depth, and without access to the sea. Population (1926) is 87. The total area of American Samoa is thus 60 square miles. According to the 1926 census American Samoa thus contained 8,763 inhabitants. The harbour at Pagopago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 160 acres.

The Commandant is also the Governor of American Samoa by commission from the President of the United States. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in three political divisions corresponding to the old Samoan political units:—1, the Eastern District of Tutuila, with the islet of Aunu'u; 2, the Western district of Tutuila; and 3, the District of Manu'a, composed of Ta'u and the neighbouring islets. In each District there is a Native Governor, County Chiefs and Village Chiefs, the latter acting as Mayors (Pulenuus) of their respective villages. All of these officials are appointed by governmental authority although the District Governor has indirect control of the County Chiefs, and the County Chiefs of the Village Chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in six judicial district courts, and in a High Court.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by natives. The soil is fertile; the fruits comprise orange, lime, banana, mangoes and alligator pears. Copra is abundant and is of excellent quality.

The Island Government has established a system of public schools at 19 school centres, giving every child over 6 years of age the opportunity of an elementary English education: 1,868 pupils are enrolled. All private schools must teach English a percentage of the time. The four religious missions here also conduct schools for pupils of all ages, instruction being given chiefly in Samoan. Pupil enrolment is as follows: London Missionary Society (established 1830), 2,214; Roman Catholic (French), 159; and Mormon, 167. Mission schools, total, 2,440.

The natives pay their taxes in cash, or copra, on the 1st of January of each year, after the budget for that year has been prepared and approved. The annual output of copra is approximately 1,300 tons. There is a native guard (known as the Fitaftas) of 77 which includes 13 bandsmen and 6 Hospital corpsmen. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, pine-apples, oranges, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported. Imports: 1924, 194,862 dollars; 1925, 192,412 dollars; 1926, 148,163 dollars. Exports: 1924, 150,280 dollars; 1925, 150,333 dollars; 1926, 78,033 dollars.

About 80 miles of public roads have been constructed. There is a United



States Naval high-powered radio station located on the island of Tutuila, which has daily communication with New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, the United States, and the islands of the Pacific. This radio station is open to commercial traffic. The fast mail steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company touch here on their regular trips between the United States, Hawaii and Australia.

### Books of Reference.

#### PHILIPPINE, LADRONE, VIRGIN AND SAMOAN ISLANDS.

- Report of the Chief of Secretary of War. Annual Washington.  
 Report of the Chief of Division of the Currency for the Philippine Islands to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands. Annual. Washington.  
 El Archipiélago Filipino. 2 vols and Atlas. Washington, 1900.  
 Official Gazette. Weekly. Manila.  
 Report of the Philippine Commission. 3 vols. Washington, 1905.  
 Report (Annual) of the Naval Governor of Guam. Washington, D.C.  
 Report (Annual) of the Commandant at Tutuila, Pago Pago, Samoa. Washington, D.C.  
 List of Books on the Philippine Islands in the Library of Congress. By A. P. C. Griffin, and of Maps, by P. Lee Phillips.  
 Arnold (J. R.). The Philippines. Manila, 1912.  
 Atkinson (F. W.). The Philippine Islands. London, 1906.  
 Barrons (D. F.). History of the Philippines. New York, 1905.  
 Blair (E. H.) and others, The Philippine Islands, 1498-1898. A series of 55 vols. Cleveland, Ohio, 1903-1909.  
 Blount (J.), The American Occupation of the Philippines, 1898-1912. Revised edition. London, 1913.  
 Booy (Theodoor de), and Farts (J. T.), The Virgin Islands. Philadelphia, 1918.  
 Buckland (R. K.), In the Land of the Filipino. New York, 1912.  
 Chamberlain (F. C.), The Philippine Problem. Boston, 1898-1913.  
 Christian (F. W.), The Caroline Islands. London, 1899.  
 Churchill (L. F.), Samoa Uma. New York, 1902.  
 Crow (C.), America and the Philippines. New York, 1914.  
 Fernández (L. H.), The Philippine Republic. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. New York and London, 1926.  
 Foreman (J.), The Philippine Islands. 3rd ed. London, 1906.  
 Ireland (A.), The Far Eastern Tropics. London, 1905.  
 Lala (R. R.), The Philippine Islands. London, 1899.  
 Mayo (K.) The Isles of Fear: The Truth about the Philippines. London, 1925.  
 Miller (H. H.) and Storms (C. H.), Economic Conditions in the Philippines. Boston, 1913.  
 Millet (F. D.), The Philippine Expedition. New York, 1899.  
 Reyes (J. S.), Legislative History of America's Economic Policy towards the Philippines. New York, 1923.  
 Roosevelt (N.), The Philippines. New York and London, 1927.  
 Roy (J. A. le), Philippine Life in Town and Country. London and New York, 1906.  
 Russell (C. E.), The Outlook for the Philippines. New York, 1922.  
 Savage-Landor (A. H.), The Gems of the East. 2 vols. London, 1904.  
 Sawyer (F. H.), The Inhabitants of the Philippines. London, 1900.  
 Stair (J. B.), Old Samoa. London, 1897.  
 Stevenson (R. L.), A Footnote to History. London, 1892.—Vailima Letters. London 1895.  
 Tavera (T. H. P. de), Biblioteca Filipina. Washington, 1908.  
 Tuckermann (von Walther), Die Philippinen: ein Kulturgeographischer Ruck und Ausblick. Leipzig and Berlin, 1926.  
 Turner (George), Samoa a Hundred Years Ago. London, 1884.  
 Worcester (Dean C.), The Philippine Islands and their People. London, 1898.—The Philippines Past and Present. 2 vols. London, 1914.  
 Zabrieske (L. K.), The Virgin Islands of the U.S.A. New York, 1913.



PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES



## ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the former Kingdoms of Tigré, in the north-east; Amhara and Gojjam, in the centre, and Shoa in the south; besides many other smaller and formerly independent or quasi-independent dependencies, together with the modern acquisitions to the south, Harrar, and the Galla, Shankalla and Dankali territories. The following are the principal provinces into which the country is divided: Harrar, Wollo, Gurage, Kaffa, Gore, Sayu, Benishangul, Wogera, Southern Tigré, Adowa and Aksun, Sokota, Lasta, Goffa, Nekemti (Lekempti) and the Western Galla countries, Sellale, Wollaga, Gimira, Sidamo, Arussi, Borana, Gojjam, Gondar, Jimma. The whole area is 350,000 sq. miles. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1907, p. 667, and for 1923, p. 677.

By the convention of Addis Ababa of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognized.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia; to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others; to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs; to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia; and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals. By an exchange of Notes dated December 14-20, 1925, Great Britain and Italy more specifically defined their respective spheres of interest in Abyssinia, as indicated in the above agreement; in particular Italy recognised the exclusive right of Great Britain to deal with the waters of Lake Tsana, while Great Britain agreed not to oppose any Italian scheme for railway development in the hinterland of Eritrea or Italian Somaliland, which may affect Abyssinia.

### Government.

After the overthrow of the Emperor Theodore by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negusa Nagast ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as John II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1844), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu, born in 1896, son of his second daughter, Waizeru Shoaragga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas.

On September 27, 1916, Lij Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and Zauditu, another daughter of Menelik, born 1876, was nominated Empress, and Ras Taffari, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., born July 17, 1891, son of Ras Makonnen, and great-nephew of Menelik, proclaimed heir to the throne. The Empress was crowned at Addis Ababa on February 11, 1917. To a great extent the exercise of power is in the hands of Ras Taffari, who acts as Regent. He married Waizeru Menen in 1912, and has 2 sons and 3 daughters.

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of early mediæval Europe. In August, 1919, a modified form of Cabinet Government was introduced, but its functions are somewhat nebulous.

Abyssinia was admitted into the League of Nations on September 28, 1923.

### Population.

No reliable figures of population exist, but recent estimates indicate a figure of about 10,000,000. The Abyssinians, properly so called, number rather less than 3½ millions, and inhabit the provinces of Tigré, Amhara, Gojjam, and Shoa (in part), covering an area of over one-third of the whole country. They are Christians, and are of Hamitic origin, semiticized by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia and adulterated by intermarriage with Negro and other conquered races. The Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some Pagan, comprise considerably more than one-half of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people of Hamitic origin. Ogaden, Issa and other Somalis inhabit Harrar, the Somaliland plateau, and the south-east. The Danakil are Mohammedans, and are still somewhat turbulent. There are also Negroes (in the South-West), and the Falashas (of Jewish religion), in the N.-E. centre with a growing number of foreigners (Indians, Arabs, Armenians, Europeans) in the towns.

There are few towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harrar being the most important. Addis Ababa, the capital, has 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants with a foreign population of several thousands, of whom the majority are British Indian and British Arab subjects, Greeks and Armenians. Dire Dawa contains about 30,000 people, of whom about 300 are Europeans, and the old walled city of Harrar has a population of about 40,000, with about 100 foreigners, mostly Indians and Arabs. Other important towns, politically or commercially, are: Debra Markos, capital of Gojjam, 5,000; Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 5,000; Axum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000; Debra-Tabor and Makallé; Gore, Saiyu, Nekemti, Saméré, 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres. Gambeila, in Western Abyssinia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers is maintained from June to November with Khartum.

Domestic slavery is a recognized institution, but slave trading, by an ancient law renewed by a decree issued in June 1923, is punishable by death. A comprehensive edict of 45 clauses was issued by Ras Tafari in March 1924, providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves, beginning with the children born of slaves.

### Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have retained their connection with the Alexandrian Church through the Abuna, or head bishop, who is always a Copt, and who is appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria. Under the Abuna is the Itchege, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. It is estimated that a quarter of the adult male population are priests, monks, or *debera* (deacons), and a third of the land belongs to the Church, whose power is very great. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy. There are 2 schools at Addis Ababa and 2 Mission schools at Harrar, a French and Greek school at Dire Dawa. The attendance is not large as yet. The people are in consequence illiterate and ignorant. A few foreign missions, Swedish, American, French, Italian and German, carry on a limited

amount of educational work. The Greeks and Armenians have their own schools.

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. The *Fetha Nagast*, or Code of Laws, deals with ecclesiastical, civil and penal law. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The penal code is based on the Mosaic law. Foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of a special court or to their own consular Courts according to circumstances. Administration of Justice is very defective, but punishments for crimes are less barbarous than formerly.

### Defence.

The Abyssinian Army in the field consists of two main parts. The standing army composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, a sort of militia. Besides the above, a varying number of irregulars join the army on the outbreak of war, every man, except the priests, being an actual or potential soldier. The standing army, instituted by Menelik, forms in effect the paid standing garrison of each province, and amounts altogether to something under 100,000 men. Both they and the militia, amounting to perhaps 300,000-400,000 men, are very loosely organized, and have nothing in the shape of transport, and little modern equipment. Practically every man is armed with a rifle, and often with shield and sword as well. The personal army of the Regent, Ras Tafari, consists of a few thousand men, and is armed with modern rifles, some Lewis guns and mountain guns. The Regent possesses a 5-ton tank given to him by the Duke of the Abruzzi during his visit to Abyssinia in May, 1927.

### Agriculture and Industry.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The horses of the country are small but hardy, and make excellent polo ponies; mules are bred, being used as pack animals; donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Négus; the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine thrive well in many districts, but, except coffee, are nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee, which grows in extensive forests. The supply is said to be unlimited. The native produce includes hides and skins, wax, barley, millet (*dhurra*), wheat, *gesho* (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco; but, with the exception of hides, skins, wax, grain and coffee, not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are practically non-existent. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is found in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in the western districts; coal, copper and sulphur have been found, also platinum. There are said to be valuable deposits of potash salts in the north-eastern part of the country, and their exploitation has been carried on with the aid of Italian capital.

Foreign enterprise has begun to establish itself in the country; three Belgian companies are working coffee plantations, and a Franco-Belgian company is experimenting on a large scale with cotton. A Belgian company has also acquired the alcohol monopoly.

### Commerce.

The principal artery of trade is the Franco-Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior. The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following :—(1) Khartum-Gambeila, Khartum-Gallabat, and Sudan; (2) Mombasa-Nairobi-Moyale (British East Africa); (3) Zeilah-Jijiga, Hargeisa-Ogaden (British Somaliland); (4) Massawa-Asmara-Gondar, Assab-Dessie (Italian Eritrea); (5) Mogadishu-Lugh-Dolo-Arusi (Italian Somaliland).

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins (including leopard and monkey), coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. The imports comprise grey shirting, cotton goods, corrugated iron roofing, provisions, liquors, railway material, sugar, and petroleum. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United States. No reliable trade figures are available, but estimates place the figures at about 2,500,000*l.* annually.

The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia.	4,970	28,094	119,057	104,892	221,697
Exports to Abyssinia	7,962	12,838	21,781	16,368	16,051

### Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity several miles of metalled road were constructed in 1926. In 1896 the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Co. was formed for the construction of a line from Jibuti in French Somaliland, which reached the capital in 1917. The line is of metre gauge, with a total length of 488½ miles. Trains run twice weekly in each direction, covering the distance in three days, but running by day only. The railway is under French management, and depends financially on a subvention from the French government.

There are telegraph lines (about 2,000 miles) connecting Addis Ababa with Harrar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Addis Ababa with Harrar, also with Gore and Gambella (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south-west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojjam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Borromaida. In 1925, there were 10 post offices.

### Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l.* and paid-up capital of 125,000*l.*, has its head office at Addis Ababa and agencies at Diré Dawa, Goré, Gambella and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The amount of the bank-note issue on December 31, 1926, was 500,000 dollars. The notes circulate mainly in Addis Ababa.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar and the Menelik dollar. This latter coin, worth about 2*s.*, weighs 28·075 grammes, ·835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in some places it is not taken at all. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (girsh or piastre) of a dollar, and there is also



a copper coin, the *besa* (= one-thirty-second of a dollar). The number of piastres or besa obtainable for a dollar although theoretically fixed by law, is in fact liable to constant fluctuation. Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange; bars of salt are accepted as money in many parts of the country, at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although to a diminishing extent; and in most places barter prevails.

The metric system of weights and measures is used to a certain extent in the capital and district bordering the railway line. The principal native weights and measures, which are also used in trade with foreigners, are shown below.

### Weights and Measures.

#### WEIGHTS.

*Oke* = weight of Maria Theresa/Menelik dollar = 28,067 grammes, approximately 1 oz. avoirdupois.

*Natr* = 30 okets, approximately 1 lb. 14 ozs. avoirdupois.

*Farasula* = 20 natrs, approximately 37½ lbs.

*Kantar* = 100 lbs.

1 *Waggia* (for ivory) = 480 dollars weight.

1 „ (for rubber) = 640 dollars weight.

#### LINEAL MEASURES.

*Kinnd* = French Coudée (length of forearm and hand) = cubit = 50 centimetres = 19¾ inches.

*Khalad* = 130 kinnds = 65 metres = 213½ feet, say 71 yards.

#### LAND MEASURE.

The measure is a *Gasha*, which varies according to the quality of the land, and ranges between 15 *khalads* by 25 *khalads*, and 7 *khalads* by 11 *khalads*, the latter equalling roughly 80 acres.

#### GRAIN MEASURES.

10 *kounna* = 1 *ladan*.

2 *ladan* = 1 *dawala* = 80 kilos.

#### MEASURE FOR HONEY AND CIVET.

10 *wanche* (horn cups) = 1 *goundo* = about 3 litres.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF ABYSSINIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

None.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

*Minister*.—Charles Henry Bentinck, C. M. G. (appointed February 24, 1925)

*Second Secretary*.—Henry Dobinson, M. C.

*Consul at Addis Ababa*.—G. T. Maclean.

There are Consuls also at Harrar, Goré, Maji, Dangila and Mega.

There is also an Honorary British Vice-Consul at Jibuti in French Somaliland.

### Books of Reference concerning Abyssinia.

The Royal Chronicle of Abyssinia 1769-1840. (Translated by H. W. Blundell. London, 1923.

Agreement between the United Kingdom, France, and Italy respecting Abyssinia, signed December, 18, 1906. London, 1907.

- Alype* (Pierre), *L'Empire des Negus*. Paris, 1925.
- Athill* (L. F. I.), Through South-Western Abyssinia to the Nile, in the *Geographical Journal* for November, 1920.
- Beccart* (C.) (Editor), *Rerum Æthiopicarum Scriptores Occidentales inediti a saeculo XVI ad XIX*. 15 vols. Rome, 1903-17.
- Büder* (F. J.), Kaffa. Ein Altkuschitisches Volkstum in Inner-Afrika. Nachrichten über Land und Volk, Branch und Sitte der Kaffitscho oder Gonga und das Kaiserreich Kaffa. Vol. I. Münster, 1920.
- Blundell* (H. Weld), A Journey through Abyssinia. *Geographical Journal*, vol. xv, 1900.
- Bruce* (James), Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, 1768-73. 5 vols. Edinburgh, 1790.
- Castro* (Lincoln de), Nella terra del Negus. Pagine raccolte in Abissinia. 2 vols. Milan, 1915.
- Cufino* (L.), La Via da Assab all'Etiopia Centrale pel Golima. Naples, 1904.
- D'Abbadie* (Antoine), Géodésie d'Ethiopie. Paris, 1860-73.—Géographie de l'Ethiopie. Paris, 1890.
- D'Arce* (L.), L'Abyssinie: Étude d'Actualité (1922-24). Avignon, 1925.
- Duchesse-Journet* (J.), Mission en Ethiopie (1901-1903). Paris, 1909.
- Faitlovitch* (J.), Quer durch Abessinien. Berlin, 1910.
- Fumagalli* (G.), Bibliografia Etiopica. Milan, 1893.
- Gleichen* (Count), With the Mission to Menelik. London, 1898.
- Gilmour* (T. L.), Abyssinia: The Ethiopian Railway and the Powers. London, 1905.
- Gwynn* (C. W.), A Journey in Southern Abyssinia, *Geographical Journal* for August, 1911.
- Hayes* (A. J.), The Sources of the Blue Nile. London, 1905.
- Hervet* (Sir E.), The Map of Africa by Treaty. 2nd ed. Vol. I. London, 1896.
- Hodson* (Arnold), Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia. London, 1927.
- Holland* (J. T.) and *Hosier* (H.), Record of the Exploration of Abyssinia. 2 vols. London, 1870.
- Johnston* (Sir Harry), History of the Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.
- Kammerer* (A.), Essai sur l'histoire antique d'Abyssinie. Le royaume d'Aksum et ses voisins d'Arabie et de Meroé. Paris, 1927.
- Keltie* (J. S.), The Partition of Africa. London, 1895.
- Kulmer* (F.), Im Reiche Kaiser Meneliks. Leipzig, 1910.
- Massaja* (Cardinal), I miei Trentacinque Anni di Missione nell'Alta Etiopia. 10 vols. Milan, 1888-93.
- Muydon* (Major H. C.), Simen, its Heights and Abysses. London, 1925.
- Montandon* (G.), A Journey in South Western Abyssinia, *Geographical Journal* for October, 1912.—'Au Pays Ghimira. Récit de mon voyage à travers le Massif éthiopien 1909-1911'. Neuchâtel, 1913.
- Morie* (L. S.), Histoire de l'Ethiopie. Paris, 1904.
- Portal* (Sir G. H.), My Mission to Abyssinia. London, 1892.
- Powell-Cotton* (P. H. G.), A Trip Through Abyssinia. London, 1902.
- Rathjens* (C.), Die Juden in Abessinien. Hamburg, 1921.
- Rein* (G. K.), Abessinien, eine Landeskunde nach Reisen und Studien in den Jahren 1907-1913. 3 vols. Berlin, 1920.
- Rey* (C. F.), Unconquered Abyssinia. As it is To-day. London, 1923.—In the Country of the Blue Nile. London, 1927.
- Skinner* (R. P.), Abyssinia of To-day. London, 1906.
- Stigand* (Captain), To Abyssinia through an Unknown Land. London, 1910.
- Vannutelli* (L.), and *Ötterni* (C.), Seconda Spedizione Bôttega. Milan, 1899.
- Wellby* (M. S.), Twixt Sirdar and Menelik. London, 1901.
- Wylde* (A. B.), Modern Abyssinia. London, 1900.

## AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wákhán). For the boundaries, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, pp. 654-55.

On November 22, 1921, a treaty between Great Britain and Afghánistán was signed at Kabul, in accordance with which Great Britain recognises the complete independence of Afghánistán, and agrees to an interchange of diplomatic representatives; while Afghánistán accepts the existing Anglo-Afghán frontier. The Afghán Government may import munitions of war

through India. The treaty is for a minimum period of three years. An Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention was ratified and exchanged on August 5, 1923.

For earlier British relations with Afghanistan, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, pp. 662-3.

**Amanullah Khán**, the reigning King, the third son of Amír Habibullah Khán by his principal wife, Ulya Hazrat, was born on June 1, 1892, and succeeded on the assassination of his father, February 20, 1919. The Queen-Consort, the second wife of the King, whom he married in 1914, is Surayya, her official style being the Shah Khánum. The King has five children: Prince Hidayatullah Khán, the Shahzadjan, born on June 5, 1921 (son of the King's first wife); Prince Sultanjan, born 1918; two other daughters born respectively in 1920 and 1923; and Prince Rahmatullah Khán, born in 1922. The King has five brothers: Inayatulla Khán (born Oct. 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born Dec. 29, 1888), Mohammed Kabir Khán (born Oct. 4, 1895), Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910), and Ohedulla Khán (born Nov. 18, 1915). Uncles of the King are: Aminulla Khán (born Oct. 12, 1885) and Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept. 16, 1889).

The title of King instead of Amír was adopted in 1926.

The government of Afghanistan is, since 1922, a constitutional monarchy with Legislative and State Assemblies, and a cabinet presided over by the King himself. The country is divided into five major provinces of Kábul, Afghan Turkistan, Kandahár, Herat, and Kataghan-Badakhshán; and four minor provinces: Simat-i-Mashriqi (i.e. Eastern Province), Simat-i-Janubi (Southern Province), Farah, and Maimana. Each province is under a governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hukumeh* and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-'Aala*).

There are separate departments of War, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Education, Commerce, Justice, and Revenue, each in charge of a Minister.

**Area and Population.**—The extreme breadth of Afghanistan from north-east to south-west is about 700 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles; the area is given variously as about 245,000 or 270,000 square miles. Population, according to the latest estimate, about eight millions. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo, and Turkish in Turkistan and parts of Badakhshán. The predominant religion is Islam.

The largest towns are Kábul, the capital (population about 100,000), Kandahár (population with suburbs 60,000), Herát (population 121,000), and Mazar-i Sharif (46,200).

**Instruction.**—Besides the two principal colleges in Kábul—the Harbia or Military College, and the Habibia or Arts College—there are a number of others for civil servants, fine arts, etc. Elementary and secondary schools exist throughout the country. Elementary education is free and compulsory, and higher education is also free. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened. In the 1927 Budget provision was made for opening 27 new primary boys' schools and 3 girls' schools, also schools of agriculture and telegraphy.

**Justice.**—The law is based on the *Shara'* or Islamic law. Lower Courts (*Mahakima-i-Ibtidaia*) are established in each seat of government, and Higher Courts (*Mahakima-i-Murafaah*) may have appeals from the former brought before them. A High Court in Kábul is the supreme judicial authority. In many instances efforts are made by litigants to compose their differences by the aid of unofficial juries in each locality.

**Finance.**—The revenue of Afghânistân is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth according to the advantages of irrigation. The total revenue is estimated at about fifty million rupees, a considerable portion of which is found from Customs.

**Defence.**—In addition to a standing army numbering about 25,000 all arms, the King can count on the support of large numbers of well-armed tribesmen, who rally to his standard in time of war. The regular army is recruited on the *Hasht Nafari* system, by which one in every eight of the able-bodied population is conscripted for service. The army generally is trained and organised more on the lines of a gendarmerie than of a modern army. Officers graduate at a military college, but recently large batches of cadets have been sent to foreign capitals to undergo training, particularly to Turkey, and Turkish influence may be said to predominate in the army. A small air force is maintained under Russian influence, the personnel being obtained from Moscow under contract; but a considerable number of Afghan students are undergoing aeronautical training in Moscow and Paris. The real military strength of Afghânistân lies in the rugged and inhospitable nature of the country.

**Production and Industry.**—Although the greater part of Afghânistân is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghânistân. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Erum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, *arzna* (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the asafetida plant abound. Fruit, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance. They form a staple food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities. The fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghânistân. It is characterised by the immense weight and size of its tail, caused by development of masses of fat, forming stores of nourishment which are drawn upon during the winter months, when fodder is scarce. These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export.

Northern Afghânistân is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead and iron are found in many parts. Coal is found in the Ghorband Valley and near the Khurd Kâbul Pass. Gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghman Hills and Kunar. Badakhshan is said to be the only country in the world to produce first-quality lapis lazuli. This is smuggled in considerable quantities to China and Bokhara.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries. At Kâbul, soap, cloth, boots, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption, but chiefly for the army. The sheepskin coat, or *poftin*, manufacture is one of the important industries. The Government factories and workshops at Kâbul have as their partial object public education in mechanical methods and appliances, and as a feature of such work classes are organised in different industries.

**Commerce.**—No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistán has yet been obtained. The trans-frontier trade between India and Afghánistán (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in five years ending March 31:

—	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into India .	1,543,200	809,500	1,006,160	943,350	203,100
Exports into Afghanistan .	1,328,500	1,352,700	1,575,240	1,726,850	122,600

Of the exports from India to Afghánistán the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, hardware, leather and silver treasure. The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, asafoetida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, and tobacco.

**Communications.**—Afghánistán is not a member of the International Postal Union. Letters, etc., from all parts of the world have to be sent to Peshawar. They are forwarded by the Indian Postal Department to the Frontier and are there handed over to the Afghan postal officials and sent to their destination 'unpaid,' Afghan postage being recovered from the addressee on delivery.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows:—From Persia by Meshed to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul; from East Turkistán by Badakhshán and Nuristan (formerly Kafiristan) to Kábul; from India by the Kháibar road to Kábul; from India by the Gomál Pass to Ghazní and Kelat-i-Ghilzai; from Chaman, the terminus of the North-Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát; from Parachinar (Kurram) via Peiwar and Shurtargardan Passes to Logar and Kábul.

There are no railways in the country. The following roads are fit for motor traffic, except after snow or heavy rain, but are badly constructed and mostly unmetalled: Kháibar-Kábul, Kábul-Kandahár, Kábul-Gardez, Kandahár-Chaman, and Kábul-Bamian. In addition there are some 200 miles of minor roads fit for motor traffic, mostly in the vicinity of Kábul. Merchandise, however, is still transported chiefly on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephones are installed in a few of the larger towns. There is telegraphic communication between Peshawar-Kábul, Kábul-Kandahár, and under construction between Termez-Kábul, Kandahár-Chaman and Kandahár-Herát. A wireless installation connects Kábul with Eastern Europe and India.

**Money and Currency.**—The following new coinage was introduced in March 1926: Gold coins: the *amani*, equivalent to Rs. 20 Afghani, and the half-*amani*; silver coins: the Afghani rupee, equivalent to 100 *pools*, the half-Afghani, and the 20-*pooli*; copper coins: the 10-*pooli*, the 5-*pooli* and the 2-*pooli*. The old coinage has not yet been withdrawn. Relative values fixed by the Afghan Government are as follows: 11 Kabuli rupees equal 10 Afghani rupees; 1 Kabuli rupee equals 91 *pools*.

**Weights and Measures.**—The metric units have now officially replaced the old Afghani units—the Gaz-i-shah (the Persian Zar), the linear standard equal to 40.95 inches; the Gaz-i-zarib, the square standard equal to 1,000 to 1,066 Gaz-i-shah or 1,294 to 1,379 square yards, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; and

the Gaz-i-nix memar, the cubic standard equal to one cubic Gaz-i-shah or 1,625 cubic feet. All avoirdupois weights, formerly current hitherto under the name nakhud (3 grains), are now in terms of the gramme.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF AFGHANISTÁN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Shuja-ed-Dowleh Khan.

*Secretaries.*—Ghulam Jí aní Khan, Seyed Akram Khan, Abdullah Khan, and Muhammad Yunus Khan.

There is an Afghán Consul-General at the headquarters of the government in India, Consuls at Bombay and Karachi, and *visa* officials at Peshawar and Quetta.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AFGHANISTÁN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Lt.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (appointed January 27, 1922).

*Counsellor.*—B. J. Gould, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Secretary.*—Captain G. Kirkbride, Political Department.

*Military Attaché.*—Major P. C. R. Dodd, D.S.O.

*Oriental Secretary.*—K. B. Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan.

There are consuls at Jálálábád and Kandahár.

The following countries have also legations in Kabul: France, Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, Turkey and Persia.

## Books of Reference.

Imperial Gazetteer of India—Afghanistan and Nepal. 1908.

Accounts relating to the trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries. Annual. Calcutta.

Parliamentary Papers, Afghanistan, 1878-1899.

Treaty between the British and Afghan Governments. Signed at Kabul, November 22, 1921. (Ratifications exchanged at Kabul, February 6, 1922.) London, 1922. (Treaty Series, No. 19 (1922). Cmd. 1786.)

The Second Afghan War, 1878-80. Prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Indian Army Headquarters. London, 1908.

Bellew (H. W.), Afghanistan and the Afghans, London, 1879; and The Races of Afghanistan, 1880.

Ourzon (Hon. G. N.), Russia in Central Asia. [Contains bibliography.] London, 1889.

Daily (Mrs. Kate), Eight Years among the Afghans. London, 1905.

Elphinstone (Hon. M.), An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul and its Dependencies London, 1815.

Forbes (A.), The Afghan Wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80. London, 1892.

Furon (R.), L'Afghanistan: Géographie, Histoire, Ethnographie, Voyages. Paris, 1926.

Gray (T.), At the Court of the Ameer. New ed. London, 1901.

Hamilton (Angus), Afghanistan. London, 1906.

Hanna (Col. H. B.), The Second Afghan War. Westminster, 1890.

Lacoste (B. de), Around Afghanistan. London, 1909.

MacMahon (A. H.), The Southern Borderlands of Afghanistan. London, 1897.

Mallison (G. B.), History of Afghanistan 2nd edition. 1879.

Martin (F. A.), Under the Absolute Emir. New York and London, 1907.

Noyce (F.), England, India, and Afghanistan. London, 1902.

Pennels (P. L.), Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier. London, 1911.

Starr (L. A.), Frontier Folk of the Afghan Border. (An Album of Illustrations.) London, 1921.

Sultán Mahomed Khán (Mir Munshi) (Editor), The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan 2 vols. London, 1900.—Constitution and Laws of Afghanistan. London, 1910.

Tate (G. P.), The Kingdom of Afghanistan. Bombay, 1911.

Thornton (Mr. and Mrs.), Leaves from an Afghan Scrap Book. London, 1910.

Trinkler (Emil).—Quer durch Afghanistan nach Indien. Berlin, 1925. English translation, by B. K. Featherstone, London, 1928.

Yate (Major G. E.), Northern Afghanistan. London, 1888.

**ALBANIA.**

(SHQYPENIA.)

THE territory known as Albania was made up of the old Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of the parts of the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir, which bordered upon those Provinces. The Albanians are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live in the north, and the Tosks, who live in the south.

Little is known of their early history. From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1468, under Prince George Castriot II, surnamed Scanderbeg, and again in the eighteenth century, under the Tosk, Ali Tepelen of Yanina, in the south, and the Bushati Dynasty of Scutari, in the north. In 1890 the short-lived Albanian League was founded, and ruled Albania for two years, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and on December 20, 1912, the London Ambassadorial Conference agreed to the principle of Albanian independence. Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it. Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914. The Government of the country was vested in the hands of the Prince, supported and advised by a financial International Commission of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference in July, 1913.

After the outbreak of the European War in 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission left Albania, which fell into a state of anarchy. It was not until June 3, 1917, that the general in charge of the Italian forces proclaimed Albania an independent country, and a provisional Government was set up at Durazzo. A Republic was subsequently proclaimed with a constitution, under which there is a Parliament of 54 members elected every 4 years and a Senate of 18 members, 12 elected for 6 years and 6 nominated.

*President of the Republic.*—Ahmed Zogu (elected January 31, 1925).

The President, who is elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber sitting as the National Assembly, has the same executive powers as those enjoyed by the President of the United States.

On November 27, 1927, a treaty of friendship and arbitration was signed at Tirana between Albania and Italy.

**Area and Population.**—The frontiers of Albania, which were provisional, were shown in the map of the Balkan Peninsula which accompanied THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1914. An International Commission in 1925 definitely determined the boundaries of Albania. The estimated probable area of the country is about 17,374 square miles, while the population is estimated at 831,877, and divided as follows:—

—	North Albania	Central Albania	South Albania	Total	Per cent.
Mahommedan . . .	160,573	254,884	169,218	584,675	71
Roman Catholic . .	85,098	3 857	32	88,987	10
National Albanian Orthodox Church .	2,705	36,316	119,194	158,215	19
Total . . .	248,376	295,057	288,444	831,877	—

The country is divided into 8 provinces, named after the principal towns, which with estimated population are as follows:—Durazzo, 5,000; Scutari, 32,000; Korytza, 24,000; Elbasan, 13,000; Tirana, the capital, 12,000; Argyrocastro, 12,000; Berat, 8,500; Valona, 6,500.

**Religion and Instruction.**—There is no State religion. About two-thirds of the Albanians are Moslems. Of the remaining one-third the Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics, and the Christians in the south are members of the Greek-Orthodox Albanian Church, which is under the rule of the Archbishop of Tirana and four bishops. A concordat between the Vatican and Albania was concluded in 1928. The Holy See is represented in Albania by an Apostolic Delegate, and as a result of the concordat Albania will appoint a diplomatic representative to the Vatican. In Albania the freedom of the Roman Catholic Church is assured.

There are 548 primary schools in the country, of which 474 have only one class, while 28 have five classes. There are 854 teachers and about 24,000 pupils. There are, besides, 12 continuation schools, 2 secondary schools (at Scutari and Korytza), and a teachers' training college at Elbasan, opened in 1921. There is also an American technical school and a college for girls in Tirana.

**Justice.**—There is in every province a tribunal of first instance with three judges, and a court of cassation, composed of six judges, at Tirana. On January 1, 1928, the new Albanian Penal Code, which is based on that of Italy, came into force, to take the place of the Ottoman laws previously imposed. According to the new Code polygamy is abolished, although Islam is the dominant religion in Albania.

**Finance.**—The estimated revenue and expenditure for five years ending March 31 is as follows (in gold francs):—

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>
	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs
Expenditure .	21,664,078	17,874,500	15,711,150	23,012,260	26,000,000
Revenue . .	21,664,178	24,109,257	23,223,142	23,102,007	29,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

In 1927 the principal items of revenue were:—customs duties, 5,496,700 gold francs; State lands and forests, 1,322,010 gold francs; posts and telegraphs, 357,000 gold francs; and the principal items of expenditure:—army, 5,051,814 gold francs; posts and telegraph service, 893,540 gold francs.

In May 1925 Albania obtained a foreign loan for the nominal amount of 70,500,000 gold francs, taken up by the Company for the Economic Development of Albania, and guaranteed by the yield of all the Albanian Customs and by the monopolies on salt, matches cigarette papers and playing cards. The loan, which is also guaranteed by the Italian Treasury, was to be used exclusively in carrying out public works.

**Defence.**—Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 18. Liability to service continues to the age of 50. Service in the active army is for 18 months. The peace strength of the army is 7,557. The gendarmerie numbers 3,134.

**Production and Industry.**—The Albanian economic system is very primitive; each family provides for its own needs. Great tracts of the



country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation are dealt with in a primitive way. The State owns some 125,000 acres of the best land in the plain between the rivers Shkumbi and Vojussa. The country for the greater part is rugged, wild, and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Korytza Basin, which are fertile. Tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen are the principal products of the country. Cattle-breeding receives special attention. The wool is made up into coarse and heavy native cloth and exported. There are vast tracts of forest land composed of oak, walnut and chestnut trees, as well as beeches, pines and firs. The mineral wealth of Albania is considerable but undeveloped. The only industries in the country are those connected with agriculture, such as flour-milling, olive-pressing and cheese-making.

**Commerce.**—Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in gold francs):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Imports .	12,099,516	23,418,085	20,489,688	21,799,411	24,864,731
Exports .	2,961,996	8,137,917	12,379,410	17,122,761	11,963,962

In 1926 the principal articles of import were (in gold francs):—cotton goods, 2,619,318; woollen goods, 1,986,752; kerosene, 707,458; petrol, 636,331; motor-cars, 342,094. The principal exports were cheese, 2,546,980; grains, 1,308,783; hides, 1,148,341; and various fruits, 374,591.

In 1926 the imports from Italy amounted to 16,673,559 gold francs, or 67 per cent. of the total compared with 75 per cent. in 1925. Greece followed with 12.5 per cent. (20.7 per cent. in 1925), United Kingdom 1,233,768 gold francs or 5 per cent. of the total, and Yugoslavia 4.5 per cent. Exports to Italy in 1926 amounted to 5,434,136 gold francs, or 45.8 per cent. of the total as against 57 per cent. in 1925. Greece ranks second with 32.8 per cent. (25.7 per cent. in 1925), while the United States was third with 16.7 per cent. (15 per cent. in 1925).

Central Albania has no roads, but in the South the Italian administration has constructed military roads extending South via Tepeleni and Argyrocastro, and North and East via Liacoviki and Erzek to Korytza. Northern Albania has one road, connecting Durazzo and Tirana with Alessio and Scutari. Total length of roads, 310 miles. A railway to join Durazzo with Tirana, 22 miles in length, is under construction. The ports are five in number, viz. San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo, Valona, Porto Palermo, and Santi Quaranta; but all the ports need to be improved. Two Italian shipping lines maintain communications with the rest of Europe.

**Banking and Currency.**—On September 2, 1925, the National Bank of Albania was established in Rome, with branches in Tirana, Durazzo, Coriza, Valona and Scutari. It has a capital of 12,500,000 gold francs, of which 49 per cent. was subscribed in Albania, and 51 per cent. by an international financial group headed by the Credito Italiano. The Bank has the exclusive right of issuing paper money and metal coinage. A new currency based on notes freely convertible into gold coin, gold exchange, or foreign bank notes convertible into gold has recently been established. The monetary unit chosen is the gold franc (5 *Lek*) (.8225806 gr. 900 fine), with a parity of approximately 25 to the £.

The Bank has already issued Bank notes of 100, 20, 5 gold francs and 5 *Lek* (1 gold franc); and metallic currency as follows:—gold, 100 and 20 franc pieces; silver, 5, 2 and 1 franc pieces; nickel, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  *Lek*; and bronze, 0·10 and 0·05 *Lek*. On March 31, 1927, there were in circulation notes amounting to 2,657,000 francs and coin to the value of 465,000 francs, of which 159,000 francs were gold. The cover for the note circulation on that date consisted of 5,848,000 francs, of which 1,229,000 francs were in gold (46 per cent.), 3,812,000 francs in Swiss francs and 807,000 francs in other currencies.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF ALBANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister and Envoy.*—Ilias Bey Vrioni (appointed May 15, 1925).

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ALBANIA.

*Minister and Envoy and Consul-General.*—William Seeds (appointed September 17, 1926).

### Books of Reference.

- Acta et Diplomata Res Albaniae Mediae Aetatis illustrantia* (by Dr. L. de Thalloczy, C. Jirecek, and E. de Sufflay). Vol. I. Vienna, 1918.
- Baldacci* (A.), *Itinerari Albanesi*. Rome, 1917.
- Bourcart* (J.), *L'Albanie et les Albanais*. Paris, 1921.
- Bratford* (H. N.), *Macedonia, its Races and their Future*. London, 1906.
- Calmès* (A.), *Economic and Financial Situation of Albania*. League of Nations Financial Committee, 1922.
- Ceretti* (G. D.), *L'Albania in grigio verde*. Florence, 1920.
- Chekrez* (Constantine), *Albania Past and Present*. London, 1919.
- Durham* (Edith), *The Struggle for Scutari*. London, 1914.—*High Albania*. London, 1909.
- Georgevitch* (Dr. Vladan), *Les Albanais et les Grandes Puissances*. Paris, 1913.
- Gilbert* (F.), *Les pays de l'Albanie et leur histoire*. Paris, 1914.
- Godart* (Justin), *L'Albanie en 1921*. Paris, 1922.
- Gopcevic* (Spiridon), *Das Fürstentum Albanien, seine Vergangenheit, ethnographischen Verhältnisse, politische Lage und Aussichten für die Zukunft*. Berlin, 1914.
- Louis* (Dr. H.), *Albanien, Eine Landeskunde vornehmlich auf Grund eigener Reisen*. Stuttgart, 1927.
- Louis-Juray* (G.), *L'Albanie inconnue*. Paris, 1913.
- Manek* (F.), *Pekmesi* (G.), and *Stots* (A.), *Albanesische Bibliographie*. Vienna, 1909.
- Peacock* (W.), *Albania, the founding State of Europe*. London, 1914.
- Stebertz* (F.), *Albanien und die Albanesen*. Vienna, 1910.
- Thalloszy* (L.), *Illyrisch-Albanische Forschungen*. Leipzig, 1916.
- Wace* (A. J. B.), and *Thompson* (M.S.), *The Nomads of the Balkans*. London, 1914.
- Woods* (H. Charles), *The Danger Zone of Europe*. London, 1911.

## ARABIA.

ARABIA is essentially a desert country comprising an area of roughly 1,000,000 square miles and inhabited for the most part by nomadic Bedouin tribes eking out a precarious pastoral existence by the breeding of camels, sheep and goats. Bounded on the north by Iraq, Syria and Trans-Jordan (Palestine), it is enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the west, the Indian Ocean on the south and the Persian Gulf on the east. The land-surface of the peninsula enclosed within these limits slopes down steadily from the elevated mountain barrier, which runs down the whole length of its western side parallel with the Red Sea, to sea-level on the Persian Gulf, and the uniformity of this slope is only interrupted in the extreme south-eastern corner of the peninsula, where the mountains of the

Oman district rear their crests to an elevation of 10,000 feet above sea-level. With the exception of this mountainous district and the similar district of Yemen, Arabia is a barren country consisting of vast tracts of steppe-desert, sand-waste and mountainous wilderness. It is a country of insignificant rainfall (Yemen and Oman excepted); here and there, scattered oases, or oasis-groups, are formed. The Taif district, for instance, in the Hejaz mountains above Mecca, the Qasim and Jabal Shammar province in Central Arabia and the Hasa province near the Persian Gulf are among the best examples of such districts, while Madina, Taima, Riyadh, Jaufr and Wadi Dawasir are but a few among the many large oases which occur frequently throughout the country.

The population of Arabia cannot be estimated with any certainty, but would seem to be about 7 millions.

The inhabitants of Arabia are at present found in every degree of transition from the purely nomadic life of the Bedouin to the highly developed though simple civic life of the greater towns such as Madina, Ansa, or Buraida. This development has been accompanied by corresponding political changes and the patriarchal, tribal organisation of the Bedouin has weakened steadily before a natural tendency to communal organisation into States and principalities imposed on the people by the development of civic life. The introduction of modern fire-arms and the growth of an Arab nationalist spirit (directed against Turkish domination) in the borderlands of Syria and Iraq tended to encourage this process during the first decade of the present century, and the rise to power of Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the present Sultan of Nejd, gave it a further impetus. Ibn Saud set to work to organise the unsettled Bedouin into civic communities under cover of a great Wahhabi revival, and in the spring of 1913 struck the first blow for the Arabs against the Turks by capturing the Hasa province from the latter. The Great War completed and stereotyped the process of political organisation in Arabia, and the ejection of the Turks from the Hejaz, Asir and Yemen left the Arabs to work out their own salvation unchecked by foreign control. Internecine warfare not unnaturally followed, and the result of a six years' struggle is that a single power (the Ibn Saud dynasty of Nejd) achieved a paramount position throughout the peninsula beyond the southern coastal fringe, where the States of Yemen and Oman are the most important of those which maintain an independent existence together with the lesser principalities of Kuwait and Bahrain, the tribal chiefs of the Oman coast, the Hadramaut and the Aden hinterland, all of which enjoy in a greater or less degree the protection of Great Britain. The principality of Asir, reduced in extent to a mere strip of the coast between Hali Point and Jizan, maintained a precarious independence between Ibn Saud and the Imam of the Yemen until in October, 1926, it was placed under the protectorate of the former; while the Hejaz was annexed at the end of 1925 by Ibn Saud, who is now King of Hejaz. The northern province of Aqaba-Maan was annexed by the British Government to the Palestine mandated area in July 1925.

**The Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd.**—At the end of the nineteenth century the Wahhabi State of Nejd formed a part of the dominions of the Amirate of Jabal Shammar, which, in the reign of Muhammad ibn Rashid, had by crushing the rival dynasty of Ibn Saud established itself as the dominant power in Central Arabia. The surviving representatives of the Wahhabi dynasty of Ibn Saud were in exile at Kuwait. In 1901, however, Abdul Aziz III ibn Saud, G.C.I.E., then a youth of 20 and the representative of a cadet branch of the dynasty, recovered the Wahhabi capital of Riyadh from the Rashidite forces by a bold stroke, and by 1908, when Abdul Aziz ibn Rashid,

the successor of Muhammad ibn Rashid, was killed in battle, had largely re-established the position of his dynasty throughout the territory ruled by his grandfather, Faisal ibn Saud, i. e. from the Qasim province in the north to Wadi Dawasi in the south, and from the confines of the Hejaz on the west to the confines of the Hasa province (held by the Turks) on the east. In 1910 he initiated at Artawiya the Wahhabi revival, which has since produced such far-reaching results, and in the spring of 1914 he wrestled the Hasa province from the Turks, thus extending his territories on the east to the Persian Gulf. During the war he, like the Grand Sherif of Mecca, allied himself with Great Britain, but, after a failure against Ibn Rashid, who was in alliance with the Turks, in January 1915, at the battle of Jarrab, he played no active part in the war till 1918, when a renewal of his activities against Ibn Rashid met with no substantial success. At this period his territories were exactly as they were at the outbreak of the Great War, while the oasis of Khurma, on his western frontier, was claimed by Husein as belonging to the Hejaz. This claim on the part of the Hejaz was destined to precipitate a conflict of far-reaching consequences between the two States, and Husein enjoyed the advantage of alliance with Ibn Rashid, the Amir of Jabal Shammar, who, apart from the traditional enmity of the Rashid and Saud dynasties, had every reason to desire to avenge himself on Ibn Saud for the latter's activities against him during the Great War. Ibn Saud with characteristic vigour did not allow himself to rest content with mere defence. In 1919 the Arabian war may be deemed to have started in earnest. In May of that year Husein sent his troops to occupy Khurma, the disputed oasis, but Ibn Saud's Wahhabis met and annihilated them at Turaba, which was duly annexed to Nejd. In 1920 Ibn Saud captured and annexed Abha and other parts of upland Asir, the Idrisi being in league with Husein. Meantime he had kept up steady pressure against Jabal Shammar, and in August, 1921, he captured Hail, the capital; the surviving remnants of the Rashid dynasty were led into captivity to Riyadh and the Amirate of Jabal Shammar was annexed to his dominions. In July 1922 he captured the Jauf district from the Shalan dynasty and extended his influence up Wadi Sirhan (January 1926). Meanwhile Wahhabi forces occupied Taima and Khaibar on the confines of the Hejaz, and Ibn Saud's dominions seemed to have reached their natural limit, embracing as they did the whole area of Desert Arabia. An attempt made under British auspices at the beginning of 1924 to compose the differences between Ibn Saud and the Sherifian rulers of the Hejaz, Trans-Jordan and Iraq broke down at the conference of Kuwait. In September 1924, accordingly, a Wahhabi force appeared before Taif, the summer capital of the Hejaz, whose garrison fled, leaving the town an easy prey to the invaders. Shortly afterwards the Sherifian troops were attacked, and defeated at Hadda. King Husein having abdicated, his successor Ali moved the seat of government to Jeddah, and on October 13, 1924, the Wahhabis entered Mecca without opposition for the second time in their history. Ibn Saud himself arrived at the city on December 5, and for the first time in his life performed the customary rites in the Great Mosque. King Ali remained behind the walls of Jeddah till December 19, 1925, when, Medina having fallen, he was compelled to abdicate and leave Hejaz. Ibn Saud entered Jeddah, and on January 8, 1926, he was proclaimed king in Mecca under the style King of Hejaz and Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies. On May 20, 1927, a treaty was signed at Jeddah between Great Britain and Ibn Saud, by which the former recognized the complete independence of the dominions of the latter.

Ibn Saud has placed his State in a dominant position among the States of Arabia. His capital is at Riyadh, whence he exercises effective control over

the whole peninsula except the areas already mentioned. His administration is simple and of a patriarchal character, without ministers of State or other imitations of Western governments. The law of the land is the Sharia administered by Cadis in the various districts under the control of chief Shaiks at Riyadh and Mecca. A special administration exists in the Hasa province for the collection of Customs duty, one of the chief sources of State revenue, while land revenue, which takes the form of a tithe on date and corn cultivation, is collected by revenue officials working under the orders of the various district governors, who likewise make the necessary arrangements for the collection of camel and sheep tax from the Bedouin. The chief administrative divisions or districts of the Kingdom of Nejd are: (1) Ha-a; (2) Aridh including Riyadh; (3) Wadi Dawasir; (4) Adfaj; (5) Khurj; (6) Sudair; (7) Mahmal; (8) Washm; (9) Qasim; (10) Jabal Shammar including Hail; (11) Jauf; and (12) numerous scattered oasis groups such as Khurma, Turaba, Ranya, and Khaibar, each of which is administered independently by a local Amir. The total population is estimated at about 3,000,000. Towns with a population exceeding 10,000 inhabitants are: (1) Hufuf; (2) Muzarras; (3) Riyadh; (4) Shaqra; (5) Anaiza; (6) Buraida; (7) Hail; (8) Jauf; (9) Sakaka; and (10) Hanta. Of these Hufuf has a population of about 30,000, but none of the others exceed 20,000. The products of Nejd are dates, wheat, barley, fruit of various kinds, hides, wool, clarified butter (*saman* or ghi) and abas (Arab cloaks), besides camels, horses, donkeys and sheep. The export trade is still insignificant, though capable of considerable development especially as regards dates, hides and clarified butter. The export of Arab horses to Bombay is not as active as it was in the past, but the annual export of camels to Syria and Egypt is a steady source of income to the Bedouin. The chief imports of Nejd are piece-goods, tea, coffee, sugar and rice.

Ibn Saud has thirteen surviving sons, of whom the four eldest are Saud, aged 22, Faisal, aged 19, Muhammad and Khalid, and numerous daughters. The surviving members of the Ibn Rashid dynasty in captivity at Riyadh are Abdullah ibn Mitab, who became Amir of Hail on the assassination of his cousin, Saud ibn Rashid, in May 1920, and Muhammad ibn Talal, who succeeded Abdullah for a brief reign before the fall of Hail in the summer of 1921.

The now extinct Hashimite dynasty of Hejaz was a creation of the Great War; it ceased to exist on December 19, 1925. At an early stage of the hostilities between the Allies and Turkey Hussein ibn Ali, then Grand Sherif of Mecca, received from Great Britain a guarantee of the autonomy and independence of the Arab countries in the event of a successful rebellion against the Turks, and on June 5, 1916, he raised the standard of revolt and proclaimed his independence. In November of the same year, having by then captured Jeddah, Mecca and Taif, he assumed the title of King, while the subsequent Treaty of Peace with Turkey recognised the Hejaz as a free and independent State. While, however, he was only recognised as King of the Hejaz by the British Government, Hussein aspired to a greater position, and commonly assumed in his correspondence the title of King of the Arabs. The early months of 1924 witnessed the assumption by King Hussein of the Caliphate, rendered vacant by the deposition of Sultan Abdul Majid by the Turks, and this act, together with the breakdown of a conference held at Kuwait under the auspices of the British Government for a settlement of outstanding differences between Ibn Saud on the one hand and the various Sherifian rulers on the other, precipitated the renewal of hostilities with the result indicated above.

The frontiers of the Hejaz are not sufficiently definite to allow of anything like an accurate estimate of its area, which probably does not exceed 150,000 square miles. The population is probably between 800,000 and 900,000, of

whom Mecca, the capital, accounts for some 70,000, Madina for 15,000 and Jedda for 25,000, while the great majority of the rest are Bedouin. The chief port is Jedda, the seaport of Mecca; Yanbu, next in importance, occupies a similar position in relation to Madina; while ports of less importance are Aqaba (now annexed to Palestine), Muwaila, Wajh, Ra'igh, Lith and Qunfuda. Madina produces excellent dates in abundance; Taif and other oases in the mountains and valleys produce honey and a large variety of fruit; while Bedouin products are hides, wool and clarified butter. But the exports of the Hejaz are insignificant, and the country depends for existence almost entirely on the annual pilgrimage which used to attract an average of 100,000 pilgrims from abroad each year.

The Hejaz Railway from Amman to Madina was administered from April 1924 to July 1925 by the Hejaz Government, the Amir (afterwards King) Ali having taken a prominent part in restoring through-traffic to Madina, as a result of which the section of the line in question is said to have earned £40,000 in eight months; the figures of actual profits are not available. In July 1925 the Palestine Railway administration took over the section from Amman to Maan, while the southern section was put out of commission by the Wahhabi siege of Madina.

On January 22, 1928, a new silver currency of *Riyals* was introduced in place of the Turkish *Mejidie* currency. Ten *Riyals* = £1.

*British Agent and Consul for the Eastern Coast of the Red Sea residing at Jedda.*—Francis Hugh Stonehewer-Bird.

**Yemen.**—The Yemen, which geographically comprises the Province of Asir, and its capital Abha, may be divided as follows: Aden; the Aden Protectorate; the domains of Imam Yahya b. Muhammad b. Hamid al Din, and finally, those of the Idrisi Seyyid Ali b. Muhammad, whose headquarters are in Sabia (Lat. 17° 11' N., Long. 42° 37' E.) and Abu Arish to its S.S.E. He also holds the ports from Hali Point (Lat. 18° 37' N., Long. 41° 24' E.) to Al Hahl (Lat. 16° 10' N., Long. 42° 42' E.); and after the exit of the Turks after the armistice of 1918, his influence extended still further and he retained Luhaiya, and possessed himself of Hodeida, the chief port and the 'key to San'a.' The Idrisi family hark back to one Seyyid Ahmed, whose 'Way' is akin to that of the Senusis of Africa, and also to that of the late Mad Mullah of Somaliland.

The Imam of the Yemen Proper, capital San'a (Lat. 15° 20' N., Long. 44° 12' E.), has a domain of some 75,000 square miles with a population of two to three millions. His territories include the area recently abandoned by the Turks, and so march with the Anglo-Turkish boundary drawn in 1902-4. In a northerly direction his influence extends to Nejran (Lat. 17° 30' N., Long. 44° 15' E.) of the Yam, whose tenets are those of the sect of Ismailiya or Fatimiya, and their chief is the Da'i Ali Mohsin Al Shibami, of the house of the Makarima, whose descent is from Ismail b. Jafar Alsadiq, the offspring of Al Husein, the second son of the fourth Caliph Ali. The same tenets are professed by the inhabitants of Haraz near Menakha. To the north of San'a are the Imamic large towns of Amran, Tawila, Al Khamr, Al Suda, Sada (Lat. 16° 47' N., Long. 43° 48' E.), Qufat Al Udhr, and also the region of Al Jauf, Upper, Middle and Lower, with their capitals respectively at Al Matamma, Al Hazm, and Al Ghail, where live the 'Shawaf,' clansmen of the influential Bakil tribe, all of which tracts, watered by the River Kharid, own the Imam's suzerainty. To south of Al Jauf, and to the east by north, of San'a at a distance of six days' journey, lies the district of Marib, or Saba, whose ruler pays homage to Imam Yahya. Other large towns in the

Yemen are Taizz (alt. 4600 ft.), Ibb (6275 ft.), Yerim (8600 ft.), Dhamar (7650 ft.). The altitude of San'a is 7260 ft. The highest mountain is Nabi Shuaib (11,000 ft.). Sumara, Kinan, Takar and many others are all over 9000 feet altitude.

The population of San'a, a walled city with eight gates, is between 20,000 and 25,000. The old-time granaries of the Upper Yemen still exist, and lie chiefly between the towns of Ibb and Al Jubla, and in the Wadi Sahul be'ow Ibb and to its north, though indeed the agricultural products are widely distributed throughout the country and comprise barley, wheat, and millet, together with coffee—the finest berries coming from Menakha. Hides also are largely exported.

The Zaidi Imams are descended from Zaid, a Huseini, the second son of Ali Zain al Abidin, the son of Al Husein, the second son of the fourth Caliph Ali. Imam Yahya, who succeeded his father Muhammad in 1904, traces his own descent from Al Hasan and his descendant Imam Al Hadi ila'l Haqq Yahya, who died in A.H. 298 (A.D. 910). Thus the present Imam is of Hasani stock, as are the Sherifs (Ashraf) of Mecca, and the Idrisi Saiyid of Sabia in the Asir Province. The early line of Imams began their rule in the town of Sada (above mentioned).

The Imam has twelve sons, the eldest of whom is the 'Saif al Islam,' Ahmed, who commands in the country to San'a's north.

No mention is made of the uplands of Asir, for the control there is uncertain. Abha, the capital, is in Nejdean hands.

**The Hadramaut** is a considerable tract of fertile valleys lying to the East of the Aden Protectorate. The greater part of it owes allegiance to the Qa'aiti dynasty, whose representative is the present Sultan of Makalla. A rival dynasty, the Kathiri, rules a number of towns and villages inland. The whole area is loosely under British protection and control.

**Oman.**—An independent State, in South-eastern Arabia, extending along the southern shore of the gulf of that name from the entrance into the Persian Gulf to the extreme eastern point of Arabia, and thence S.W. as far as Ras Sajir, lat. 16° 8' N. The coast line is nearly 1,000 miles long. Inland Oman is bounded on the S.W. by the great desert. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat and Matrah hardly contain an Arab, being inhabited almost entirely by Baluchis and Negroes. The capital, Muscat, and the adjacent town of Matrah have together about 20,000 inhabitants.

Muscat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'id, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family has since ruled, though under the title of Sultans for the last three generations.

The present Sultan is H.H. Seyyid Taimur bin Feisal bin Turki, C.S.I., eldest son of H.H. the late Seyyid Feisal bin Turki, who succeeded his father October 5. 1913.

In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. But now the sole remaining possession of the Sultan on the Persian coast is the town of Gwadar, which is of considerable importance, as through it passes a fair amount of the trade of Mekran. The closest relations have for years existed between the Govern-

ment of India and Oman ; a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan from all sources varies between ten and eleven lakhs of rupees yearly. The population is poor. In the valleys of the interior, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development where the water supply more certain. Inland camels are bred in large numbers by the tribes, and these are said to be the best breed in Arabia, but in size and strength they are inferior to those of north-western India.

Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and imports and exports are mainly from and to India. Rice, coffee and cotton piece goods are the chief imports. Dates are the principal export. Pomegranates, dried limes and dried fish are the only other export of any note. There are no industries of any importance. Total imports for 1925-26 amounted to 447,910*l.* and total exports to 225,907*l.* Import duty is at present 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is no export duty, and imports for re-export by the importer within six months are not subject to any duty.

The only port of call for steamers is Muscat. It is one of the ports on the subsidiary mail route between Bombay and Basrah. The mail service is a weekly one in both directions. The Indian Government maintains a post office and a telegraph office at Muscat.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates. There is one Omani copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The muhammadi of 20 *gaj* (1 dollar = 11½ muhammadi) is only money of account. The weights in use are 1 Kiyas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5·9375 oz. ; 24 Kiyas = 1 Maskat Maund ; 10 Maunds = 1 Farásala ; 200 Maunds = 2 Bahár. Rice is sold by the bag ; other cereals by the following measures :—40 Palis = 1 Farrah ; 20 Farrahs = 1 Khandi

*Political Agent and H.B.M.'s Consul*.—Major C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Sultanate of Kuwait is situated on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf. The Sultan is subsidised by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The present Sultan, Ahmed Ibn Jabir al Subah, succeeded his uncle in March, 1921. Estimated population, 50,000, to which an indeterminate number of Bedonins must be added.

The British Protectorate of Aden (*see* p. 94).

The Emirate of Bahrein (*see* p. 95).

### Books of Reference.

- Arabia. (Handbook prepared under the direction of the Intelligence Division, Admiralty). London, 1920.  
*Asoury* (N.), *Le Revell de la Nation Arabe dans l'Asie Turque*. Paris, 1905.  
*Brünnov* (R. E.), and *Domaszewski* (A. von), *Die Provincia Arabia*. 3 vols. Strassburg, 1904-09, in progress.  
*Burchardt* (Hermann), *Ans dem Jemen*. (In Arabic and German.) Leipzig, 1926.  
*Bury* (G. Wyman), *Arabia Infelix*. London, 1915.  
*Cart* (Leon), *Au Sinai et dans l'Arabie Pétrée*. Neuchâtel, 1915.  
*Cheeseman* (Major R. E.), *I Unknown Arabia*. London, 1926.  
*Doughty* (C. M.), *Travels in Arabia Deserta*. 2 vols. New edition. London, 1921.  
*Erskine* (Mrs. Stewart), *The Vanished Cities of Arabia*. London, 1925.  
*Euting* (Julius), *Tagebuch einer Reise in Inner-Arabien*. Leyden, 1914.  
*Forder* (A.), *Petra*. London, 1923.  
*Harrison* (Dr. Paul), *The Arab at Home*. London, 1925.



- Hogarth* (D. G.), 'War and Discovery in Arabia,' in the *Geographical Journal* for June, 1920.—The Penetration of Arabia. London, 1904.—Arabia, Oxford, 1922.
- Huart* (C.), *Geschichte der Araber*. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1910.
- Jacob* (H. F.), *Kings of Arabia*. London, 1923.
- Jausse* (P. P.), et *Savignac*, *Mission en Arabie*. Paris, 1914-22.
- Kennedy* (A. B. W.), *Petra: Its History and Monuments*. London, 1925.
- Lacynce* (Col. T. E.), *Revolt in the Desert*. London, 1927.
- Malmignat* (Countess), *Through Inner Deserts to Medina*. London, 1925.
- Miles* (S. B.), *The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf*. 2 vols. London, 1919.
- Moritz* (B.), *Arabien*. Hannover, 1923.
- Musil* (A.), *Arabia Petraea*. I. Moab. Wien, 1907. *Oriental Explorations and Studies*. No. 1. The Northern Hegaz. A Topographical Itinerary. New York, 1926.
- O'Leary* (De La.), *Arabia before Muhammad*. London, 1927.
- Philly* (H. St. J. B.), *The Heart of Arabia*. 2 vols. London, 1927.
- Raunkjaer* (B.), *Through Wahabiland on Camel-back*. An account of a journey of exploration in Eastern and Central Arabia undertaken at the instance and the cost of the Royal Danish Geographical Society in 1912. (English translation.) Cairo, 1916.
- Rossi* (G. B.), *El Yemen Arabia Felix o Regio Aro-atum*. Turin, 1927.
- Rutter* (C. E.), *Holy Cities of Arabia*. 2 vols. London, 1928.
- Schmidt* (W.), *Das südwestliche Arabien*. Frankfurt, 1914.
- Tritton* (A. S.), *The Rise of the Imams of Sanaa*. London, 1926.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

### Constitution and Government.

ARGENTINA was discovered in 1516 by Juan Diaz de Solis and Vicente Yáñez Pinzón. In 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent out by the King of Spain and in that same year founded the town of Buenos Aires. On May 25, 1810, the population rose against the Spanish rule, and on July 9, 1816, Argentine independence was proclaimed. Between 1816 and 1852 was a period of anarchy, and in 1853 stable government was once more established.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, 1866 and 1898. The executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces and the capital, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected for nine years by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 158 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. According to the census of 1914 the rate is one deputy for every 49,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 paper pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and appoints to all civil, military, naval, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected, unless a period of six years intervenes.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Marcelo. T. de Alvear. Assumed office, October 12, 1922. Term expires October 1928.

*Vice-President and President of the Senate.*—Dr. Elpidio González.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 paper pesos (£8,800), and 28,800 paper pesos for official expenses; the Vice-President 36,000 paper pesos as his salary, and 24,000 for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 39,600 paper pesos per annum.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council of 30 elected by the male inhabitants over 18 years including foreigners who comply with certain conditions. Voting is compulsory under penalty of a fine. The deliberative council votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the Mayor. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar character.

#### Area and Population.

The Argentine Republic consists of fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district, containing the land area and population shown below:—

Federal District, Provinces and Territories <sup>1</sup>	Area: English sq. miles	Population Jan. 1, 1927	Population: Census 1914	Pop. per sq. mile 1927
<i>Federal District.</i>				
Buenos Aires (the Federal Capital) . . . . .	72	1,972,823	1,575,814	27,401·68
Martin Garcia Island . . .	—	—	783	—
<i>Provinces.</i>				
Buenos Aires (La Plata) . .	117,777	2,814,601	2,066,165	23·89
Santa Fé . . . . .	50,718	1,214,571	899,640	23·95
Córdoba . . . . .	66,912	970,971	735,472	14·51
Entre Ríos (Parana) . . . .	29,241	555,337	425,373	18·99
Corrientes . . . . .	33,535	413,648	347,055	12·33
San Luis . . . . .	29,035	149,722	116,266	5·16
Santiago del Estero . . . .	55,385	350,816	261,678	6·33
Tucumán . . . . .	10,422	409,358	332,933	39·23
Mendoza . . . . .	56,502	384,090	277,585	6·80

<sup>1</sup> The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

Federal District, Provinces and Territories <sup>1</sup>	Area : English sq miles	Population : Jan 1, 1927	Population : Census 1914	Pop. per sq. mile 1927
San Juan . . . . .	37,865	156,438	119,252	4.13
La Rioja . . . . .	37,839	93,408	79,754	2.47
Catamarca . . . . .	36,800	120,422	100,391	3.27
Salta . . . . .	48,302	162,424	140,927	3.36
Jujuy . . . . .	14,802	87,993	76,631	5.94
<i>Territories.</i>				
Misiones (Posadas) . . . .	11,511	491,572	53,563	1.07
Formosa . . . . .	41,402		19,281	
Chaco (Resistencia) . . . .	52,741		46,274	
La Pampa (Santa Rosa) . . .	56,320		101,338	
Neuquén . . . . .	40,530		28,866	
Río Negro (Viedma) . . . .	79,805		42,242	
Chubut (Rawson) . . . . .	93,427		23,065	
Santa Cruz (Gallegos) . . .	109,142		9,948	
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299		2,504	
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	34,740		2,487	
Total . . . . .	1,153,119	10,348,189	7,885,237	8.97

<sup>1</sup> The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

The population includes about 2,280,000 foreigners, mostly Italian and Spanish.

The movement of population for six years is given as follows (excluding territories):—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants <sup>1</sup>	Emigrants <sup>2</sup>
1922 . . . . .	60,207	281,932	119,400	161,009	72,759
1923 . . . . .	64,665	293,135	129,842	232,501	76,520
1924 . . . . .	67,178	297,923	130,209	191,169	75,662
1925 . . . . .	69,245	305,512	133,704	209,873	131,668
1926* . . . . .	52,494	299,319	124,590	113,352	159,448

\* Second and third class passengers only.

<sup>2</sup> Capital and Provinces.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on June 1, 1925 (census), was 2,310,441; Rosario (Santa Fé), June, 1922, 265,000; Córdoba, November 30, 1918, 156,000; La Plata, June, 1922, 151,000; Avellaneda (1914), 46,277; Tucumán, 91,216; Bahía Blanca, 44,143; Santa Fé, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Paraná, 36,039; Salta, 28,436; Lomas de Zamora, 22,231; Río Cuarto, 18,421; Corrientes, 28,681; Quilmes, 19,311; Concordia, 20,107; Mar del Plata, 27,611; Santiago del Estero, 23,479; Chivilcoy, 23,241; Resistencia, 21,322; Mercedes (San Luis), 18,256; Tandil, 15,784; Junín, 21,172; Bell-ville, 8,732; Gualaguaychú, 17,880; Pergamino, 20,549; San Juan, 16,631; Catamarca, 13,262; Posadas, 15,734; La Rioja, 12,536; Jujuy, 7,956.

### Religion and Instruction.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State; all other creeds are tolerated and freedom of conscience prevails. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 10 suffragan bishops.

For the clergy there are 3 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1926 the primary schools numbered 10,358 with an average daily attendance of 1,036,819. During 1925 there were in the entire country 207 secondary, normal and special schools under the Ministry of Public Instruction, including 44 national secondary schools with 13,437 pupils; 1 secondary school for girls; 84 normal schools with 12,650 students; 9 commercial schools; 3 industrial schools; 15 vocational schools; 1 school of mining and chemical industries; 19 women's vocational schools; 1 institute of pedagogy; 1 institute for teachers of modern languages; 2 deaf mute schools; 1 institute for the blind; a national academy of fine arts and a school of arts. The registration of pupils in these schools was 74,628, of whom 32,138 were boys and 42,490 girls, the average attendance being 66,542. Ninety-five per cent. were Argentinos and the rest foreigners. The teachers in these schools numbered 6,763. There were also 107 private schools with 4,655 pupils. There was also 1 national normal school for teachers in secondary schools with (1924) 76 teachers and 775 students. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 2,551 students in 1925; Buenos Aires (founded 1821), with 10,433 students (1926); La Plata (founded 1905), with 3,126 students (1926); the university of Tucumán (founded in 1912), with 682 students in 1925; and the National University of the Litoral, in Rosario (founded in 1920) with 3,954 students (1925); and provincial universities at Santa Fé and the university of Cuyo (founded in 1921) for the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Buenos Aires. In 1925, 19,272,232 paper pesos were spent on university education.

In Argentina there are 520 newspapers published, 493 in Spanish, 4 in Italian, 5 in German, 5 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

### Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires; 5 Appeal Courts, one with 5 judges at Buenos Aires and with 3 each at La Plata, Paraná, Córdoba, and Rosario (Santa Fé), and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

### Finance<sup>1</sup>

Year	Revenue	Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Year	Revenue	Expenditure <sup>2</sup>
	£	£		£	£
1921	46,040,388	45,418,074	1924	52,126,066	50,352,783
1922	43,185,518	49,784,538	1925	57,862,346	57,798,762
1923	47,883,594	49,897,116	1926	56,815,272	56,250,985

<sup>1</sup> All accounts are kept in paper currency, the paper pesos or dollar = 1s. 9½d., under conversion law, or 4245 dollars in American currency.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Public Works expenditures.

The expenditures for Public Works, which are covered by bond issues, were as follows :—

Public Works		Public Works	
Year	Expenditures	Year	Expenditures
	£		£
1920 . . . .	2,140,675	1923 . . . .	5,829,181
1921 . . . .	3,516,715	1924 . . . .	5,811,441
1922 . . . .	3,881,210	1925 . . . .	4,517,236

The 1927 Budget sanctioned expenditures totalling 845,672,900 paper pesos as follows in cash :—Administration, 445,039,200 paper pesos ; Service of the Public Debt, 201,756,200 paper pesos ; Subsidies and Charities, 25,985,000 paper pesos making a total of 672,780,400 paper pesos in cash ; and in bonds :—Public Works, 147,892,536 paper pesos, and Supplementary Credits derived from the proceeds of the State lotteries, 25,000,000 paper pesos, making a total of 172,892,536 paper pesos in bonds. The revenue was estimated at 640,000,000 pesos. The preliminary budget for 1928 authorizes expenditures of 660,000,000 paper pesos.

On June 30, 1927, the national debt of Argentine was equal to 1,090,525,643 United States gold dollars, or about 109 dollars per capita.

On August 31, 1927, the national consolidated debt was as follows : external debt, 1,015,640,200 paper pesos, internal debt, 1,025,513,700 paper pesos, making a total of 2,038,153,900 paper pesos. The floating debt on August 31, 1927, was 441,668,200 paper pesos.

## Defence.

### ARMY

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. Naturalised citizens are exempt for a period of 10 years. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line (Permanent Forces). After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard ; the latter is only mobilised in case of war. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks with the Permanent Forces, is for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts for administrative purposes. According to the Army Regulations which came into force in January 1916, the establishment of officers for 1926 was 1,497, and of other ranks 3,162 N.C.O.'s, 2,787 volunteers, and 21,000 conscripts called up. The army is organised in 5 divisions, 3 cavalry brigades and 2 mountain detachments, comprising —

	Regiments	Battalions	Batteries	Signals	Companies	Troops
Infantry . . . .	17	34	—	—	68	—
Machine guns . . . .	—	—	—	3	34	—
Cavalry . . . .	13	—	—	40	—	—
Artillery :—						
Horse . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Field . . . .	—	—	20	—	—	—
Mountain . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—
Signals . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—
Engineers . . . .	—	6	—	—	—	8

There is a trained reserve numbering 300,000 men, of whom 150,000 men are of the first line, and 150,000 of the special reserve. The territorial reserve numbers 100,000 men.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same pattern. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. gun.

The estimated military budget for the year 1925 was 58,214,000 paper pesos.

There is a Military Aviation Training School at El Palomar. In December, 1924, the air force was organised in 1 bombing flight, 1 fighting flight, and one observation flight.

### NAVY.

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed.
			Belt	Guns				
BATTLESHIPS								
1910	{ Moreno . . . . . }	27,940	in.	in.	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	2	45,000	knots. 23
	{ Rivadavia . . . . . }		10	12				
CROISERS								
1894	{ Garibaldi . . . . . }	6,840	6	6	{ 2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in. }	—	18,000	20
	{ San Martin . . . . . }				{ 4 8-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in. }			
1896	{ Pueyrredón . . . . . }	6,840	6	6	{ 2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in. }	—	18,000	20
	{ Belgrano . . . . . }				{ 2 10-in., 14 6-in. . . . }			
1894	Buenos Aires . . . .	4,780	—	—	4 6 in., 6 4.7 in.	—	17,000	24
COAST DEFENCE VESSELS								
1889	{ Independencia . . . . }	2,336	8	8	2 9.4-in., 4 4.7-in . . .	—	3,000	14
	{ Libertad . . . . . }							

There are also 7 destroyers and some training and miscellaneous craft.

During 1924, the battleships *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* and 4 destroyers were refitted at a cost of 9,500,000 gold pesos, the boilers of all six vessels being adapted to burn oil. The coast defence ironclads *Independencia* and *Libertad* have also been converted to oil burning. A new naval programme, to involve the expenditure of 75,000,000 gold pesos, spread over a period of ten years, was approved in 1926. It is proposed to extend the present dockyard accommodation in the River Plate and at Puerto Belgrano, and to begin the construction of a new yard at Mar del Plata. New construction covered by this legislation includes the 6,800 ton cruisers *Almirante Brown* and *25 de Mayo*, 3 submarines, building in Italy; 2 flotilla leaders, purchased from Spain, 3 flotilla leaders and 2 surveying vessels, building in England. Further orders are to be placed later.

The personnel of the navy comprises 337 officers, 130 engineers, 27 electrical engineers, and about 9,100 men (these numbers include about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice. The training of officers and men has recently been placed on a much higher scientific level.

### Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 699,278,300 acres, of which about 250,000,000 acres may be used for agriculture, 250,000,000 acres for cattle

raising, 96,250,000 acres are woodland, and the remainder, 103,028,300 acres, are mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease.

The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows for three years :—

	Acreage			Produce (Metric Tons)		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>
Wheat. .	10,027,150	19,326,000	19,168,800	5,202,002	6,010,000	6,500,000
Oats . .	2,971,400	3,171,000	2,829,600	1,167,484	902,000	759,000
Maize . .	10,729,600	10,293,600	—	7,057,000	8,150,000	—
Linseed	5,770,600	6,692,100	7,051,850	1,907,989	1,750,000	2,063,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The total grain exported for three years, in metric tons, is shown as follows :—

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Oats
1924	4,384,198	4,526,660	1,357,784	729,085
1925	2,998,423	2,935,956	960,707	433,010
1926	2,034,778	4,984,150	1,671,488	510,806

Cotton, sugar, vine, and tobacco are also cultivated. The area under sugar is about 237,500 acres, chiefly in Tucumán, Jujuy, and Salta; production of sugar in 1925, 394,700 tons; in 1926, 475,600 tons; in 1927, 474,256 tons. The total vine area is about 280,000 acres, chiefly in Mendoza and San Juan; production of wine in 1927, 90,640,000 gallons. The area under tobacco averages 22,000 acres; output, 7,700 metric tons; under cotton in 1926-27, 71,746 acres; production, 42,000 tons. The production of butter, cheese and caseine in 1926 was, in kilos: butter, 34,495,549; cheese, 15,119,666; and caseine, 19,863,507.

In 1922 (census, December 31) the number of animals within the Republic was: cattle, 37,064,850 (25,866,763 in 1914); sheep, 30,671,841 (43,225,452 in 1914); pigs, 1,436,638. The Province of Buenos Aires contains over 43 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic. Argentine wool production in 1927-28 (sheared in the Autumn of 1927) was estimated at 146,098 metric tons.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 153,000 acres are under cultivation. Some 30,000 square miles of State lands are cultivated as follows: in Misiones, 1,060,199 acres; in Chaco, 3,592,216 acres; in Formosa, 2,031,285 acres; in Chubut (Patagonia), 8,394,234 acres; in Santa Cruz, 3,805,340 acres; and in Tierra del Fuego, 12,355 acres.

The principal industry is meat refrigeration. In 1926, 430,728 tons of chilled beef, 226,739 tons of frozen beef, and 67,229 tons of frozen mutton were exported. The largest killing and freezing plant in the world, with a

daily capacity of 5,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep, is situated at Buenos Aires. Cattle killed and refrigerated in Argentina in 1926, 3,050,970 head; in 1925, 3,357,014. Flour milling ranks second to refrigeration. The average yearly output is 7,000,000 sacks. Near Bahia Blanca is being constructed the largest grain elevator in the southern hemisphere, with capacity of 81,000 tons. Mining is of no great importance. Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, where there are also two valuable tin mines, and gold and copper in San Juan and La Rioja. Gold is also mined in the south-western territories. Coal is found in the Andine Provinces, in the Cordillera region of Patagonia and in Northern Patagonia. Tungsten is also an important mineral, others being borate, salt, and limestone. There are no Government statistics as to mineral output, excepting only the output of petroleum. During 1927 the crude-oil production in the oil-fields in Argentina amounted to 5,106,900 barrels, compared with 3,773,535 barrels in 1925.

The Government estimated Argentine industrial production in 1927 at: gross 2,889,000,000 paper pesos; raw materials used, 1,624,000,000; net added value, 1,265,000,000 (about 101,000,000%).

### Commerce.

Real values in pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion (1 gold peso = 4 shillings):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . . . .	178,686,019	165,741,998	175,309,538	163,193,749	169,962,300
Exports . . . . .	154,272,252	202,278,916	173,585,977	157,178,278	200,035,500

### Imports and exports in 1926. 'Real' values:—

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living animals . . . . .	2,212,862	Live-stock products:	
Foodstuffs . . . . .	92,809,864	Living animals . . . . .	8,439,008
Tobacco . . . . .	12,890,455	Meats, wool, hides, etc. . . . .	272,474,843
Beverages . . . . .	10,884,794	Animal food products . . . . .	60,020,406
Textiles . . . . .	183,266,510	Animal remainders . . . . .	6,771,887
Oils . . . . .	63,569,494	Total . . . . .	847,706,189
Chemicals . . . . .	31,934,338	Agriculture products:	
Colours . . . . .	5,971,162	Raw material . . . . .	389,801,761
Timber and wood . . . . .	49,495,869	Vegetable food products . . . . .	12,619,233
Paper . . . . .	24,065,110	Vegetable remainders . . . . .	9,106,806
Leather . . . . .	4,780,279	Total . . . . .	411,527,880
Iron and steel . . . . .	147,090,404	Forestry products . . . . .	19,258,659
Other metals . . . . .	22,931,033	Mineral products . . . . .	256,642
Agricultural implements, &c. . . . .	30,172,300	Hunting and fishing products . . . . .	604,787
Glassware and crockery . . . . .	61,106,301	Various products . . . . .	12,820,465
Electrical goods . . . . .	23,374,555	Total . . . . .	792,178,522
All others . . . . .	56,440,432		
Total . . . . .	822,496,497		

The customs receipts were: in 1924, 31,532,226%; in 1925, 35,860,437%; in 1926, 31,921,817%; and in 1927, 33,558,612%.



## Trade by countries :—

Principal Countries	1925		1926	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom . . . . .	191,641,877	207,774,738	134,575,867	109,081,070
Germany . . . . .	100,753,999	88,817,540	82,332,734	82,070,662
Belgium . . . . .	40,451,720	55,794,687	35,835,815	59,678,014
Spain . . . . .	22,878,321	12,534,207	14,124,178	8,640,681
France . . . . .	59,828,164	63,633,509	50,550,270	45,928,074
Italy . . . . .	79,216,049	34,585,796	57,487,301	33,904,886
United States of America . .	206,266,749	71,607,051	175,766,544	72,142,734
Brazil . . . . .	36,586,320	33,240,752	22,738,135	23,846,932

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows :—

Imports into U.K.	1925	1926	Exports from U.K.	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Wheat . . . . .	8,582,526	7,344,119	Cotton piece goods . . . . .	6,633,468	4,466,081
Maize . . . . .	7,988,978	8,281,008	Other cotton goods . . . . .	1,164,205	923,061
Mutton (frozen) . . . . .	6,755,377	3,638,862	Woollens . . . . .	2,524,311	2,344,801
Beef (frozen) . . . . .	3,495,931	3,368,314	Iron and Steel . . . . .	4,775,164	3,260,023
Beef (chilled) . . . . .	19,745,508	21,091,201	Machinery . . . . .	1,182,402	1,345,908
Beef (tinned, etc.) . . . . .	4,049,332	3,603,741	Railway carriages . . . . .	1,320,509	712,409
Linseed . . . . .	3,044,374	4,154,414	Coal . . . . .	3,178,179	1,131,383
Wool . . . . .	3,438,927	3,074,001	Electrical goods . . . . .	590,362	1,083,626
Oats . . . . .	585,556	954,949			

## Total trade between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U.K.	64,947,920	78,955,013	68,856,044	57,505,681	76,584,488
Exports to Argentina from U.K.	28,381,063	27,204,123	29,145,32	23,074,469	26,993,373

## Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1922, the registered shipping consisted of 216 steamers over 100 tons, of 181,555 tons.

The total tonnage of shipping entering Argentine ports (except Bahia Blanca) in 1924 was 2,949 vessels with 10,011,331 tons, of which 1,343 with 4,689,945 tons were British.

## Internal Communications.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. In 1857 there were 6 miles of railway. Railways open, Jan. 1, 1928, 22,791 miles, of which 4,418 miles belong to the State, and 18,373 miles to private companies. The total receipts in 1927 of both the State and private railways were 146,840,800 gold pesos as against 137,942,400 gold pesos in 1926. Passenger traffic in 1926 was 145,000,000; freight traffic, 45,500,000 tons. The capital invested amounted in 1925 to 1,276,843,316 gold pesos. Length of motor roads in 1924, 2,992 kilometres (1,858 miles).

Aviation has developed rapidly in the Republic. Aerial routes have been organised from Buenos Aires to Salta, Catamarca, Posadas, Corrientes, Mendoza and San Juan. There is an aerial post service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo three times a week, inaugurated in April, 1922.

National telegraph lines, 25,763 miles in 1922. Number of telephone exchanges in Argentina in 1927, 395, with 171,000 subscribers.

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. All ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports are compelled by law to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

### Banking and Credit.

According to the First Banking Census taken by the National Department of Statistics, on December 31, 1925, there were 112 banks in Argentina with 1,033,946,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves, and loans amounting to 4,984,014,000 paper pesos. Of those 112 banking establishments, 91 (1 State Bank—*Banco de la Nación*—77 other Argentine banks, and 13 foreign banks) were ordinary Discount and Deposit Banks with capital and reserves amounting to 710,228,000 paper pesos and loans amounting to 3,552,316,000 paper pesos; 15 Mortgage Banks with 310,000,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves and 1,407,099,000 paper pesos of loans; and 6 Pignorative Banks whose capital and reserves and loans amounted to 13,454,000 paper pesos and 24,599,000 paper pesos respectively.

The 29 banks located in the capital, had, with their branches in the provinces, on June 30, 1927: (in paper pesos) capital and reserves, 620,362,386; cash, 841,903,714; loans, 3,662,259,120; and deposits, 3,635,890,183.

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (*Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal*) was incorporated. On December 31, 1927, it had 1,446,756 depositors with total deposits amounting to 5,599,369 paper pesos.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper peso at .44 of the value of the gold peso. The gold peso is usually indicated by the sign \$ o/s, which means 'oro sellado' (coined gold); the abbreviation commonly follows the figure, e.g. \$1,000 o/s. The paper peso is indicated by the sign \$ m/n, meaning 'moneda nacional' (national money).

In August, 1927, the *Caja de Conversion* returned to the gold standard after a suspension lasting for 13 years. It now undertakes to redeem paper pesos at the legal rate established in 1889, that is, 1 paper peso for 44 centavos in gold. Previously the value of the peso had fluctuated considerably. In November, 1927, the Government restored to the *Banco de la Nación* 7,000,000 gold pesos belonging to the Conversion Fund; this was the balance of the 14,900,000 gold pesos which the authorities had shipped abroad under the 1923-24 Budget for the service of the foreign debt. The stock of gold in the *Caja de Conversion*, serving as a backing for the paper currency, stood on December 23, 1927, at 468,233,594 gold pesos; paper currency was 1,357,185,490 pesos.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is on a gold standard, the unit being the *peso oro* (gold dollar) which weighs 1.6129 grammes of gold  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine. The *Peso oro* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of 47 5/8d. One pound sterling = 5.04 gold pesos. The monetary law of November 5, 1881, authorizes the coinage of five and two-and-a-half gold peso pieces. The 5-peso gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8.0645 grammes, .900 fine, and therefore contains 7.25805 grammes of fine gold.

Gold is not widely in circulation. The money in circulation is chiefly paper (*peso papel*). The paper peso, being convertible at .44 gold peso, is

worth 1s. 8½d. (11'45 to the £). In 1926 the Mint coined 15,000,000 10-centavo pieces of nickel to meet the demand for small currency.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the metric system is compulsory.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu, K.B.E. Appointed Minister April 7, 1921; made Ambassador May 25, 1927.

*First Secretary.*—Carlos Miguens.

*Military and Air Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. S. A. Casares.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capitan de Fragata Don Luis Pillado Ford.

*Commercial Attaché.*—Julian Duggan.

*Consul-General in London.*—Dr. Ernesto C. Pérez.

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—Rt. Hon Sir Malcolm Arnold Robertson, K.B.E., C.M.G. Appointed Minister June 4, 1925; made Ambassador May 25, 1927.

*First Secretary.*—V. A. L. Mallet.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain St. A. B. Wake, R.N.

*Air Attaché.*—Wing Comdr. E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.

*Commercial Secretary.*—Harry O. Chalkley, C.B.E.

*Consul-General (at Buenos Aires).*—H. W. Wilson, C.B.E.

There are Consuls at Rosario and Port Madryn, and Vice-Consuls at Bahía Blanca, La Plata, Mendoza, Comodoro, Rivadavia, Río Gallegos, San Julián, Santa Cruz, Tucumán, Santa Fé, Río Grande (Tierra del Fuego), and Villa Constitución.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Argentine Republic.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Anuario Estadístico, Annual.* Buenos Aires.

*Argentine Republic. Agricultural and Pastoral Census of the Nation.* 3 vols. Buenos Aires, 1909.

*Tercer Censo nacional de la República Argentina, de Junio 1, 1914.* 10 vols. Buenos Aires, 1917.

*Intercambio económico de la República Argentina. Dirección General de Estadística de la Nación.* Buenos Aires, 1916.

*Estadística general del comercio exterior de la República Argentina. Annual.* Buenos Aires.

*Censo Bancario Anual. Dirección General de Estadística.* Buenos Aires.

*La Población y el Movimiento demográfico de la República Argentina en el período 1910-1925.* Dirección General de Estadística. Buenos Aires, 1926.

*Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series.* London.

*Northern Patagonia: Character and Resources. Vol. I. Text and Maps by the Comisión de Estudios Hidrológicos, Bailey Willis, Director. (Ministry of Public Works Argentine Republic.)* New York, 1914.

*Argentina: Edición provisional de tratados.* Buenos Aires, 1922.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The English Directory and Argentine Annual.* Buenos Aires, 1922.

*Anuario Kraft. Gran Guía General del Comercio y de la Industria, Profesionales y Elemento Oficial de la República Argentina.* 2 vols. annually. Buenos Aires, 1885.

*Aparicio (A. García), Geografía física y económica de la República Argentina.* Nueva edición. Buenos Aires, 1918.

- Argentine Year Book.** Buenos Aires and London.
- Bunge (A. E.),** Riqueza y renta de la Argentina. Su distribución y su capacidad contributiva. Buenos Aires, 1917.—Ferrocarriiles argentinos. Buenos Aires, 1918.—Los problemas económicos del presente. Vol. I. Buenos Aires, 1920.
- Crauste (F.),** A travers l'Argentine Moderne. Paris, 1910.
- Denis (P.),** La République Argentine. Paris, 1920. English Translation. London, 1922.
- Dominaurs (L. L.),** Historia Argentina. 4th edit. Buenos Aires, 1870.
- Elliott (L. E.),** The Argentina of To-day. London, 1926.
- Franch (H. A.),** Working North from Patagonia. London, 1921.
- Fraser (John Foster),** The Amazing Argentine. London, 1914.
- Gambon (R. P. V.),** Compendio de historia Argentina. Buenos Aires, 1914.
- Garzon (E.),** La République Argentine. Paris, 1912.
- Gordon (H. J.),** Argentina and Uruguay. London, 1917.
- Hnos (A.),** Argentinien. Gotha, 1923.
- Hammerton (J. A.),** The Real Argentine. New York, 1915.—The Argentine through English Eyes, and a Summer in Uruguay. London, 1916.
- Hellauer (J.),** Argentinien. Berlin, 1921.
- Hirst (W. A.),** Argentina. (4th Edition) London, 1914.
- Holland (W. J.),** Po the River Plate and back. London, 1914.
- Huret (J.),** En Argentine. Paris, 1913.
- Killik (S. H. M.),** Manual of Argentine Railways. London. Annual.
- Klet (C. L.),** Estudios sobre Produccion, &c., de la República Argentina. 2 vols. Buenos Aires, 1900.
- Klute (Fritz),** Argentinien—Chile von Heute. Lübeck, 1925.
- Korbel (W. H.),** Modern Argentina. London, 1907.—Argentina: Past and Present. London, 1910.—The New Argentina. London, 1923.
- Kulm (F.),** Argentinien. Breslau, 1927.
- Latvina (F.),** La Argentina en su aspecto físico, social y económico. 2 vols. Buenos Aires, 1910.
- Martinez (A. B.),** Baedeker of the Argentine Republic. New York and London, 1916.
- Martinez (Alberto B.),** and **Lewandowski (M.),** L'Argentine au XX<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris, 1906. English Translation, 1910.
- Mattenzo (Dr. J. N.),** El Gobierno representativo federal en la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, 1910. French edition, Paris, 1912.
- Mills (G. J.),** Argentina. London, 1915.
- Parker (W. B.),** Argentines of To-day. 2 vols. New York, 1920.
- Pillado (Ricardo),** Argentine International Trade, Buenos Aires, 1910.—Argentine Loans, Buenos Aires 1909.—Censo industrial de la Republica, 1910. In progress.—Estudio sobre, el Comercio Argentino con las naciones limítrofes. Buenos Aires (2nd ed.), 1910.
- Posada (A.),** La República Argentina. Madrid, 1912.
- Revista de Economía Argentina.**
- Ross (Gordon),** Argentina and Uruguay. New York, 1916.
- Schmidt (W.)** and **Grotewold (G.),** Argentinien in geographischer, geschichtlicher und wirtschaftlicher Beziehung. Hannover, 1919.
- Schuster (A. N.),** Argentinien: Land, Volk, Wirtschaftsleben. 2 vols. Munich, 1913.
- Stephens (Henry),** Illustrated Descriptive Argentina. New York, 1917.
- Tornquist (W.),** The Economic Development of the Argentine Republic in the last Fifty Years. Buenos Aires, 1919.
- Urten (C. M.),** and **Colombo (E.),** Geografía Argentina: Estudio histórico, físico, político social, y económico. Buenos Aires, 1910.

### 3. PUBLICATIONS ON LATIN AMERICA.

- Anuario de la América Latina (Bailly-Billièvre-Riera).** Información general (señas) del comercio de importación y exportación—industria, agricultura, ganadería, minería y elemento oficial de las Américas . . . Tomos 1-2 1920-21. Barcelona, 1921.
- The Encyclopedia of Latin America.** Edited by Marrion Wilcox & George E. Reves. New York, 1917.
- The South American Year Book.** Edited by C. S. Vesey Brown. London. Annual.
- The South American Handbook.** Edited by J. A. Hunter. London. Annual. (First issue, 1924.)
- The British and Latin American Trade Gazette.** Monthly. No. 1. June, 1917.
- Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.** Washington. Monthly.
- Allen (Nellie B.),** South America. Boston, 1918.
- Ambrosius (E.),** Staatenkunde Südamerikas. Leipzig, 1909.
- Babson (R.),** The Future of South America. London, 1916.
- Barclay (W. G.),** The Geography of South American Railways. *Geographical Journal* for March, 1917.
- Bland (J. O. P.),** Men, Manners, and Morals in South America. London, 1920.
- Bollo (L. C.),** South America Past and Present. New York, 1919.
- Boyce (W. D.),** Illustrated South America. Chicago and New York, 1913.

- Bryce (J.)*, South America: Observations and Impressions. London, 1912.
- Buckman (William)*, Under the Southern Cross in South America. New York, 1914.
- Burklin (W.)*, Süd- und Mittelamerika unter dem wirtschaftlichen Einflusse des Weltkrieges. Berlin, 1915.
- Calderon (F. G.)*, Latin America, its Rise and Progress. London, 1913.
- Coester (A.)*, The Literary History of Spanish America. New York, 1916.
- Cooper (C. S.)*, Latin America: Men and Markets. New York and London, 1927.
- Domeville-Effe (C. W.)*, The States of South America. London, 1920.—The Real South America. London, 1922.
- Elliott (L. E.)*, Central America: New Paths in Ancient Lands. London, 1924.
- Enock (C. R.)*, The Republics of Central and South America. London, 1922.—The Tropics. A Description of the Tropical Lands of Africa, Central and South America, Asia, and Australasia, their Natural Products, &c. London, 1915.—Spanish America. 2 vols. London, 1926.
- Forrest (A. S.)*, A Tour through South America. London, 1913.
- Godman (F. du C.)*, Biologia Central-Americana. 63 vols. London, 1879-1915.
- Goldberg (I.)*, Studies in Spanish-American Literature. New York, 1920.
- Goldsmith (Peter H.)*, A Brief Bibliography of Books relating to the Latin-American Republics. New York, 1915.
- Hesse-Wartegg (E.)*, Zwischen Anden und Amazonas. Stuttgart, 1915.
- Hirst (A. W.)*, A Guide to South America. London, 1915.
- James (H. G.)*, and *Martin (P. A.)*, The Republics of Latin America. New York, 1923.
- Joyce (F. A.)*, Central American and West Indian Archeology. London, 1916.
- Keane (A. H.)*, and *Markham (C. R.)*, Central and South America. In Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. Second edition. London, 1911.
- Koebel (W. H.)*, South America. London, 1913.—Enciclopedia de la America del Sur. London and Buenos Aires, 1914.—The South Americans. London, 1915.—Central America. London, 1917.
- Lockley (J. B.)*, Pan-Americanism: Its Beginnings. London and New York, 1920.
- Marques (Alberto)*, El Libro Internacional Sud-Americano. Santiago, 1915.
- Martin (P. E.)*, Through Five Republics. London, 1905.
- Müller (B. L.)*, The Mineral Deposits of South America. New York, 1919.
- Munro (Dana G.)*, Five Republics of Central America: their political and economic development and their relations with the United States. New York, 1918.
- O'Halloran (T. P.)*, Bibliography of South America. London and Buenos Aires, 1913.
- Peck (Annie S.)*, The South American Tour. London, 1914.—Industrial and Commercial South America. 2nd edition. New York, 1926.
- Pereyra (C.)*, Historia de America Española. 6 vols. Madrid, 1925.
- Futnam (G. P.)*, The Southland of North America. London, 1913.
- Robertson (W. S.)*, History of the Latin-American Nations. Revised Edition. New York, 1925.
- Rodríguez (Ricardo B.)*, Los Pueblos Hispanoamericanos en el siglo XX (1910-12). Madrid, 1913.
- Ross (C.)*, Südamerika, die aufsteigende Welt. Leipzig, 1922.
- Shanahan (E. W.)*, South America: an Economic and Regional Geography, with an historical chapter. London, 1927.
- Sherwood (F. A.)*, Glimpses of South America. London, 1922.
- Siever (Dr. W.)*, Süd und Mittelamerika. 3rd edition. Leipzig, 1914.
- Storer (W. W.)*, History of Latin America. New York, 1919.
- Warslow (J.)*, The New Latin America. New York, 1922.
- Young (P. J.)*,—Central American Currency and Finance. Princeton, 1925.
- Zahn (J. A.)*, Through South America's Southland. London, 1916.

## AUSTRIA.

(DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH.)

### Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Austria was proclaimed on November 12, 1918. The Government was taken in hand by a National Assembly which appointed a temporary cabinet and proceeded to pass laws. On February 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of only one Chamber, was duly elected on the basis of universal and proportional suffrage; every Austrian subject, male and female, has a vote if 21 years of age, and is eligible if 30 years of age. At the elections held on April 24, 1927, the

following parties were returned :—Christian Socialists, 73 ; Social Democrats, 71 ; German Nationalists, 12 ; Peasants' Party, 9 ; total, 165.

The Constitution, which was adopted October 1, 1920, and came into force on November 10, 1920, provides for a President, chosen by the two Houses assembled for a joint session ; his term is for 4 years, and he may be re-elected once only ; for an Assembly (*Nationalrat*), elected by popular vote for 4 years ; and for a First Chamber (*Bundesrat*), chosen by the Provincial Diets in proportion to their population (at present the member-number 46). The powers of the Bundesrat are advisory. Austria is declared to be a Federal Republic composed of eight provinces and the city of Vienna. All special privileges are abolished, and equal rights granted to all citizens. The qualifying age for voting, in the case of both men and women, is 21.

*President of the Republic*.—Dr. Michael Hainisch. Born 1858. Elected December 9, 1920. Re-elected December, 1924.

The Ministry, constituted on May 19, 1927, is as follows :—

*Federal Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Dr. Ignaz Seipel (Christian Socialist).

*Vice-Chancellor*.—Karl Hartleb (Peasant Party).

*Minister of Justice*.—Dr. Franz Dinghofer (Pan-German).

*Minister of Social Welfare*.—Dr. Joseph Resch (Christian Socialist).

*Minister of Agriculture and Forestry*.—Andreas Thaler.

*Minister of Finance*.—Dr. Victor Kienböck.

*Minister of Commerce and Communications*.—Dr. Hans Schusterff (Pan-German).

*Minister of Education*.—Dr. Richard Schmitz (Christian Socialist).

*Minister of Defence*.—Karl Vaugoin (Christian Socialist).

The national flag consists of three horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being red and the centre white.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic of Austria comprises 9 provinces, viz., the City of Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Burgenland. There is in every province a Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*), consisting likewise of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the National Assembly. The cultivation of the soil, the educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions, as also public works, chiefly fall within the competence of the provinces. At the head of the Provincial Assembly is the Provincial Committee (*Landesausschuss*) elected by the Provincial Assembly.

Every commune has a council to deliberate and decide its affairs. The members are mostly elected for 5 years. The council elects from its midst the head of the commune (burgomaster) and a committee for the administration of the affairs and execution of its resolutions. All who are 21 years of age have a vote, while for the passive suffrage the attained age of 24–30 years is required.

#### Area and Population.

For the boundaries of Austria according to the Treaty of St. Germain, signed on September 10, 1919, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, pp. 674–5.

The area and population (census taken on March 7 1923) of Austria are shown as follows:—

Provinces	Area, English square miles	Population (Census 1923)			Percentage of Population 1923	Population per square mile 1923
		Males	Females	Total		
Vienna . . .	107	860,119	1,005,661	1,865,780	28.55	17,437
Burgenland . .	1,532	141,144	144,465	285,609	4.37	186
Lower Austria .	7,452	725,884	754,565	1,480,449	22.65	199
Upper Austria .	4,026	425,917	450,157	876,074	13.41	189
Salzburg . . .	2,762	108,847	114,176	223,023	3.41	81
Styria . . .	6,325	483,291	495,554	978,845	14.98	155
Carinthia . . .	3,680	179,911	190,906	370,817	5.67	101
Tyrol . . .	4,882	154,028	159,857	313,885	4.82	64
Vorarlberg . . .	1,005	68,263	71,736	139,999	2.14	130
Total . . .	32,369	3,147,404	3,387,077	6,534,481	100.00	202

Compared with the total population in 1920, the total for 1923 shows an increase of 108,137, or 1.68 per cent., excluding Burgenland of 117,427, or 1.92 per cent. The male population (excluding Burgenland) has increased by 70,530 or 2.40 per cent. as compared with 1920.

Movement of population (including Burgenland) in 1926:—Marriages, 45,877 (7.2 per mille.); living births, 118,939 (18.7 per mille.); deaths, 94,081 (14.8 per mille.); divorces (excluding Burgenland), 5,350 (0.85 per mille.). Emigrants, 1925, 4,627; 1926, 3,895. Of the emigrants in 1926, 629 went to United States, 514 to Canada, 906 to Brazil, 815 to Argentina, 18 to Australia and 433 to Russia.

#### PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of the principal towns of Austria on March 7, 1923, was as follows:—Vienna, 1,865,780; Graz, 152,706; Linz, 102,081; Innsbruck, 56,401; Salzburg, 37,856; Wiener Neustadt, 36,956; St. Pölten, 31,619; Klagenfurt, 27,423; Steyr, 22,111; Mödling, 18,677; Villach, 22,070; Wels, 16,412; and Baden, 22,217.

#### Religion.

Religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the Republic, and the principle is embodied in the Treaty of St Germain (article 63). In 1910 there were (including Burgenland), 6,225,843 Catholics (93.68 per cent.), 206,505 Protestants (3.11 per cent.), 194,584 Jews (2.93 per cent.), and 19,052 'others' (0.28 per cent.). The Catholic Church has 2 archbishops and 4 bishoprics.

#### Instruction

The educational organisation of Austria comprises: (1) elementary schools; (2) middle schools; (3) high schools; (4) schools for special subjects; and (5) universities and colleges.

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally, but there are far-reaching facilities for exemption for pupils of 12 years and upwards. The cost of elementary education is borne in the first instance by the communes and provinces. In 1925 there were in the Republic 5,262 public and private elementary schools, with 29,125 teachers and 717,571 pupils.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasias, Realschulen, German Middle Schools, and Mädchenlyzeen (Girls' Middle Schools). These institutions are maintained by the State, the provinces, the towns, or private

individuals. Of all kinds of secondary schools there were (1924-25) 145 with 44,513 pupils, and 3,593 teachers.

There is also a State Commercial Academy in Graz (1924-25), 38 teachers and 333 pupils) and 7 private commercial academies, 4 in Vienna (153 teachers and 2,378 pupils), 1 at Linz (28 teachers and 258 pupils), 1 at Klagenfurt (18 teachers and 139 pupils), and 1 at Innsbruck (26 teachers and 207 pupils).

Austria has three universities maintained by the State, viz., Vienna (in 1924-25, 824 teachers and 9,511 students), Graz (276 teachers and 2,347 students), and Innsbruck (195 teachers and 1,567 students); and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (314 teachers and 3,820 students) and Graz (96 teachers and 1,057 students).

There is one theological high school (Fakultät) at Salzburg for Roman Catholics and 12 other theological colleges, of which 10 are Roman Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, and 1 Jewish. In 1925 there were also 37 training colleges for teachers, with 783 lecturers and 4,030 students, and other High Schools for Agriculture, Veterinary science, Mining, Art and Music.

### Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court of Justice (Oberster Gerichtshof) in Vienna is the highest court in the land. Besides there are 3 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte), 19 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte) and the Schöffengerichte, which are courts composed of professional and non-professional judges. There are likewise 245 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 1 special court for commercial affairs, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, 1 electoral court, and 7 for industry.

### Pauperism.

Funds for poor relief are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor-houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession.

The law for unemployment insurance bears date March 24, 1920. Under the Act, 12 per cent. of the cost of unemployment insurance is to be borne by the State, 4 per cent. by the communes, and 84 per cent. by employers and workers.

### Finance.

The budgets for four years provided revenue and expenditure as follows, in thousands of schillings (1 schilling = 10,000 kronen):—

	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1926 <sup>2</sup>	1927 <sup>3</sup>	1928 <sup>3</sup>
Revenue . . .	1,048,489	928,719	1,116,881	1 681,000
Expenditure . . .	997,666	1,013,229	1,252,322	1,595,400
Surplus or Deficit . . .	+ 50,823	— 84,510	— 135,441	+ 35,600

<sup>1</sup> Actual

<sup>2</sup> Estimated budget as passed by the Legislative Assembly

<sup>3</sup> Proposed by the Government, but not yet adopted by Legislature.



With regard to the estimates for 1928, there will be in addition an expenditure of 191,000,000 schillings of capital investment for railway electrification, improvements to road construction and agricultural development. These capital investments are to be covered from the proceeds of the proposed foreign loan, which has now been approved by the finance control committee.

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1927 in thousands of schillings :—

Revenue	Thousands of Schillings	Expenditure	Thousands of Schillings
Direct Tax Revenue . . . . .	261,050	Interest on Debt . . . . .	150,722
Turnover Tax . . . . .	214,550	Subventions to Provinces and Municipalities . . . . .	5,974
Customs . . . . .	208,000	Pensions . . . . .	203,959
Monopolies (surplus) . . . . .	196,204	Social welfare . . . . .	239,775
Telegraphs, Telephones and Post Office (surplus) . . . . .	157	Justice . . . . .	41,588
Excise . . . . .	83,000	Railways . . . . .	100,755
		Army . . . . .	79,742

The public debt of the Republic of Austria was composed as follows on Dec. 31, 1926 (in schillings) :—

Pre-War Debt . . . . .	143,108,690
War Debt . . . . .	303,480
Debts incurred by the Republic . . . . .	2,264,186,527

## Defence.

### 1. ARMY.

By the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain, universal compulsory military service is abolished in Austria, and the total number of military forces in the Austrian Army is limited to 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

Austria is permitted at her own discretion to organise this number of troops either in divisions or in mixed brigades.

The latter organisation has been chosen, and the army has been organised in 6 mixed brigades and 1 independent artillery regiment composed of :—

	Regiments	Battalions	Batteries	Squadrons	Companies	Troops
Infantry . . . . .	12	36	—	—	136 <sup>1</sup>	—
Cyclists . . . . .	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	—	—	6	—	—
Artillery . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Field . . . . .	—	—	18	—	—	—
Trench Mortars . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	—
Mountain . . . . .	—	—	8	—	—	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	6	—	—	12	6

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 machine gun Company per battalion.

The maximum authorised armaments and stocks of munitions are per 1,000 men :—

Rifles or carbines . . . . .	1,150	500 rounds of ammunition per arm.
Machine guns . . . . .	15	10,000 " " " "
Trench mortars, light } . . . . .	2	1,000 " " " "
" " medium } . . . . .		500 " " " "
Guns . . . . .	3	1,000 " " " "
Howitzers } field or } . . . . .		
} mountain }		

All officers must be regulars. Officers now serving retained in the army must serve to the age of 40. Officers newly appointed must serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years.

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours. The proportion of officers and men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed one-twentieth of the total strength. All measures of mobilisation are forbidden.

The number of gendarmes, customs officers, foresters, and members of police forces must not exceed the number employed in a similar capacity in 1913. Educational establishments and all sporting and other clubs are forbidden to occupy themselves with any military matters. Within two months of the final ratification of the Treaty the air forces of Austria are to be demobilised. The armed forces of Austria therefore do not include any military or naval air forces. The manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft, and parts of aircraft, are forbidden.

The military budget for 1926-27 amounted to 67,488,000 schillings.

## 2. NAVY.

As Austria now has no seaboard, the former Austro-Hungarian fleet has ceased to exist. The only war vessels remaining to Austria are four patrol-boats on the Danube.

## Production and Industry.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of the country. In 1926 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,766,708 acres. Of the total in 1926, 2,105,479 acres were in Lower Austria, and 1,036,679 acres in Upper Austria. The chief products are shown as follows for two years:—

Crop	1925		1926	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat . . .	489,833	290,488	500,834	256,864
Rye . . .	959,923	550,088	972,272	475,815
Barley . . .	352,060	200,673	362,352	197,555
Oats . . .	769,185	388,433	777,042	434,796
Potatoes . .	440,413	2,068,422	439,043	1,297,782
Turnips . .	126,713	1,341,188	128,596	1,202,449

Production of raw sugar in 1925-26, 78,145 metric tons.

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population. Forests abound and timber forms an appreciable asset of Austria. The number of animals in 1923 was: horses, 282,651; cows, 1,074,864; oxen, 302,103; bulls, 68,143; and calves, 717,236.

The mineral output of the country is not unimportant. In 1926 the production of lignite was 2,957,700 tons, and of anthracite, 157,300 tons. There were 8 anthracite mines worked in 1926, and 52 lignite mines. The output of iron ore was 1,094,400 tons in 1926, and of pig iron, 331,635 tons. Some copper, zinc, lead, and salt (76,768 tons in 1926) are also produced.

Of important industries, piano-making and the manufacture of motor-cars, furniture, and textiles still remain in Austria to a certain extent. The knitting industry is an important branch of the textile industry, manu-

facturing principally sport knitted goods and hosiery. There were 7,180 knitting machines in use in 1926. The 9 factories of the Austrian tobacco monopoly in 1926 made 218,357,000 cigars, 4,568,362,000 cigarettes, and 48,967 metric quintals of smoking tobacco.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for 4 years (in 1,000 schillings) were as follows:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports . . .	3,473,784	2,891,424	2,811,090	3,141,000
Exports . . .	1,988,099	1,054,485	1,740,962	2,039,000

Principal Imports (1926): Grain, flour and rice, 857,400 tons; coal and fuel, 5,188,121 tons; wines, 7,028,472 gallons; stone and building material, 173,203 tons; raw cotton, 29,935 tons; rubber, 2,272 tons; glass, 15,881 tons; iron goods, 41,744 tons.

Principal Exports: Timber, 1,502,535 tons; ores, 77,426 tons; fruit, 11,695 tons; sugar-beet, 7,860 tons; furniture, 25,651 tons; chemicals, 39,970 tons.

The trade in 1926<sup>1</sup> was distributed among principal countries as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings		1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings
Czechoslovakia .	538,624	206,617	Yugoslavia .	167,292	153,457
Germany . . .	466,546	201,935	Hungary . . .	348,500	187,110
Poland . . .	254,235	71,947	Great Britain .	96,760	68,717
United States .	148,345	60,489	Switzerland .	181,072	98,685
Italy . . .	130,435	169,685	Rumania . . .	182,960	108,660

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

The total trade between England and Austria (Board of Trade returns) for five years were as follows:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Austria to United Kingdom . . .	2,098,844	2,522,174	2,596,336	2,390,650	2,433,815
Exports to Austria from United Kingdom . . .	391,609	2,375,016	2,204,410	1,805,820	2,420,776

### Internal Communications.

Austria had in 1925, 4,122 miles of railway lines, of which 3,602 miles were operated by the State, and 520 miles by private companies.

At the end of 1926 there were 128,278 telephones in use on the principal systems in the country.

An Austrian aviation company is subsidised by the State (1,600,000 schillings in 1928), and runs a regular service, Vienna-Salzburg-Innsbruck and Innsbruck-Constance. Some of the international routes are shared with foreign companies.

### Banking and Credit.

A new National Bank for Austria was opened on January 1, 1923, with a capital of 30,000,000 gold crowns. It is a private, not a State, institution.

The note circulation on July 31, 1927, was 956,372,421 schillings. Savings banks deposits amounted to 725,538,000 schillings in 1926.

According to the Treaty of St. Germain the Austro-Hungarian Bank was liquidated on July 29, 1923.

### Money, Weights and Measures.

The Austrian unit of currency was the krone. But as from June 30, 1925, there came into general use a new unit, the gold *schilling*, made up of 100 *groschen*. The *schilling* contains 0.21172086 grammes of fine gold. Since June 1924 the National Bank has issued new token coins as follows:—1 schilling pieces, silver (= 10,000 kronen); half-schilling pieces, silver (= 5000 kronen); 1000 kronen pieces, copper and nickel (= 10 groschen); 200 kronen pieces, copper (= 2 groschen); 100 kronen pieces, copper (= 1 groschen); 10 groschen pieces (copper and nickel), 2 groschen pieces (copper) and 1 groschen pieces (copper).

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF AUSTRIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Georg Franckenstein. Appointed October 6, 1920.

*Counsellor of Legation*.—Dr. Wilhelm Engerth.

*Chancellor of Legation*.—Edmund Hauser.

*Secretary of Legation*.—Karl Zeileissen.

*Specially attached to the Legation*.—Dr. Felix Weiser.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Appointed December 10, 1927.

*First Secretary*.—A. W. A. Jepper, C.B.E.

*Third Secretary*.—E. L. A. Robertson-Fullarton.

*Commercial Secretary*.—O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.

*Vice-Consul at Vienna*.—J. D. C. Wilton.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Kitzbühel.

### Books of Reference.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria. Treaty Series No. 11 (1919), [Cmd 400.]

Reconstruction financière de l'Autriche. Rapports du Commissaire Général. Geneva, 1923 and 1924.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. London, Annual.

Karte der Republik Oesterreich, 1923. Kartographisches Institut, Wien.

Wirtschaftsstatische Materialien über Deutschösterreich. Zusammengestellt auf Grund amtlicher Quellen vom Büro der niederösterreichischen Handels- und Gewerbekammer. Wien, 1919.

Deutschösterreich und die Staatsschulden der beiden Staaten der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. Wien, 1919.

Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Oesterreich. Annual (Vol. VII., 1924). Vienna.

Statistische Nachrichten. Issued by the Bundesamt für Statistik. Annual. Vienna. First year, 1923.

Oesterreichisches Jahrbuch. Seventh year, 1926. Wien.

Oesterreichischer Amtskalender für das Jahr 1927. Wien.

Alphabetisches Gemindeverzeichnis der Republik Oesterreich. (Zusammengestellt vom Bundesamt für Statistik.) Wien.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Austrian Gazetteer (Ortsverzeichnis). Based on the Census of 1923. Part I., Vienna and Lower Austria, 2nd ed. Vienna, 1926.

Der Oesterreichische Volkswirt. Zeitschrift für Industrie und Finanzwesen, herausgegeben von W. Federn. (1st year of issue, 1909.)

- Adamovich (L.)*, Die Reform der österreichischen Bundesverfassung. Vienna, 1926.  
*Adamovich (L.) and Froelich (G.)*, Die Oesterreichischen Verfassungsgesetze des Bundes und der Länder. Vienna, 1925.  
*Baedeker's Guide Books: Österreich*. 80th ed. Leipzig, 1926.—Tyrol and the Dolomites. 18th ed. Leipzig, 1927.—Tirol, Vorarlberg, Etschland, westliches Salzburg und Kärnten. 35th ed. Leipzig, 1926.  
*Baker (J.)*, Austria: Her People and their Homeland. London, 1912.  
*Bauer (O.)*, Die Oesterreichische Revolution. Vienna, 1923. English edition, London, 1925.  
*Bettelheim (A.)*, Neue Oesterreicher Biographie, 1815 bis 1918. Vienna, 1923.  
*Bibl (Viktor)*, Der Zerfall Oesterreichs. Vienna, 1924.  
*Brockhausen (Carl)*, Oesterreich in Wort und Bild. Berlin, 1926.  
*Charmatz (Rich.)*, Oesterreichs innere Geschichte, 1848-1907. Leipzig, 1909.  
*Compass. Finanzielles Jahrbuch* Geiründet von Gustav Leonhardi, herausgeg. von Rudolf Hanel. Vol. I. Austria and Czechoslovakia. Annual. Vienna.  
*Deutsch (Otto)*, Die wirtschaftlichen Ergebnisse des ersten Sanierungsjahres in Oesterreich. Vienna, 1923.  
*Dimon (M.)*, Oesterr.-ich. Vienna, 1922.  
*Feiler (A.)*, Das neue Oesterreich. Frankfurt, 1923.  
*Fontes rerum Austriacarum*, herausgegeben von d. Akademie d. Wissenschaften. Wien, 1909.  
*Franck (Paul)*, La Reconstruction financière de l'Autriche. Paris, 1925.  
*Friedjung (Heinrich)*, Oesterreich von 1848-1860. 2 vols. Stuttgart, 1912.  
*Hainisch (M.)*, Wirtschaftliche Verhältnisse Deutsch-Oesterreichs. Munich, 1920.  
*Hajnal (Henry)*, The Danube. Its historical, political, and economic importance. The Hague, 1920.  
*Jaulczyk (Dr. Karl)*, Die Wirtschaftskräfte Oesterreichs. Wien, 1921. English translation. London, 1922.  
*Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft österreichischer Volkswirte*. Vienna. Annual.  
*Kelsen (Hans)*, Die Verfassungsgesetze der Republik Oesterreich. Vienna, 1920.  
*Layton (W. T.) and Rist (C.)*, Report on the Economic Situation of Austria. London, 1926.  
*Macartney (C. A.)*, The Social Revolution in Austria. London, 1927.  
*Neumann (L.)*, Oesterreichs wirtschaftliche Gegenwart und Zukunft. Vienna, 1927.  
*Pribram (A. F.)*, Austrian Foreign Policy. London, 1923.  
*Schwarz (Robert P.)*, L'Autriche de 1910-1926. Paris, 1926.  
*Steed (Henry W.)*, The Hapsburg Monarchy. New Edition. London, 1919.  
*Stepan (E.)*, Neu Oesterreich. Vienna, 1923.  
*Stolper (Dr. Gustav)*, Deutschösterreich als Sozial und Wirtschaftsproblem. Munich, 1921.  
*Strakosch (S.)*, Die Grundlagen der Agrarwirtschaft in Oesterreich. 2nd ed. Vienna, 1917.  
*Whitman (S.)*, Austria. In 'Story of the Nations' Series. London, 1889.

## BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

### Reigning King.

**Albert**, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912); married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth of Bavaria*; succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

*Children of the King.*—(1) Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; married on Nov. 4, 1926, to Princess *Astrid of Sweden*. Offspring:—*Josephine Charlotte*, born October 11, 1927. (2) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903. (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug. 4, 1906.

*Sisters of the King.*—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870; married Feb. 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme. (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872; married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

King Albert has a civil list of 9,500,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. On his death in 1865 he was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who reigned until 1909.

By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium. In the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919), it is stated that as the treaties of 1839 'no longer conform to the requirements of the situation,' these are abrogated and will be replaced by other treaties.

### Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his Ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

Those sections of the Belgian Constitution which regulate the organisation of the legislative power were revised in October 1921. For both Senate and Chamber all elections are held on the principle of universal suffrage.

The Senate consists of members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber; the minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty-one years, and the minimum length of residence required is six months. In Belgium only the following women may vote in parliamentary elections: (1) Widows, not re-married, of soldiers killed in the Great War; widows of Belgian citizens killed by the enemy during the War, or, failing them, their mothers, if the latter are widows; (2) Widowed mothers of bachelor soldiers killed in the War; (3) Women condemned to imprisonment or subjected to preventive detention, for political reasons, during the enemy occupation of Belgium. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, on the basis of one for 200,000 inhabitants. Every addition of 125,000 inhabitants gives the right to one senator more. Each provincial council elects at least three senators. There are at present forty provincial senators. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. Senators are elected by the Senate itself in the proportion

of half of the preceding category. The senators belonging to these two latter categories are also elected by the method of proportional representation. All senators must be at least forty years of age. They receive 4,000 francs per annum. In 1926 the senators voted in their own favour a special grant of 2,000 francs and again in April 1927 a further grant of 2000 francs. The salary, therefore, now stands at 8,000 francs per annum, though the Constitution has not been revised in this respect. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 186 (law of May 2, 1912), is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 25,000 francs, and a free pass all the year over Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Parties in the Chamber elected 1925:—Catholics, 78; Socialists, 79; Liberals, 22; miscellaneous, 8.

Parties in the Senate elected 1925:—Catholics, 71; Liberals 23; Socialists, 59.

The Executive Government consists of 10 departments, under the following Ministers (appointed November 22, 1927):—

*Prime Minister and Minister of the Colonies.*—Henri Jaspar (Catholic).

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Paul Hymans (Liberal).

*Minister of Justice.*—M. Jamson (Liberal).

*Minister of Education.*—Maurice Vauthier (Liberal).

*Minister of Finance.*—Baron Houtart (Catholic).

*Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works.*—Henri Baelis (Catholic).

*Minister of Industry and Labour and of Social Insurance.*—M. Heyman (Christian Democrat).

*Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, and Aeronautics.*—M. Lippens (Liberal).

*Minister of National Defence.*—Comte de Broqueville (Catholic).

*Minister of Interior.*—M. Carnoy (Christian Democrat).

#### *Local Government.*

The provinces and communes (2,671 in 1926) of Belgium have a large measure of autonomous government.

In regard to the communal electorate, the law of April 15, 1920, definitely lays it down that all Belgians over 21 years of age without distinction of sex, who have been domiciled for at least six months, have the right to vote. Proportional representation is applied to the communal elections, and communal councils are to be renewed every six years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, the president, and a certain number of aldermen.

### Area and Population.

Belgium (including the districts of Eupen and Malmédy) has an area of 30,444 square kilometres, or 11,755 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates :—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05	1900	6,693,548	624,227	1·03
1880	5,520,009	188,824	0·85	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0·99	1920	7,465,782	41,998	0·06

### Area and population of provinces :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1926
		Census Dec. 31, 1920	Estimated Dec. 31, 1926	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	1,016,963	1,121,577	1,026
Brabant	1,268	1,521,699	1,628,458	1,284
Flanders	West	1,249	803,687	695
	East	1,158	1,107,325	971
Hainaut	1,437	1,220,271	1,260,836	877
Liège	1,119	863,092	953,907	635
Limbourg	930	300,455	341,249	367
Luxembourg	1,706	223,739	222,531	130
Namur	1,413	348,338	353,441	250
Eupen and Malmédy <sup>1</sup>	382	60,213	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	11,755	7,465,782	7,874,601	670

<sup>1</sup> Ceded to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles.

<sup>2</sup> The cantons of Eupen and Malmédy were joined to the province of Liège by a decree of March 6, 1925.

According to the Census of 1920, 477,658 people were engaged in agriculture, 2,906 in fishing, 1,466,646 in industry, 566,340 in commerce and transport, 116,017 in the liberal professions, 173,037 in the civil service, and 160,081 in domestic service.

In 1920 there were 3,673,433 males, 3,792,349 females; in 1926, 3,892,703 males and 3,981,898 females.

In 1920 the foreigners in Belgium were: Germans, 7,960 (57,010 in 1910); French, 67,309 (80,765 in 1910); Dutch, 39,051 (70,950 in 1910); British, 6,246 (6,974 in 1910); other nationalities, 29,111 (38,848 in 1910).

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase or decrease of births over deaths
1923	79,736	155,474	100,084	+ 55,390
1924	80,048	153,138	99,653	+ 53,485
1925	74,761	154,298	102,189	+ 52,109
1926	72,517	149,043	104,742	+ 44,301



Of the living births in 1926, 7,009 were illegitimate. There were also 5,370 still-births.

Divorces in 1924, 2,956; in 1925, 2,503; in 1926, 2,840.

Emigration in 1925, 35,271; 1926, 36,150. Immigration in 1925, 46,920; 1926, 44,525.

The most important towns, with population on December 31, 1926 :—

Brussels & suburbs <sup>1</sup>	808,664	Verviers	41,479	Hoboken	29,871
Antwerp (Anvers)	300,175	Louvain	40,683	Mons	27,980
Liège	168,058	Courtrai	37,904	Lierre	27,201
Ghent (Gand)	162,582	Alost	36,836	Mouscron	27,854
Mechlin (Malines)	60,259	Berchem	36,245	Charleroi	27,447
Borgerhout	54,179	St. Nicolas	36,147	Deurne	27,090
Bruges	52,327	Tournai	36,032	Roulers	26,937
Ostend	44,261	Namur	30,639		
Seraing	42,293	Jumet	30,233		

<sup>1</sup> The suburbs comprise 12 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeek, Forest, Ixelles, Jette, Koekelberg, Molenbeek St. Jean, St. Gilles, St. Josse-ten-Noode, Schaerbeek, Uccle, Woluwe St. Lambert.

## Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority are Roman Catholic. But no inquisition on the profession or faith is now made at the censuses. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1922 :—Roman Catholic higher clergy, 85; inferior clergy, 5,945; Protestant pastors, 21; Anglican Church, 8 chaplains; Jews (rabbis and ministers), 17. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

In 1920 there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 204 deaneries, 3,679 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod.

## Instruction.

There are universities at Brussels, Louvain, Ghent, and Liège, the two latter being State institutions. In 1926–27 Brussels had 1,829 students; Ghent, 1,619; Liège, 2,294; and Louvain, 3,394. In 1923 it was decided to make the university at Ghent Flemish. On November 11, 1923, the Colonial School at Antwerp (founded January 11, 1920) and the School of Tropical Medicine were constituted a Colonial University.

There were also 7 commercial high schools, the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, a polytechnic at Mons, a State agricultural institute at Gembloux, and a State veterinary school at Cureghem, 68 schools of design, and 4 royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liège, Ghent, and Antwerp. *Higher Education*: (Dec. 31, 1926): 24 royal atheneûms and colleges, with 8,230 pupils; 5 special atheneûms with 338 pupils; 4 communal and provincial colleges with 2,027 pupils, and 9 private colleges with 1,481 pupils. The next grades of schools are the higher grade schools, of which there were 131 State schools (86 for boys and 45 for girls) with 28,944 pupils (19,658 boys and 9,286 girls), 17 communal and provincial (7 for boys and 10 for girls) with 5,021 pupils (2,293 boys and 2,728 girls), and 7 private higher-grade schools with 764 pupils (6 for boys with 480 pupils, and 1 for girls with 284 pupils). *Elementary Education*: there were, 8,343 primary schools, with 800,400 pupils; 3,666 infant schools with 245,650 pupils; and 2,104 adult schools with 61,266 pupils. *Normal Schools* (1925): there are 6 for

training secondary teachers (454 students) and 81 for training elementary teachers (11,876 students).

There are many private or free schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care. No statistics are available for these.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces.

The proportion of the population (deduction made of children of less than 8 years) who could not read or write at the census of 1920 was 7.9 per cent.; at the census of 1910 it was 13.1 per cent.; in 1900, 19.1 per cent.

### Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life. There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance. In each of the 230 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury.

### Pauperism.

Apart from private charity, the poor are assisted by the communes through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance* whose duty it is to provide outdoor relief, and by the governing bodies of the *hospices civils*. Provisions of a national character have been made for looking after war orphans and men disabled in the war. Certain other establishments, either State or provincial, provide for the needs of deaf-mutes and the blind, and of children who are placed under the control of the courts. Provision is also made for repressing begging and providing shelter for the homeless.

### Finance.

Budget estimates (ordinary and extraordinary) for 4 years :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	8,429,295,000	11,808,548,000	9,578,881,871	10,563,562,000
Expenditure . . .	18,489,289,000	13,199,832,000	7,915,095,644	19,482,781,000

On December 31, 1927, the Belgian public debt amounted to 55,060,000,000 Belgian francs. Internal consolidated debt was 22,346,000,000 francs; internal floating debt, 4,180,000,000 francs; external consolidated debt 28,577,000,000 francs.

On October 25, 1926, a debt of 20,000,000% was contracted, for 30 years, for the purpose of stabilising the franc.

### Defence.

#### ARMY.

According to the Military Law passed in 1923, the Belgian Army is recruited by means of annual calls to the Colours and by voluntary enlistments. Military service is compulsory for those called to the Colours.

Voluntary enlistment is 4 years (for youths less than 17), 3 years (for youths less than 18), and 2 years (for youths over 18).

The young men called up compulsorily serve for 10 months in the infantry, fortress artillery and engineers; for 12 months in the cavalry, horse field artillery and horse transport corps. The duration of military obligation is

25 years, of which 15 are in the Regular Army and reserve, and 10 years in the Territorial Army.

The Law provides for the calling out of the reserve only in the event of war or if the country is threatened. The 11th, 12th and 13th Classes are not to be mobilised except in case of absolute necessity and are to be employed in the defence of fortified places and in the non-combatant services. Reservists of the active army are subject to recalls to the Colours of 4, 6, or 8 weeks, according to the branch of the service to which they belong. These recalls take place during the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th year of service.

The strength of the army with the Colours for 1927 was 5,272 officers and 75,744 other ranks organised as follows:—

	Army Corps		Divns.		Brigades	Regts.		Btns.		Coys.		Squadrons			Bat-teries		Air Crafts	
	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve		Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Cavalry	Cyclist	M. gun	Regular	Reserve	B'lloons	Flights
Infantry	4	2	8	8	—	24	24	80 <sup>1</sup>	80 <sup>2</sup>	312 <sup>3</sup>	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	28	36	25	—	—	—	—
Artillery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	220	—	—
Horse	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	32	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	22
Tanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes 8 Machine gun Battalions.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 96 Machine gun Companies.

### NAVY.

On grounds of economy, the small Navy formerly maintained by Belgium has been abolished. The ex-British sloop *Zinnia*, of 1,200 tons, is still employed on fishery protection service.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of 2,945,104 hectares, there were in 1926, 1,786,750 hectares under cultivation, of which 38·98 per cent. were under cereals, 1·18 per cent. vegetables, 5·58 per cent. industrial plants, 13·80 per cent. root crops and 40·46 per cent. forage. In 1925, 1,794,205 hectares were under cultivation.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years:—

Crop	Acreage			Produce in metric cwts.		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . .	339,807	368,757	354,282	7,078,124	7,880,164	6,967,682
Barley . .	77,913	79,719	86,932	1,626,260	1,813,574	1,829,554
Oats . .	654,029	661,586	667,720	12,838,138	12,838,230	14,726,628
Rye . .	560,217	577,816	557,585	10,501,816	11,026,496	10,215,242
Potatoes .	391,887	399,515	396,470	2,365,987 <sup>1</sup>	3,100,370 <sup>1</sup>	3,012,589 <sup>1</sup>
Beet (sugar).	200,526	180,204	158,142	2,489,089 <sup>1</sup>	2,167,594 <sup>1</sup>	1,622,827 <sup>1</sup>
Beet (fodder).	185,615	176,751	193,853	4,582,484	4,803,203	4,668,353
Tobacco .	4,077	8,095	6,891	186,862	158,540	119,820

<sup>1</sup> Metric tons.

On December 31, 1926, there were 250,287 horses, 1,711,702 horned cattle, and 1,143,860 pigs.

## II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Coal production (in metric tons) :—

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1923	22,922,340	1,929,260	4,179,964	166,779
1924	23,361,860	2,030,310	4,216,580	179,308
1925	23,097,040	2,227,171	4,111,771	160,383
1926	25,254,600	1,796,673	4,916,633	160,197
1927	27,578,550	1,086,900	5,386,530	—

The following table shows number of mines and value of production for two years in millions of francs :—

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Number of Mines
	million francs	million francs	million francs	
1925 . . .	2,124	215	523	113
1926 . . .	3,347	320	796	110

The following table summarises the production of iron and steel and crude zinc for 1913, 1925, 1926, and 1927, quantities being given in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204.6 lb) :—

Products	1913	1925	1926	1927
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Pig-iron . . .	2,484,690	2,542,507	3,368,847	3,751,440
Wrought iron . . .	304,350	100,841	169,861	166,620
Steel . . .	2,466,630	2,548,527	3,338,633	3,708,495
Wrought steel . . .	1,796,010	1,814,561	2,481,753	3,062,220
Crude zinc . . .	204,220	170,860	188,767	201,630

In 1926 the pig-iron was valued at 1,474,929,000 francs, the wrought-steel at 1,990,000,000 francs, and the zinc at 935,000,000 francs. In 1925 the value of the pig-iron was 828,063,000 francs ; of wrought steel 1,151,000,000 francs ; and of zinc, 609,000,000 francs. In 1925 the production of lead amounted to 87,480 tons ; in 1926, 87,176 tons.

In 1926 there were 54 sugar manufactories, output 210,752 tons of raw sugar ; 19 refineries (1925), output 173,313 tons ; 41 distilleries, output 41,732 kilolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L. ; 1,939 breweries, output 1,464,966 kilolitres of beer ; 14 margarine factories, output 27,292 tons ; 59 vinegar factories, output 13,758 kilolitres.

According to an industrial census taken on October 31, 1926, there were 13,082 industrial concerns (of more than ten employees) with a total number of 1,080,331 workpeople, of whom 874,309 were men and 206,022 women. There were also 96,567 salaried officials (84,005 men and 12,562 women). Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned : artificial silk, motor-cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

## Commerce.

By the Convention concluded at Brussels on July 25, 1921, between Belgium and Luxembourg and ratified on March 5, 1922, an Economic Union was formed by the two countries, and the Customs frontier between them was abolished on May 1, 1922.

The following table shows imports and exports for 6 years (in thousands of paper francs):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	1000 francs	1000 francs		1000 francs	1000 francs
1922	9,451,745	6,353,229	1925	17,880,960	14,806,876
1923	13,204,780	9,725,054	1926	22,990,448	19,341,774
1924	17,712,091	13,865,144	1927	29,179,537	26,620,738

The imports and exports, special trade, for 1927<sup>1</sup> were made up as follows:—

	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1000 francs	Metric tons	1000 francs
Live animals . . . . .	17,765	96,817	15,507	151,434
Foodstuffs and beverages . . . . .	3,494,201	7,192,365	718,024	2,114,756
Raw materials . . . . .	33,592,897	15,125,011	16,544,230	8,973,308
Manufactures . . . . .	921,490	6,595,005	6,855,974	15,311,472
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin) . . . . .	59	170,839	100	60,773

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

Special trade by principal countries (provisional figures):—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France . . . . .	4,904,283	5,922,645	2,831,769	3,066,881
United States . . . . .	2,612,076	3,218,226	1,819,963	2,412,747
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,669,337	3,397,386	4,835,720	4,881,195
Netherlands . . . . .	2,392,779	3,098,667	2,262,550	2,868,531
Germany . . . . .	2,491,167	3,594,769	2,478,956	4,498,213
Argentine Republic . . . . .	1,680,396	2,346,219	520,692	773,665
Italy . . . . .	308,681	398,086	478,380	553,724
Switzerland . . . . .	168,655	235,561	355,708	576,122

In 1926 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were:—worsted yarn, 1,228,942½; glass and glass ware, 2,053,445½; cotton piece goods and yarns, 1,689,565½; zinc, 1,471,801½; iron and steel bars, etc., 5,688,844½; billets, etc., 2,308,126½. The principal exports to Belgium were:—cotton piece goods, 949,982½; iron and steel manufactures, 824,434½; machinery, 1,068,368½; coal, 624,206½; spirits, 142,424½; skins and fur skins, 1,461,363½; woollen piece goods, 382,762½.

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K.	27,476,497	36,386,576	35,556,819	44,853,301	46,489,154
Exports to Belgium from U.K.	25,284,088	22,667,817	18,667,080	14,266,224	16,468,241

### Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1926, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 156 ships of 342,138 tons, among which were 150 steamers of 323,132 tons.

There were 37 Belgian shipping companies at the beginning of 1926, of which the most important were the Lloyd Royal Belge, with 35 ships, and the Adolf Deppe, with 39 ships.

The navigation at Belgian ports was as follows :—Number of vessels entered, 1925, 15,208; tonnage, 23,575,091; 1926, 18,931; tonnage, 26,944,889. Number of vessels cleared, 1925, 15,214; tonnage, 23,599,482; 1926, 18,916; tonnage, 26,946,808. In 1927, 11,418 vessels of 23,490,300 tons entered and 11,476 of 23,594,606 cleared the port of Antwerp.

### Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1926) was as follows :—State roads, 5,417 miles; provincial roads, 1,185 miles; conceded roads, 24 miles; total, 6,626 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1925 was 1,040 miles.

The length of railways (1926): State railways, 2,978 miles; private railways, 189 miles; local railways 2,792 miles; total 5,959 miles. In September 1926 the State handed over its control of the railways to a private company, the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges for a period of 75 years. It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country.

In 1926 the Post Office in Belgium handled 302,173,000 private letters, 70,547,000 official letters, 96,383,000 post-cards, 252,425,000 packets of printed matter, and 347,305,000 newspapers. On December 31, 1926, there were 1,660 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1926 amounted to 217,405,000 francs, and the expenditure to 228,469,000 francs; and in 1925 to 177,516,000 francs and 193,600,000 francs respectively.

In 1926 the telegraph system in Belgium carried 14,202,305 dispatches, of which 5,191,443 were official. The total length of public telegraph wires was 25,901 miles. There were in 1926, 1,623 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1926, 75,135,000 francs; expenditure, 84,494,000 francs (receipts in 1925, 54,228,000 francs; expenditure, 62,275,000 francs).

In 1926 there were 144 radiograph stations and 52,047 radiotelegrams were despatched.

In 1926 the telephone service comprised 384 central stations, connecting 465 public telephone stations and 132,059 subscribers. There were 661,748 miles of telephone line in service, including 567,602 miles of local line, 88,367 miles of inter-urban line and 10,779 miles of international lines, and the total number of calls, including long-distance and international calls, was 155,004,532. Receipts in 1925, 88,060,000 francs; expenditure, 59,864,000 francs; receipts in 1926, 131,600,000 francs; expenditure, 71,920,000 francs.

The following are some traffic figures relating to Belgian Air Service (Brussels, Ostend and Antwerp):—

	General Traffic				Belgian Traffic			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Passengers . .	7,102	7,140	9,694	12,275	—	1,163	1,835	1,117
Freight (kilos) .	256,761	221,170	439,187	539,684	34,773	35,549	25,935	21,843
Mails (kilos) . .	3,884	30,967	40,909	51,027	—	12,784	35,087	401

### Money and Credit.

No gold has been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876. The Germans (1915-18) ordered the striking of zinc 5, 10, 25, and 50 centime-pieces, for a total amount of 18,280,099 francs.

On October 26, 1926, the Belgian franc was stabilised and the paper currency relinked to gold, when all notes of the National Bank of Belgium became payable in gold or its equivalent in foreign currency. A new currency unit—called the *Belga*—has been introduced. One belga equals five paper francs and 35 belgas equal £1 gold. To provide the necessary funds, a stabilisation loan for the equivalent of 100,000,000 dollars was floated abroad.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. In 1926 its privileges were prolonged for a further 25 years. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1927 to 264,063,000 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its position on February 16, 1928, was (in thousands of belgas):—

—		—	
Gold and silver . . .	742,597	Notes in circulation . .	2,082,894
Foreign bills . . .	463,018	Treasury bills . . .	21,605
Loans to State . . .	338,000	Private bills . . .	540,225

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks.

The popular savings bank in Belgium is mainly concentrated in the Caisse Générale d'Epargne et de Retraite, at Brussels. The Caisse d'Epargne is a private company with legally regulated functions and operates under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. It co-operates with the Belgian postal service, thus obviating any need of a postal-savings system. On December 31, 1926, this institution had 4,226,753 accounts, with deposits amounting to 2,760,458,000 francs.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador.*—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; appointed in 1927.

*Counsellor of Embassy.*—Prince Reginald de Croy, O.B.E.

*First Secretaries.*—H. Borel de Bitche and Prince Eugène de Ligne.

*Second Secretary*.—Antoine de Laubespain.

*Military Attaché*.—Major H. G. Nérinx.

*Air Attaché*.—Capt.-Aviateur Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.

*Commercial Attaché*.—Charles Bastin.

*Vice-Consul in London*.—A. de Clerq.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

*Ambassador*.—The Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; appointed March 7, 1928.

*Counsellor*.—H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

*Secretaries*.—D. V. Kelly and E. O. Coota.

*Commercial Secretary*.—J. Picton Bagge.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Daubeny.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

*Air-Attaché*.—Wing-Commander J. R. W. Smyth-Pigott, D.S.O.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, Consuls at Liège and Boma (Congo), and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Ostend and Chalevoi.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the Central Statistical Commission and of the various Administrative Departments: the Interior, Agriculture, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Instruction, Industry and Labour, &c.

Bulletin trimestriel de Statistique. Brussels.

Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge. Annual. Brussels.

Aperçus statistiques sur la Belgique établis d'après les tableaux de l'Annuaire statistique. Brussels, 1928.

Situation économique de la Belgique. (Section de Politique commerciale et Études Économiques, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.) Annual. Brussels.

Annual Reports of the Department of Overseas Trade. London.

A Manual of Belgium. (Prepared by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Admiralty.) London, 1922.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire Général de la Belgique. Brussels, Annual.

Annuaire du Commerce et de l'Industrie de Belgique pour l'Année. Brussels.

Baccker's Belgium and Holland including the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, 15th ed. Leipzig, 1910.—Belgien und Holland nebst dem Grossherzogtum Luxemburg, 25th ed. Leipzig, 1914.—Belgique et Hollande, 19th ed. Leipzig, 1910.

Baudhuin (F.), Le capital de la Belgique et le rendement de son industrie avant la guerre. Louvain, 1924.—La Structure économique de la Belgique. Paris, 1926.

Bavary (Ch. Victor de), Histoire de la révolution belge de 1830. Bruxelles, 1876.

Bouché (B.), Les ouvriers agricoles en Belgique. Brussels, 1914.

Boulger (D. C.), Belgium of the Belgians, London, 1911.—The History of Belgium. Vol. I, 1902. Vol. II, 1909. Revised 1913. London.—The Reign of Leopold II., King of the Belgians and Founder of the Congo State, 1865—1909. Two Volumes. 1925.

Brangwyn (Frank), and Stokes (Hugh), Belgium. London, 1916.

Bürklin (W.), Handbuch des belgischen Wirtschaftslebens mit Einschluss von Belgisch-Kongo. Göttingen, 1916.

Cammaerts (Emile), Belgium (Story of the Nations). London, 1921.—The Treasure House of Belgium. London 1924.

Chorriant (H.), La Belgique Moderne. Paris, 1910.

Chleppner (B. L.), La Banque en Belgique. Brussels, 1926.

D'Alia (A.), Il Belgio nei suoi vari aspetti. Bologna, 1921.—La Belgique intellectuelle, économique, politique. Brussels, 1923.

Edwards (G. W.), Belgium, Old and New. Illustrations. Philadelphia, 1920.

Ensor (R. C. K.), Belgium. London, 1915.

Essen (L. van der), A Short History of Belgium. London, 1920.

Gehrige (H.), and Waentig (H.), Belgiens Volkswirtschaft. Berlin, 1918.

Griffin (W. E.), Belgium, the Land of Art. London and New York, 1912.

Hagmann (E.), Studien zur Geschichte Belgiens seit 1815. Bern, 1917.

Hampe (Karl), Belgiens Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1916.

Hanslik (E.), Das Königreich Belgien. Berlin, 1910.

Holland (Olive), The Belgians at Home. London, 1911.



- Jourdain (A.) and Stalle (L. von), Dictionnaire encyclopédique de géographie de Belgique.* Brussels, 1895, &c.
- Krusch (P.), Die nutzbaren Lagerstätten Belgiens, ihre geologische Position und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung.* Essen, 1916.
- Lavisse (E.), (Editor), Histoire Générale.* Vols. X., XI., XII. Paris, 1898-1900.
- Lecouturier (P.), La région des dunes en Belgique; Etude de géographie humaine.* Liège, 1921.
- Lefèvre (M.A.), L'Habitat rural en Belgique.* Liège, 1926.
- Linden (H. van der), Vue Générale de l'histoire de Belgique.* Liège, 1918. English translation by Sybil Jane. Oxford and London, 1920.
- Mahaim (E.), La Belgique Restaurée: Etude Sociologique.* Brussels, 1926.
- Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels.* Brussels. Daily.
- Mossel (H. G.), Histoire de la Belgique.* Brussels, 1881.
- Muirhead (F.), and Monmarché (M.), Belgium (Blue Guides).* 2nd ed. London, 1924.
- Omond (G. W. T.), Belgium and Luxembourg (The Nations of To-day).* London, 1924.
- Payen (E.), Belgique et Congo.* Paris, 1918.
- Perre (A. van de), The Language Question in Belgium.* London, 1919.
- Prost (E.), La Belgique Agricole, Industrielle et Commerciale.* Paris and Liège, 1904.
- Reed (T. H.), Government and Politics of Belgium.* New York, 1924.
- Rosel (E.) (Editor), La Patrie Belge, 1880-1905.* Brussels, 1905.
- Scudamore (C.), Belgium and the Belgians.* London, 1901.
- Seignobos (C.), Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine.* Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. London, 1900.]
- Smythe (C.), The Story of Belgium.* London, 1900.
- Spicer (H.), La Réforme de l'Etat en Belgique.* Brussels, 1927.
- Struass (L.), Annuaire des Ports Belges.* Annual. Antwerp.
- Vincent (J. M.), Constitution of Belgium.* [Trans. of Text with Notes.] Philadelphia 1898.
- Wauvermans (P.), Quelle est la fortune de la Belgique?* Brussels, 1919.
- White (C.), The Belgic Revolution of 1830.* 2 vols. London, 1885.

## BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE.)

**Constitution and Government.**—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1885 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty.

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and by the King on October 18, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 15 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chambers, retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor-General, assisted by several vice-Governors-General. The budget is presented to the Chambers, and voted by them; the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers.

The Annexation has been recognised by all the Powers.

**Governor-General.**—Lieut.-General Tilkens (appointed December 27, 1927).

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The territory is divided into twenty-one administrative districts:—Lower Congo, Urban district of Léopoldville, Kwango, Sankuru, Kasai, Lake Leopold II., Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele,

Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Kivu, Maniema, Lomami, Tan ganyika—Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula. The last four districts form the Province of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville; the first five districts form the Province of Congo-Kasai, with Léopoldville as its capital; the five next districts form the Province of Equator, with its capital at Coquilhatville, and the remaining seven districts form the Eastern Province with its capital at Stanleyville. The capital of the Colony, formerly Boma, was, by royal decision (1923), changed to Leopoldville. At the head of each Province there is a governor, and at the head of each district a commissioner. Each district is divided into territories of which there are 178 in the whole country.

The districts of Ruanda and Urundi (formerly in German East Africa) have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. Area about 21,285 square miles. Both districts were united administratively with the Congo, under the direction of a Vice-Governor, by a law of August 21, 1925. Ruanda-Urundi is populated by two races—the Wa-tusi and the Wa-hutu. Both districts are rich in cattle. The frontier was formally ratified on December 31, 1923. Usumbura is the capital.

On September 11, 1927, a convention was signed between Belgium and Portugal by which the former ceded to the latter territory in the extreme south-west portion of the Belgian Congo, having an area of 3,500 square kilometres (480 square miles), in return for a cession by Portugal of an area in the estuary of the Congo, near Matadi, of three square kilometres. Belgium further undertook to commence the construction of a railway to link up with the Portuguese railway (the Lobito Bay-Katanga line).

**Area and Population.**—The area of Belgian Congo is estimated at 918,000 square miles. The population of Bantu origin according to the latest census was 8,500,000. The white population on January 1, 1927, numbered 18,169. Of these, 11,898 were Belgians, 844 English, 443 Americans, 1,368 Portuguese, 981 Italians, 128 Russians, 138 Swedish, 523 French, 317 Dutch, 229 Swiss, 476 Greeks, 137 Luxemburgers, 34 Danish, 31 Norwegians, 20 Spaniards, and 622 of other nationalities, such as Rhodesians and South Africans.

Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence. Bangala is the commercial language on the Upper Congo; Fiote is used on the Lower Congo.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on. There are 247 mission stations, with 1,692 missionaries, of whom 1,076 are Catholic and 616 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government. The school statistics mention over 800,000 children who receive elementary education. Several educational bodies direct under control of the Government establishments for general and professional training, especially at Boma, Léopoldville, Moanda, Nouvelle Anvers, Lusambo, Kabiinda, Stanleyville, Buta, Elisabethville and Bunia. In 1927 the Government grant to the missionaries for general purposes amounted to 3,127,892 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 11,242,598 francs, while 1,818,725 francs were spent on extraordinary educational expenses (buildings and school furnitures).

**Justice.**—There are 8 courts of first instance, 21 district courts, 21 prosecutors' courts, 781 police courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Léopoldville and the other at Elisabethville).

**Finance.**—Estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for five years (in francs):—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Revenue . . . . .	141,603,040	146,555,000	315,708,200	316,708,200	521,563,585
Expenditure . . . . .	168,249,290	137,086,745	320,416,547	406,968,114	521,241,955

For 1928 the ordinary receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs . . . . .	192,845,000	Administration . . . . .	93,384,055
Direct taxes . . . . .	146,526,890	Marine . . . . .	10,271,523
Public Services . . . . .	178,846,370	Religion and Education . . . . .	19,201,201
Agricultural receipts . . . . .	3,845,325	Army . . . . .	66,457,117
		Provincial Services . . . . .	199,571,164
		Colonisation, missions, etc. . . . .	10,184,744
		Debt . . . . .	122,222,151
Total . . . . .	521,563,585	Total . . . . .	521,241,955

Debt December 31, 1927, 1,893,050,983 francs, of which 1,770,411,383 francs were Consolidated Debt and 122,639,600 francs Floating Debt.

**Defence.**—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 193 European officers, 228 European non-commissioned officers and 16,000 natives. The force is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are trained in four camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies. The Territorial police number about 8,000 men.

**Production.**—The chief products in the order of their importance are palm-nuts and palm-oil, white copal, rubber and cacao. Ivory is very abundant. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cacao is successful. Rice and cotton are grown in a great number of the native villages. Plantations of rubber, oil palm, cacao, and coffee have been established by the Government and by private enterprise. Cattle thrive satisfactorily in all districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga, Ituri and Kivu. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold, diamonds, copper and tin. Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, and cobalt. The gold mines in 1926 produced 5,352 kilos. The most important mines in the Congo are the copper mines near Kambove in Haut Katanga, operated by the Union Minière. The total output in 1927 was 83,400 tons of copper. The Union Minière produces radium from the Chinkolobwe mines. The output in 1926 was 20 grammes. The output of diamonds in 1926 amounted to 1,076,113 carats.

**Commerce and Shipping.**—The value of the commerce for six years was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1921	276,027,218	217,980,062	1924	459,645,238	477,004,348
1922	268,719,988	294,579,315	1925	876,245,151	628,578,946
1923	390,098,015	552,011,784	1926	1,293,197,242	729,301,977

The chief imports and exports were :—

	Imports			Exports	
	1925	1926		1925	1926
	Francs	Francs		Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Arms, ammunition, &c.	9,340,254	9,098,513	Rubber . .	769,284	1,128,818
Steamers and ships	30,892,457	35,813,449	Ivory . .	301,962	231,762
Machinery . .	99,132,642	179,677,381	Palm-nuts . .	74,090,910	70,424,630
Wines, spirits, beer	35,261,060	53,638,651	Palm-oil . .	18,095,600	18,447,270
Provisions . .	84,968,061	141,908,629	Copal . .	16,830,970	20,866,410
Cottons . .	121,454,700	155,669,355	Gold, crude	3,687	5,352
			Copper, ore and crude	91,093,560	78,983,310
			Diamonds (carats)	764,765	1,070,113
			Tin . .	1,700,15	1,625,609
			Cotton . .	1,261,900	2,179,430

The special trade was distributed as follows :—

	Imports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1925	In metric tons 1926	In francs 1925	In francs 1926
Belgium . .	197,018	222,915	491,091,130	696,165,886
United Kingdom . .	44,871	10,417	112,210,755	147,190,477
Rhodesia . .	216,589	312,976	90,889,870	85,072,841
Germany . .	17,841	6,988	47,205,000	51,533,050
France . .	4,850	7,972	33,335,676	63,463,930
United States . .	9,976	21,305	31,859,820	76,451,822
French Eq. Africa . .	1,824	1,301	1,783,032	957,442
South Africa . .	5,671	13,531	28,233,971	63,241,331
Angola . .	8,034	8,701	14,571,917	19,192,723
Netherlands . .	1,012	1,648	9,757,168	13,651,905

	Exports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1925	In metric tons 1926	In francs 1925	In francs 1926
Belgium . .	100,983	101,278	293,065,422	386,304,995
Rhodesia . .	30,795	79	119,781,853	1,357,706
Tanganyika . .	20,061	17,199	70,070,683	62,219,393
Mozambique . .	18,263	29,420	54,790,706	100,840,479
South Africa . .	15,984	34,577	47,652,952	117,922,965
United States . .	11,495	13,301	28,011,934	38,589,805
French Eq. Africa . .	2,976	3,786	5,800,324	12,410,087
Angola . .	3,342	2,772	5,344,300	6,313,139
United Kingdom . .	665	1,114	2,115,106	2,417,902
Uganda . .	34	20	1,647,620	806,567

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1927 amounted to the value of £8,855,700; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to £32,997,700.

At the port of Boma in 1926 there entered 165 sea-going vessels of 13,383 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 116 vessels, including

sailing ships, of 17,415 tons, and cleared 114 ships of 16,904 tons. The two other ports are Banana and Matadi. In 1926, 524 steamships with tonnage of 1,519,343 entered, and 529 with tonnage of 1,433,273 cleared the three ports of Belgian Congo.

There are 12 steamers on the Lower Congo, and about 140 private steamers on the Upper Congo.

**Internal Communications.**—The Congo is navigable for 95 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 15 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 249 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,068 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. Above the Stanley Falls the Congo is called Lualaba and is navigable for 585 miles, from Ponthierville to Kindu and from Kongolo to Bukama (Katanga).

There were (January 1, 1927) 8,818 miles of road. The total length of railways on January 1, 1927, was 1,623 miles.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Léopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Léopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 50 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government.

From Léopoldville a river transport service as far as Stanleyville and the tributaries of the Congo is carried out by different companies, of which the chief are the Sonatra and the Citas Companies. The fleet of the various companies consists of more than one hundred steamers and barges.

There is a regular air service, once every three weeks, between Léopoldville and Luebo, with stages at Bandundu and Ilebo. The journey is accomplished in one day. Letters are carried by air without extra fee. This service is prolonged to Ngule in the province of Katanga.

In 1927 there were 70 post offices. There were in addition 38 special telegraph offices. In the internal service (1926) 1,558,700 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted; and in the external, 4,481,600 were handled. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Total length of telegraph lines 2,167 miles. In 1926, 153,522 internal and 85,775 foreign telegrams were transmitted, besides 22,453 official telegrams. There are 17 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo. There were 812 telephone stations, 2,241 miles of telephone lines, and 2,726 miles of telephone wire. Number of calls in 1926, 898,000.

Seven banks are in existence, of which the two most important are the 'Banque du Congo Belge,' and the 'Banque Commerciale du Congo,' both with branches in all the commercial centres.

According to a Law of October 18, 1908, gold and silver money current in Belgium is also current in the Congo. These coins are gold pieces of 20 and 10 francs, and silver pieces of 5, 2, 1 and 0.50 francs. According to the decree of March 15, 1909, there are also current coins of 20, 10 and 5 centimes, and copper coins (perforated) of 2 and 1 centimes special to the colony. By Royal Decree of December 23, 1920, currency has been given to special moneys of inferior metal, in pieces of 1 franc and 50 centimes nominal value. By an arrangement of July 7, 1911, the Banque de Congo Belge was authorised to issue notes payable to bearer. The notes were of the nominal value of 20, 100 and 1,000 francs, and were put into circulation

in 1912. In 1914 gold and silver disappeared from circulation, and the bank was compelled to issue notes of a nominal value of 1 to 5 francs.

The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

*British Consul.*—J. P. MacGregor (at Boma).

There are British Vice-Consuls at Elisabethville, Stanleyville and Léopoldville.

## Books of Reference concerning the Belgian Congo.

### 1. OFFICIAL.

- Bulletin Officiel du Congo Belge. Brussels.  
 Bulletin Officiel du Ruanda-Urundi. Usumbura.  
 Bulletin Administratif et Commercial, published fortnightly at Boma.  
 Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge.—Renseignements de l'Office Colonial.—Statistique du Commerce Intérieur du Congo Belge. Brussels.  
 Législation et réglemens du Ruanda-Urundi. Brussels, 1926.  
 Codes et Lois du Congo Belge. Brussels, 1927.  
 Annuaire officiel du Ministère des Colonies. Brussels.  
 Anglo-Congolese Convention of May 12, 1894, and May 9, 1906.

### 2. UNOFFICIAL.

- La Politique économique au Congo Belge (Rapport au Comité permanent du Congrès colonial). Brussels, 1924.  
 La question sociale au Congo Belge. Brussels, 1924.  
 La politique financière au Congo Belge. Brussels, 1924.  
 Barnes (T. A.), The Wonderland of the Eastern Congo. London, 1922.—Across the Great Craterland to the Congo. London, 1924.—An African Eldorado: The Belgian Congo. London, 1926.  
 Bauw (A. de), Le Katanga. Brussels, 1920.  
 Blanchard (G.), Formation et Constitution Politique de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo. Paris, 1899.  
 Burdo (A.), Les Belges dans l'Afrique centrale. 6 vols. Brussels, 1891.  
 Castelein (A.), L'Etat du Congo, ses origines, ses droits, ses devoirs, le réquisitoire de ses accusateurs. Brussels, 1907.  
 Gattier (F.), Droit et Administration de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo. Brussels, 1898.  
 —Etude sur la situation de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo. Brussels, 1906.  
 Daye (Pierre), L'Empire colonial belge. Brussels, 1923.  
 Dubreucq (R.), A travers le Congo Belge. Brussels, 1909.  
 Durand (E.) and (H.), Sylloge Florae Congolanae. Brussels, 1909.  
 Frank (L.), Congo, Land en Volk. Bruges, 1926.  
 Fraser (D.), Through the Congo Basin. London, 1927.  
 Geerinckx (Jos.), Guide Commercial du Congo belge. 2nd ed. Brussels, 1922.  
 Glennie (R.), The Congo and its People. London, 1925.  
 Goffart (F.) et Morissen (G.), Le Congo: Géographie physique, politique et économique. Brussels, 1908.  
 Gohr (A.), De l'Organisation judiciaire et de la compétence en matière civile et commerciale au Congo. Liège, 1910.  
 Halewynck (M.), La Charte Coloniale, 8 vols. and 1 appendix. Brussels, 1910—1919.  
 Heyse (T.), Le Régime du Travail au Congo belge. Brussels, 1924.  
 Johnston (Sir H. H.), The River Congo. London, 1895.—The Colonisation of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1913.  
 Keith (A. B.), The Belgian Congo and the Berlin Act. London, 1919.  
 Keltie (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd Edition. London, 1895.  
 Marcosson (T. F.), An African Adventure. New York, 1921.  
 Michiels et Laude, Notre Colonie. 7th edition. Brussels, 1926.  
 Norden (H.), Fresh Tracks in the Belgian Congo. London, 1924.  
 Pierantoni (R.), Le Congrès de Berlin et l'Etat Indépendant du Congo. Brussels, 1901.  
 Robert (M.), Le Congo Physique. Brussels, 1923. Le Kalanga Physique. Brussels, 1927.  
 Simar (T.), Bibliographie du Congo de 1895 à 1910. Brussels, 1911.  
 Stanley (H. M.), The Congo and the Founding of its Free State. 2 vols. London, 1885.  
 Through the Dark Continent. 2 vols. London, 1878.  
 Strickland (D.), Through the Belgian Congo. London, 1926.  
 Vanderkerken (G.), Les Sociétés bantoues au Congo belge. Brussels, 1929.  
 Vandervelde (E.), La Belgique et le Congo. Paris, 1911.

- Waltz (H.) Das Konzessionswesen im Belgischen Kongo. 2 vols. Jena, 1917.  
 Wauters (A. J.), L'Etat Indépendant du Congo. Brussels, 1899.—Bibliographie de Congo (1880-95). Brussels, 1896.—De Bruxelles à Karema. Brussels, 1901.—Histoire Politique du Congo belge. Brussels, 1912.  
 Weeks (John), Among the Primitive Bakongo. London, 1914.  
 Wiese (K.), Belgisch-Kongo. Berlin, 1916.

## BHUTÁN.

A STATE in the Eastern Himálaya, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbi and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 20,000 square miles; population estimated at 250,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *duars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *duars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhután Government was granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhután. On its part the Bhutanese Government agreed to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. The treaty also provided for the increase of the subsidy to Rs. 1,00,000.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rajás. In 1907 the Deb Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután. He died on August 21, 1926, and was succeeded by Maharaja Jik-me Wang-chuk, C.I.E.

Chief fortresses or castles: Punakhá, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong (Tashichödzong), Páro, Angduphorang (Wangduportang), Trongsa, and Byaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong (Tashichödzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is no standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, elephants, ponies, chowries, and silk. Extensive and valuable forests abound. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong who is also Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim for Bhutanese affairs.

### Books of Reference concerning Bhután.

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British and India with Foreign Countries. Annual. Calcutta.

Report on Explorations in Sikkim, Bhután, and Tibet, 1856-86. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan. Dehra Dún, 1889.

A Collection of Treaties and Engagements, relating to India and neighbouring Countries. By C. U. Aitchison. Volume II. Part IV. Calcutta.

Reports of Expeditions through Bhután in 1906 and 1907. By J. C. White. London.

*Ronaldsday* (the Earl of), Lands of the Thunderbolt. London, 1923.

*Sandberg* (G.), Bhután, the Unknown State. [A Reprint from the *Calcutta Review*.] Calcutta, 1898.

*White* (J. C.) Sikkim and Bhután. London, 1909.

## BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election; there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all males over 21 years of age who can read and write and have an 'assured income.' There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years, and 75 Deputies elected for four years. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies one-half retire every two years. Senators receive a salary of 900 bolivianos (721.) per month during the sittings, which, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days, and Deputies receive the same. Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. There are a President, one Vice-President and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance and Industry; Government and Justice; Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs; War and Colonisation; and Education and Agriculture.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Hernando Siles. Assumed office January 1, 1926, for the period 1926-1930.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 3 territories, 72 provinces, 681 cantons administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic; corregidores and alcaldes are appointed annually by the prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council; the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents. The territories in the north-west of the Republic and in the Chaco and Oriente are governed by three officials, called *delegados nacionales*.

The following table shows area and population of the different political divisions (the capitals of each are given in brackets):—



Departments and Territories	Area : square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1915	Per square mile 1915
La Paz (La Paz)	40,686	445,616	726,857	9.60
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	23,288	328,163	534,901	19.33
Potosí (Potosí)	45,081	325,615	530,748	7.70
Santa-Cruz (Santa-Cruz)	144,941	209,592	341,640	1.70
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	36,132	204,484	338,226	1.03
Tarija (Tarija)	81,567	102,887	164,704	1.68
Oruro (Oruro)	20,657	86,081	140,891	5.25
El Beni (Trinidad)	95,354	32,180	52,450	3.60
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,561	—	13,085	83.5
Colonial Territories (Ríberalta)	27,938	10,000	51,968	3.09
Total	514,155	1,744,568	2,889,970	3.38

The last census taken (1910) showed a total population of 1,766,451; the city of La Paz had 54,713. The latter had in 1926 an estimated population of 109,750.

In 1927 the total population was estimated at 3,464,945.

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50.9 per cent. of the whole; the mixed was 486,018, or 26.7 per cent.; the white was 231,088, or 12.7 per cent.; the negro, 3,945, or 0.21 per cent.; and the unclassified, 170,936, or 9.4 per cent. Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000 were engaged in agriculture; 399,037 in the industries; 55,521 in commerce; 49,647 in the liberal professions; 36,285 in domestic service; 12,625 in mining, and 3,106 in artistic professions. The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvian.

The language of the educated classes is Spanish, that of the natives Qüechüa and Aymará.

The estimated population (1924) of La Paz (the actual seat of Government) was 118,250; Cochabamba, 34,281; Potosí, 30,122; Sucre (the capital), 16,194; Tarija, 10,843; Oruro, 32,908; Santa Cruz, 18,315; Trinidad, 6,269.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 17 convents (9 for males and 8 for females); the male members number about 230, the female 280; there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non-Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 6 bishops (La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Oruro, Potosí, and Tarija). The maintenance of the Church costs the State 121,108 bolivianos a year, 23,820 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. By a law of March 19, 1912, all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities and the State. In 1926 there were 1,598 elementary schools with 2,765 teachers and 79,973 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 27 colleges (17 national), 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lycees with, in all, 403 teachers and 4,213 pupils. For special instruction there are 22 establishments with 177 professors and 1,913 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty. The

University at Sucre, known as the St. Francis Xavier University, is one of the oldest in America, having been founded in 1624. There are also a number of training colleges for teachers. There are eight institutions offering university instruction; they have 107 teachers and 802 students. In all departmental capitals there are public libraries; at La Paz there is a museum, and at La Paz, Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical museums.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting in the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges; the district courts have each 5 judges; local tribunals have judges of party, of instruction and parish alcaides. Public justice is directed by an Attorney-General and by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice is free.

### Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin, silver, gold, wolfram, antimony, lead and other minerals, rubber export, patents, and stamps. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. The budget estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos		Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1922	35,354,705	40,015,022	1925	44,636,352	44,636,352
1923	35,060,034	37,559,655	1926	44,482,183	44,482,183
1924	38,807,633	44,876,203	1927	49,135,126	49,307,125

In December, 1927, the Government decreed a forced loan of 12,000,000 bolivianos (£960,000) from the leading capitalists of the country.

The principal items of expenditure in the 1926 budget were (in bolivianos): public debt, 19,375,880; war ministry, 8,492,950; instruction, 3,892,246; interior, 3,466,082; communications, 2,171,844; justice, 2,006,361.

The public debt of Bolivia on June 30, 1927, amounted to 172,544,762 bolivianos.

On March 4, 1927, a surtax of 10 per cent. of duty on all imports into Bolivia (except foodstuffs and certain textiles) was made permanent; its purpose is to establish a fund for the celebration of the centenary of Bolivia's independence.

### Defence.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 3 military districts, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern, and 3 'military commands' formed of the departments Santa Cruz, El Beni, Tarija, and the Territories.

The law of December 15, 1915, provides for a permanent force of 3,577 men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year. The army is a militia, with a total service in the first line of 6 years, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks. For the next 6 years (from the age of 25 to 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve.' After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent army consists of 6 infantry regiments, two of 500 men each, and four of 1,300 men; 3 cavalry regiments 300 strong; a mountain artillery regiment of 300 men; a field artillery regiment of the same strength, one with 4 batteries of the Schneider-Canet system; making a total of 8,000, including officers, officials and men.

In addition to the above troops there are small bodies of infantry of from 100 to 200 men (called *columnas*) at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary. There also exist other units, for garrisoning the North, the North West, the South West, and the East, consisting of 800 men each.

The infantry armament is the Mauser (Bolivian Model) rifle of 1898.

### Production and Industry.

The extensive and undeveloped region of Bolivia lying east of the Andes comprises about three-quarters of the entire area. It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some regions. Potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, coca, highland rice, and rubber are the principal products. Bolivia ranks as the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil. The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation. In 1925 there were 500,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 250,000 goats, 232,455 llamas, 55,699 alpacas, 91,683 donkeys, 92,355 pigs, 63,723 horses, and 17,169 mules.

Mining is practically the only important industry. The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal. Practically all the tin ore is shipped to Great Britain where it is reduced to tin in pigs and reshipped to the United States which is the ultimate consumer of the bulk of Bolivian tin. Production of minerals in 1926 and 1925 was, in metric tons, as follows: Tin (metal equivalent), 32,741 and 30,543; silver, 181 and 160; lead, 18,463 and 21,042; copper, 8,130 and 7,235; zinc, 7,602 and 2,750; antimony (metal equivalent), 4,353 and 1,957; bismuth, 224 and 336; wolfram, 37 and 51; gold (in ounces), 332 and 354. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia. In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum, especially in the South of the provinces of Tarija and Santa Cruz.

### Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (12·5 bolivianos = 1l.):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	4,397,381	4,447,160	5,405,632	5,145,209	5,663,517
Exports . . .	7,581,504	8,615,508	9,215,312	9,542,909	9,814,502

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river-ports of Suarez on the Paraguay, Montes on the Iténez, Villa Bella on the Madeira, and Bahía or Cobija on the Upper Acre. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used; the route now runs from La Quiraca, traversing the province Ijujuy to Tucuman and Rosario. The chief imports are sugar, flour, coal, iron and steel products, mining machinery, rice, wines and spirits, cotton, textiles, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The chief exports are metals. There is scarcely any food export.

Export of metals in 1926:—tin, 53,639 metric tons; lead, 20,911 metric tons; copper, 19,476 metric tons; silver (ore), 11,820 metric tons; antimony, 7,409 metric tons; zinc, 17,561 metric tons; bismuth, 375 metric tons. The total mineral exportation in 1924 amounted to 123,989 metric tons; in 1925 to 127,144 metric tons; and in 1926 to 141,282 metric tons. Rubber exports (1926) were 3,105 tons against 3,393 tons (1925).

The chief import of the United Kingdom from Bolivia in 1926 was (according to Board of Trade returns) tin ore and concentrates, 6,486,162*l*. The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Bolivia were cotton piece goods, 169,722*l*., and woollen piece goods, 78,619*l*.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U.K. .	3,761,870	5,117,436	5,399,874	6,623,730	6,737,992
Exports to Bolivia from U.K. .	544,247	500,830	521,067	541,231	412,195

### Communications.

In 1927 the total length of railway open in Bolivia was 1,302 miles, including the new line, opened in July, 1917, from Oruro to Cochabamba. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast (in Chile), to Ollague, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz. Total length in Bolivia, 575 miles. Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (276 miles, of which 151 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz via Lluta with Taregra and to Corocoro. The Bolivian section was handed over to the Government of Bolivia on May 3, 1913. The Pan-American Railroad follows the shore line of Lake Titicaca to Guaqui, thence to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 529 miles. This line was joined to the Argentine section on July 26, 1925, making direct rail communication between La Paz and Buenos Aires possible in 3 days and 17 hours.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to the Peruvian Corporation.

There are about 6,843 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns.

In Bolivia there were, in 1926, 470 post offices. Number of pieces of mail handled, 7,677,110; parcels, 139,145. The postal expenses amounted to 822,198 and the receipts to 548,259 bolivianos.

There are about 4,090 miles of telegraph lines. Length of telegraph line, 4,092 miles; of wire, 5,677 miles. Number of telegrams dispatched, 1926, 774,181; received, 831,764. There are wireless telegraphic stations at many points.

### Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

The four banks in the country are: Banco de la Nacion Boliviana (in which a British bank has an interest), Banco Nacional de Bolivia, Banco Mercantil and Banco Aleman Transatlantico. The last-named German bank is the only foreign one. Foreign banks are taxed to the extent of 10 per cent. of their profits. A former note-issuing bank, the Banco Francisco Argandoña, has been absorbed by the Banco Nacional. On January 1, 1926,

the first three banks had total capitals aggregating 5,537,500 bolivianos and total reserves of 12,957,850; their stocks of gold coin were: Banco de la Nacion Boliviana, 16,834,270 bolivianos; Banco Nacional de Bolivia, 2,610,585 bolivianos; and Banco Mercantil, 1,622,756 bolivianos.

On September 14, 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard. The unit of account is the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling weighing 1.5976 grams, .916 fine, thus containing 1.464466 grams of fine gold. There are two gold coins struck, British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds; there is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Silver coins, .900 fine, are pieces of 50 and 20 centavos; nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos. Gold is legal tender to any amount, and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency, the rate of exchange being fixed at 12.5 bolivianos = 1l. Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso. Silver and nickel coins are being minted. Paper, however, is practically the only circulating medium. There are paper notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos, all issued by the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana. This bank may issue notes up to 150 per cent. of its capital.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Carlos Victor Aramayo (appointed March 25, 1926).

*Financial Counsellor.*—Zacarías Benavides.

*First Secretary.*—Mamerto Urriolaogitia.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. Carlos Banzer.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.*—Robert Carminow Michell (appointed May 27, 1926).

*Vice-Consul at La Paz.*—A. W. Robertson.

There are Consular representatives at Oruro, Sucre, Concepcion de Velasco, and Potosi.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Geográfico y Estadístico de la Republica de Bolivia. Annual. La Paz.

The official publications are chiefly those of the Departments of Finance and Industry of Foreign Affairs, of Immigration and Statistics; the commission for the delimitation of the boundary towards Brazil.

Constitucion Política de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, 1902.

Bolivia. International Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1904.

Brazil and Bolivia. Treaty for the Exchange of Territories and other Complications. Signed November 17, 1903. New York, 1904.

Memorandum regarding Tacna and Arica presented to the League of Nations. London, 1920.

Official Handbook to Bolivia. London, 1924.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Arguedas (A.), Historia de Bolivia. La Paz, 1924. French translation. Paris, 1928.

Baldreia (J. M.), Tacna, Arica y Cobija. Páginas históricas. La Paz, 1919.

Ballivetian (Adolfo), Bolivia: Her Resources and her Future. (Text in English and French.) London, 1920.

Ballivetian (Manuel V.) and Idiáquez (Eduardo), Diccionario Geográfico de la República

- de Bolivia. La Paz, 1890.—*B. and Zarco* (J.), Monografías de la Industria Minera. I. Oro; II. Plata; III. Estaño. La Paz, 1899-1900.—*B. and Pinilla* (C. F.), División Política de la República. La Paz, 1914.
- Blanco* (F.), Diccionario Geográfico de la República de Bolivia. 2 vols. La Paz, 1901.
- Blanco* (F. A.), Diccionario geográfico del Departamento de Oruro. La Paz, 1904.—*Monografía de la Industria Minera en Bolivia*. La Paz, 1910.
- Brabant* (W van), La Bolivia. Paris, 1918.
- Conway* (Sir M.), The Bolivian Andes. London, 1901.
- Crepo* (Luis S.), Geografía de Bolivia. La Paz, 1905.—*Guía del viajero en Bolivia*. La Paz, 1908.
- Grey* (Henry M.), The Land of To-morrow. A Mule-back Trek through the Swamps and Forests of Eastern Bolivia. London, 1927.
- Guise* (A. V. L.), Six Years in Bolivia. London, 1922.
- Heredia* (Rosendo y Gregorio), Guía general de Bolivia. Comercial, industrial geográfica y administrativa. La Paz, 1918.
- Lopez Pedro* (N.), Bolivia y el Petroleo. La Paz, 1922.
- MacCreagh* (Gordon), White Waters and Black. London, 1927.
- Mathews* (Edward D.), Up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers, through Bolivia and Peru. London, 1879.
- Molins* (Jaine), Bolivia. Buenos Aires, 1917.—*El Despertar de una Nación*. Buenos Aires, 1925.
- Nino* (Fr. B. de), Guía del Chaco Boliviano. La Paz, 1913.
- Parker* (W. B.), Bolivians of To-day. New York, 1920.
- Paz Soldan* (M. F.), Narración de guerra de Chile contra Perú y Bolivia. La Paz, 1884.
- Pinilla* (S.), La creación de Bolivia. Madrid, 1919.
- Portman* (Lionel), Three Asses in Bolivia. London, 1922.
- Prodgers* (C. H.), Adventures in Bolivia. London, 1922.
- Reid* (W. A.), Bolivia: The Heart of a Continent. Washington, 1916.
- Saavedra* (B.), La Democracia en nuestra Historia. La Paz, 1928.
- Schurz* (W. L.), Bolivia: A Commercial and Industrial Handbook. Washington, 1921.
- Vacano and Mattis*, Bolivien in Wort und Bild. Berlin, 1906.
- Veatch* (A. C.), Quito to Bogotá. New York, 1917.
- Walle* (Paul), Bolivia. London, 1914.—*La Bolivie et ses Mines*. Paris, 1913.

## BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL.)

### Constitution and Government.

BRAZIL was discovered on May 8, 1500, by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, and thus became a Portuguese settlement. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1807, the Portuguese Royal family fled to Brazil; on December 16, 1815, the colony was declared 'a kingdom.' The Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II. (born 1825, died 1891), who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. The decree of banishment against the ex-Imperial family was repealed on August 6, 1920.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. At present the Union consists of twenty States, one National Territory (purchased in 1902), and one Federal District. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without inter-

ference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordnarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation, and in proceedings against the President of the Republic and Secretaries of State.

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a Brazilian by birth, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President appoints and dismisses ministers, is in supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, has the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of the Senate) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Courts for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza, born in 1870, assumed office November 15, 1926.

*Vice-President.*—Dr. Mello Vianna.

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—

1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine

5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

### I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. Each State is governed by its own Constitution and laws which must agree with the constitutional principles of the Union. In cases of the infringement of the principles of the Federal constitution by the constitutions, laws or authorities of any State, the Federal Government, after due process of Federal law, has the power to interfere even by force of arms, if necessary. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed by the President of the Republic.

### Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1900 and September, 1920 (capitals of States in brackets):—

States	Area: sq. miles	Population		
		1920 (Census)	1926 (Estimated)	Per sq. mile 1920
Alagoas (Maceió) . . .	11,028	978,748	1,117,045	88·7
Amazonas (Manáos) . . .	704,835	363,166	409,699	0·5
Bahia (São Salvador) . . .	204,340	3,334,465	3,859,241	16·3
Ceará (Fortaleza) . . .	57,356	1,319,228	1,520,335	23·0
Espírito Santo (Victoria) . . .	17,248	457,328	587,451	26·5
Goyaz (Goyaz) . . .	254,834	511,919	640,491	2·0
Maranhão (S. Luiz) . . .	133,640	874,337	1,047,206	6·5
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá) . . .	570,138	246,612	312,661	0·4
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte) . . .	229,211	5,888,174	6,902,511	25·6
Pará (Belém) . . .	526,105	983,507	1,269,344	1·8
Parahyba (Parahyba) . . .	21,535	961,106	1,193,260	44·5
Paraná (Curytiba) . . .	77,160	685,711	870,255	8·8
Pernambuco (Recife) . . .	38,312	2,154,835	2,617,310	56·2
Piauíhy (Therezina) . . .	94,795	609,003	738,740	6·4
Rio de Janeiro (Nitheroy) . . .	16,368	1,559,371	1,844,304	95·2
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal) . . .	20,231	537,135	666,903	26·5
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre) . . .	110,122	2,132,713	2,683,663	19·8
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis) . . .	36,669	668,743	847,656	18·2
São Paulo (S. Paulo) . . .	95,434	4,592,188	5,751,322	48·1
Sergipe (Aracajú) . . .	8,319	477,064	524,095	57·3
Federal District . . .	450	1,157,873	1,360,586	2,573·0
Acre Territory . . .	57,138	92,379	106,374	1·6
Total . . .	3,285,318	30,635,605	36,870,972	9·3



In 1927 the population was estimated at 39,870,000.

In 1920 the population consisted of 15,443,818 males and 15,191,787 females. Of these 1,565,961, or 5 per cent., were foreigners, viz., 558,405 Italians, 433,575 Portuguese, 219,142 Spaniards, 52,870 Germans, 50,251 from Asiatic Turkey, 33,621 Uruguayans, 27,976 Japanese, 26,354 Austrians, 22,117 Argentinians, and 141,650 other nationalities. Some 600,000 Indians are to be found in the Amazon area.

The Acre Territory has an area of 58,672 sq. miles. For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000*l.* in 1902. In 1909 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State.

In 1920 (census) the population of Rio de Janeiro was 1,157,873; São Paulo, 579,033; S. Salvador, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Manáos, 75,704; Nictheroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,586; Maceió, 74,166; São Luiz, 52,929; Parahyba, 52,990.

The site for the Federal Capital has been selected in the State of Goyaz, on a table-land between Pyrenopolis, Santa Luzia, and Formosa.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1925 was 3,918,349. In 1925 the number of immigrants was 84,883, against 98,125 in 1924.

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907; with Peru on September 8, 1909; and with Uruguay on May 7, 1913.

### Religion.

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. Eleven Evangelic sects, as also Judaism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, and Positivism have many followers. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income. All churches are perfectly free; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. They maintain 6 seminaries.

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, and there are besides 14 archbishops, 44 suffragan bishops, 7 prelates, and 3 apostolic prefects. For instruction of the secular clergy there are 20 seminaries. Evangelic sects maintain 10 seminaries.

### Instruction.

Education is free but not compulsory, except in some States (*e.g.* Ceará, Maranhão, Alagoas, Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Santa Catharina). The Union Government undertakes to provide, in part, for higher or university instruction within the Union, but there are institutions of this nature maintained, some by the States, and some by private associations; while primary schools are chiefly maintained and supervised, either by the States or by the municipalities and private initiative. Nevertheless the Union Government maintains also primary schools in the colonial zones of Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul. There is one official university in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District), founded on September 7, 1920, and two private universities, at Manáos (Amazonas) and Curityba (Paraná); there are moreover 56 faculties which confer degrees. In Rio de Janeiro (Federal District) are also the military college, the general staff school, the military school, the veterinary school, the school of aviation, the improvement school for officers, the naval school of war, and the professional schools of the navy. In the State of Rio de Janeiro is the naval school. In Porto Alegre, Barbacena, and Fortaleza there are also preparatory military colleges. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for deaf and

dumb. The Federal Government maintains also a School of Fine Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar private institutions in the Federal District and some States. There are engineering polytechnics at Rio de Janeiro (University), S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Minas Geraes, and Pernambuco, and one mining school at Ouro Preto (Minas Geraes). There are, besides, 97 industrial schools, 41 agricultural, and 48 commercial institutions for tuition.

There were in 1920 in the various States, 21,748 primary schools with 1,249,449 pupils. Of the total number 447 were Federal Government schools, 9,612 State Government schools, 4,712 municipal schools, and 6,977 private schools. In the Territory of Acre were 41 schools with 1,280 pupils. There were also about 450 secondary schools with 48,000 pupils, and 367 professional schools with more than 37,000 pupils. For teachers' diplomas there were 76 colleges.

The National Library in Rio contains more than 400,000 books and manuscripts. There is also a National Museum and a Botanical Garden.

### Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; and Federal judges in each State. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount.

A new Civil Code came into force on January 1, 1917.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years as estimated in the annual budgets (actual receipts and expenditures in recent years have not been disclosed):—

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) Milreis	(Paper) Milreis	(Gold) Milreis	(Paper) Milreis
1924	102,890,000	921,898,000	87,851,641	916,320,803
1925	101,296,000	890,841,000	84,412,953	1,044,599,321
1926	121,646,000	1,097,716,000	84,412,953	1,044,599,321
1927	140,605,000	1,155,786,000	100,023,000	1,288,519,000
1928	182,382,000	1,254,262,000	139,116,000	1,452,153,000

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1926, amounted to 102,430,820 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., 336,480,500 francs, and 120,383,834 dollars (United States: new debt contracted 1921, 1922 and 1923). The consolidated internal debt amounted (December 31, 1926) to 2,392,054 contos of reis, an increase of 254,630 contos of reis over 1925.

British investments in Brazil on September 30, 1927, totalled 263,814,414 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., of which 42.1 per cent. (111,057,696 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) were loans to Federal Government; 6 per cent. (15,742,884 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) to the State Governments; 4.5 per cent. (11,994,260 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) to municipalities; and 47.04 per cent. (125,019,574 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) to industrial enterprises.

On July 24, 1912, a bill was introduced into the Senate, making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorisation before contracting any loans.

## Defence.

*Army.*—Under the military law of 1923 military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 44. The terms of service are 9 years (from the 21st to the 30th years of age) in the army 'first line' (1 in the ranks, the rest in the reserve), and 14 years (from the 30th to the 44th years of age) in the army 'second line' (7 in the National Guard and 7 in the reserve of the same). The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The total peace strength in December 1926 was 43,015 officers and men, organised in 4 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, 1 mixed brigade, and 1 coast defence district, comprising:

	Regiments	Battalions	Batteries	Squadrons	Companies	Flights
Infantry .	13	71	—	—	141 <sup>1</sup>	—
Cavalry .	20	—	—	80	—	—
Artillery :						
Horse .	—	—	12	—	—	—
Field .	10	—	33	—	—	—
Heavy .	6	—	21	—	—	—
Coast .	—	—	13	—	—	—
Engineers .	—	8	—	—	19	—
Signals .	—	—	—	3	—	—
Air Force .	—	—	—	—	—	12

<sup>1</sup> Includes one machine gun company per regiment.

Mobilisation would yield about 120,000. The gendarmerie is 26,000 strong, capable of expansion to 130,000. Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery with 75 mm. guns.

*Navy.*—The navy has been reorganised under a United States mission, naval armaments, materials and stores being supplied from the States.

Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H.-P.	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
1907	BATTLESHIPS. { Minas Geraes . . } { São Paulo . . }	19,281	9	9	{ 12-12-in., 22 4-7-in., 2 8-in. A.A. . . }	—	23,500	21
	PROTECTED CRUISERS. { Bahia . . } { Rio Grande do Sul . . }							
1907	{ Bahia . . }	3,150	—	—	10 4-7-in., 4-3-in. A.A. .	4	22,000	27
1895	{ Sul . . }	3,450	—	—	6 6-in., 4 4-7-in. . .	—	7,500	20
1898	COAST DEFENCE VESSEL. { Barroso . . }	3,200	14	8	2 9-4-in., 4 4-7-in. . .	—	3,400	15
	{ Floriano . . }							

There is 1 river monitor (*Pernambuco*), 2 river gunboats, 11 destroyers, 4 submarines (of which only one is of an ocean-going type), and a submarine depot and salvage vessel. The cruisers *Bahia* and *Rio Grande do Sul* were refitted in 1925-26, new engines and oil-fired boilers being installed.

There are three naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal). Work is in progress at the arsenal in the Ilha das Cobras at Rio.

### Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. The cultivated area covers 6,200,000 hectares (23,938 square miles), of which 2,143,981 hectares (8,277 square miles) are in São Paulo, 1,168,808 hectares (4,513 square miles) in Rio Grande do Sul, 1,100,482 hectares (4,248 square miles) in Minas, and 1,787,000 hectares (6,900 square miles) in other States. The census returns in 1920 gave 650,000 proprietors of land, the value of which was estimated at 11,000,000,000 milreis. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that maize, sugar, rice, tobacco, cotton, maté (Paraguay tea), india-rubber, timber, haricot beans, cocoa, and nuts. The four States of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes, the combined areas of which cover about one-eighth of the entire area of the Republic, are the principal districts for coffee growing. Four-fifths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts; more than half of the world's supply from São Paulo alone. The average annual crop of Brazil may be estimated at about 12 million sacks (1 sack=132 pounds). Indiarubber is another great natural product of the country, the principal rubber-growing districts being the Acre Territory and the States of Amazonas and Pará. The best rubber to be found on the world's markets, the '*fine hard Pará*,' comes from Brazil. The area under cotton cultivation for 1924-5 was estimated at 1,573,400 acres, and the production at 131,118 metric tons. Cocoa is produced in many States, but chiefly in Bahia, where also the tobacco industry flourishes. The 1924 production of tobacco was 59,550 metric tons. The estimated sugar crop in 1924 was 799,931 tons, as against 761,353 tons in 1923. In 1924 rice was grown on 1,344,400 acres, and the production was 728,414 tons. In 1924-25 maize was grown on 6,177,700 acres; the production was 4,108,211 metric tons.

The census of cattle for 1920 showed that there were in Brazil 34,271,324 oxen; 16,168,549 swine; 7,933,437 sheep; 5,086,655 goats; 5,253,699 horses; 1,865,259 asses and mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are important. There has been a lumber development in the last few years, and pine has become an important export. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and São Paulo, much of the coal being of inferior quality. Annual output, about 500,000 tons. Iron is found chiefly in Minas Geraes. Gold is also found; the production in 1923 was 140,276 ounces, valued at 605,881*l.*; 1924, 120,824 ounces, value 521,359*l.*; 1925, 120,378 ounces, value 602,746*l.* Diamond districts are Diamantina, Grão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. Petroleum also exists in workable quantities. Manganese ores are worked in Minas Geraes. Exports in 1926, chiefly to the United States, 319,825 metric tons. A great part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil, chiefly from Bahia and Espírito Santo.

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving. There were in 1926 329 cotton factories with 2,528,611 spindles and 124,619 workmen, having a capital invested in them of 537,598,000 milreis, and an output valued at 981,082,000 milreis. The manufacture of silk is also being encouraged; the Federal Government grants premiums to silk cocoon producers. There are 13 silk mills, 35 woollen mills, and 16 jute mills in Brazil.

There are 23 paper mills in Brazil, representing capital outlay of

76,860 contos of reis, engaged principally in the manufacture of wrapping paper. There are also over 2,000 tobacco factories, and approximately 200 sugar factories, with an annual average production of 480,000 tons. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, but the imports of wheat flour are very large, mostly from the Argentine Republic and the United States. Brewing, being protected, is prosperous. In 1922 there were 15 packing houses with a total combined capital of 187,000,000 milreis. According to the industrial census of 1920 there were 13,336 factories in Brazil, with a capital of 1,815,156,000 milreis, an annual output of nearly 3,000,000,000 milreis, and 275,512 employees.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German, Russian, and Italian colonies. The German Government estimated in 1927 that there are over 1,000,000 German settlers in Brazil. In 1924 the Italian colonists numbered 558,405, the Portuguese 433,577, and the Spanish 219,142. The colonies maintained by the Union are the nineteen following:—Affonso Penna (founded in 1908), in the State of Espírito Santo; Visconde de Mauá (1908) and Itatiaya (1908) in the State of Rio de Janeiro; João Pinheiro (1910) and Inconfidentes (1910) in that of Minas Geraes; Bandeirantes (1908) and Monção (1910) in that of S. Paulo; Ivahy (1907), Tayo (1908), Iraty (1908), Vera-Guarany (1909), Senador Correia (1907), Jesuino Marcondes (1907), Cruz Machado (1910), Apucarana (1912), and Yapo (1913), in Paraná; Annitapolis (1908), Senador Esteves Junior (1910) and Rio Branco (1913), in Santa Catharina. On December 31, 1921, the population of the Federal Colonies was 44,459 (23,566 men and 20,893 women), including 18,708 Brazilians, and 25,751 of other nationalities.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for 5 years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	50,543,040	68,386,622	84,443,168	79,876,000	79,641,000
Exports . . .	73,183,948	95,103,020	102,875,387	94,254,000	88,689,000

Exports in 1927 totalled 2,017,219 metric tons, valued at 3,644,118 contos of reis, against 1,858,432 metric tons, valued at 3,190,559 contos in 1926. Imports in 1927 totalled 5,481,289 metric tons, valued at 3,273,445 contos of reis, against 4,945,851 metric tons valued at 2,705,553 contos in 1926.

Principal exports in 1926 and 1927 were (metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.):—

	Quantities 1926	Quantities 1927	Value 1926	Value 1927
			£	£
Coffee . . . (Sacks)	13,751,000	15,115,000	69,582,000	63,689,000
Rubber . . . (Metric tons)	23,253	26,186	3,359,000	2,801,000
Tobacco . . . "	27,898	31,885	1,959,000	1,718,000
Sugar . . . "	17,169	48,461	226,000	686,000
Yerba Maté (Tea) . . . "	92,657	90,092	3,323,000	2,677,000
Cocoa . . . "	63,310	75,543	2,949,000	4,560,000
Cotton . . . "	16,687	11,917	1,181,000	1,023,000
Hides . . . "	40,554	59,117	2,508,000	3,186,000
Skins . . . "	8,759	5,065	978,000	1,205,000
Frozen & chilled meat . . . "	6,994	32,604	281,000	983,000

Principal imports in 1925 and 1926 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.) :—

—	Quantities 1925	Quantities 1926	Value 1925	Value 1926
			£	£
Live Stock . . . . . (head)	8,190	15,544	122,000	109,000
Cotton Goods . . . . . (metric tons)	8,941	8,804	5,158,000	4,670,000
Iron and Steel Products . . . . .	309,527	312,484	6,317,000	6,203,000
Machinery . . . . .	108,060	81,742	11,880,000	9,830,000
Coal and Coke . . . . .	1,927,486	1,939,580	3,553,000	3,589,000
Beverages . . . . .	29,817	35,176	1,521,000	1,738,000
Wheat . . . . .	521,241	542,658	7,365,000	7,509,000

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1925 and 1926 was as follows :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . . . .	18,770,209	15,207,459	5,181,531	3,224,513
Germany . . . . .	11,774,896	10,129,524	6,875,737	7,898,841
United States . . . . .	20,771,604	23,308,962	46,467,925	45,103,290
France . . . . .	4,908,778	5,053,956	12,940,600	8,815,468
Portugal . . . . .	1,409,675	1,662,628	564,848	395,271
Spain . . . . .	958,311	937,530	48,309	224,697
Belgium . . . . .	2,835,541	3,429,509	2,648,409	2,218,612
Argentina . . . . .	9,837,258	7,985,371	5,872,465	5,921,647
Uruguay . . . . .	846,373	681,316	2,426,948	2,687,605
Holland . . . . .	1,156,050	962,009	6,279,270	5,798,765
Italy . . . . .	3,073,091	2,962,415	6,563,312	5,079,522

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were :—

Imports into U.K. from Brazil	1925	1926	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Rubber . . . . .	884,484	1,006,082	Coal . . . . .	1,288,558	557,716
Raw cotton . . . . .	2,152,251	1,339,181	Cottons (piece goods) . . . . .	3,499,422	2,869,687
Coffee . . . . .	162,419	63,881	Machinery . . . . .	2,080,559	1,465,181
Sugar (unrefined) . . . . .	108,335	90,705	Iron and steel . . . . .	1,279,668	1,015,287

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U.K.	5,873,088	4,783,216	5,993,229	4,251,215	4,466,357
Exports to Brazil from U.K. .	10,996,844	13,611,888	16,155,044	12,010,436	14,391,004

### Shipping and Navigation.

In 1926 there entered the ports of Brazil 24,397 steam vessels of 35,924,754 tons (14,553,003 tons Brazilian, 7,088,842 tons British, and 3,898,327 tons German), and cleared 24,515 steam vessels of 36,600,871 tons (14,537,592 tons Brazilian, 7,153,486 tons British, and 3,957,988 tons German).

Inland waterways, mostly rivers, are open to navigation over some 40,300 miles. By means of its waterways Brazil is connected with the neighbouring States. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. The coast has a length of 4,060 miles.

### Internal Communications.

Railway history in Brazil begins in 1854 with 89 miles. On December 31, 1925, the total length of railways was 19,026 miles. Of this total 11,152 miles were the property of the Union; 3,298 miles were privately owned; and 4,576 miles belonged to the States. The Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles) is the principal railway in Brazil, and is owned by the State. The entire system joins up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay. The Paulista railway is electrified from Jundiahy to Tatú. The total length of highways in 1926 was 32,438 miles, of which 4,089 miles were first-class roads, and 28,349 miles second-class roads.

The telegraph system of the country is largely the work of the Army; about half of the system, including all inter-State lines, is under control of the Government. In 1924 there were 54,526 miles of line, including 26,100 miles of Government property, 17,159 miles of railway property and 11,267 miles of submarine cables. In 1926 there were 4,592 telegraph offices, with 102,197 miles of wire, handling 15,162,739 messages.

About 40 wireless stations, including one very powerful one, have been established.

Three submarine cables connect Brazil with Europe, 2 with the United States, 2 with the River Plate and 1 with Liberia.

Brazilian Post-office during 1926 had a income of 33,120,604 milreis, expenditures 39,281,545 milreis, resulting deficit, 6,160,941. Pieces of mail handled, 1,647,592,396, as compared with 1,548,719,157 in 1925; in addition 222,458,491 pieces were handled in transit. International parcel-post packages, 126,136, against 107,630 in 1925. Post-office maintained in 1926 2,652 postal routes covering 103,080 miles, served by 3,193 carriers and by 28 employes aboard ships. Total expenditures for carrier service, 5,800,000 milreis, or annual average of 51.41 milreis per mile. Mail sacks received, 877,172,821; sent, 700,210,935; handled in transit, 11,054,337.

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from January 1, 1914.

### Banking and Credit.

Before the War Brazil's currency was a complicated paper system consisting of inconvertible notes issued by the Treasury and convertible notes issued against gold by the Government Conversion Office (*Caixa de Conversão*) founded in 1906. The latter was authorized to issue notes in exchange for gold until 20,000,000% of gold was accumulated. In 1911 the gold limit was raised to 60,000,000% with corresponding increase of the paper currency. The milreis, which had a par value of 27*d.* was, on the whole, kept fairly stable at from 16*d.* to 18*d.* But internal troubles which compelled the Government to issue great quantities of Treasury notes brought the milreis down to 4*½d.* in 1923. Energetic measurements were adopted; issuance of Treasury notes was handed over to the Bank of Brazil and the output severely curtailed. Vast quantities of notes were called in; by August 30, 1924, the gold in the *Caixa de Conversão* had been reduced to 10,554,833*l.*, with corresponding reduction of the paper currency outstanding. But the Government, recognizing the harmfulness of deflation indefinitely pursued, decided in 1926 to erect a new currency system based on gold.

This project, which became law on December 18, 1926, stabilized the milreis at, practically, the prevailing rate of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. with the volume of currency under the control of a Government bureau to be known as the *Caixa de Estabilização*; the new bureau, which began operations in April, 1927, buys gold in exchange for legal tender notes at the rate of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per milreis. On November 5, 1927, its volume of gold amounted to 1,911,573 $\frac{1}{2}$  sterling, 12,244,627 dollars (U.S.) and bar gold to the value of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  million sterling, in all Rs. 230'931:119\$000. The new value of the milreis is based on a new (and as yet theoretical) unit called the *cruzeiro*, a gold coin containing 2 grammes of gold .900 fine, to be exchangeable for four paper milreis. Actual coinage of the *cruzeiro* is deferred to a date (to be announced six months in advance) when the Government's gold reserves—from gold on hand, from budget surpluses and from the proceeds of loans—make it possible to place the currency on the gold standard.

The Bank of Brazil with an authorised capital of 70,000 contos of reis (increased in June, 1921, to 100,000 contos of reis) had, in 1927, 70 branches throughout the Republic.

At the end of December, 1926, the assets of the banks of Brazil totalled 16,584,872 contos of reis. They had 2,937,903 contos of reis in deposits, 362,831 contos of reis in reserves, and an aggregate paid up capital of 758,989 contos of reis. The balance to the credit of depositors in the Federal Savings Banks on Dec. 31, 1924, was 153,635 contos of reis (150,127 contos on Dec. 31, 1923).

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY.

Up to the end of 1926 the unit was the real (*pl.* reis); bronze coins, 20 and 40 reis; nickel coins, 100, 200, and 400 reis; silver, 500, 1,000, and 2,000 reis. The paper currency is of the following denominations: 1,000 reis, 2,000 reis, 5,000 reis, 10,000 reis, 20,000 reis, 50,000 reis, 100,000 reis, 200,000 reis, 500,000 reis, and 1,000,000 reis.

The unit in common use is the Milreis (1,000 reis) which is indicated as 1\$000 though sometimes the three ciphers are omitted. For example, 673 milreis may be written as 673\$000 or merely 673\$. Values under one milreis, such as 527 reis, are inscribed to the right of the \$ sign, e.g. \$527. If the figure contains no tens or hundreds, their absence is indicated by noughts. For example, 7 reis would be: \$007; 65 reis would be: \$065. Figures between 1 milreis and 999 milreis are placed to the left of the \$ sign. For example, 865 milreis and 546 reis would be: 865\$546. In dealing with thousands of milreis, invariable called 'contos of milreis,' the Brazilians introduce another symbol (: ) which is the conto sign and (.) which is the thousand conto sign. For example, 627 contos of milreis would be 627:000\$000. Thousands of contos, such as 5 thousand contos, would be shown as 5.000:000\$000, though, as remarked, the last three ciphers might be dropped. To illustrate all these points,—five hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-two contos, three hundred and seven milreis, seventeen reis would be: Rs. 529.622:307\$017.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system has been in use in all official departments since 1862,



It was made compulsory in 1872, but the ancient measures are still partly employed in certain rural districts of the interior. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32.38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129.54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	.	.	.	=	55.84 grains.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—Dr. Raul Régis de Oliveira (appointed December 13, 1924).

*Counsellor.*—S. de Souza-Leão Gracie.

*Second Secretaries.*—J. de Souza-Leão and D. R. de Lessa.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander Jose Maria Neiva.

*Commercial Attaché.*—Julio Barboza Carneiro.

*Economic Adviser.*—J. B. Randolpho Paiva, Jr.

*Financial Adviser.*—Oscar Bormann de Borges.

*Consul-General in London.*—N. Silva.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Manchester, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—The Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby Francis Alston, K.O.M.G., C.B., appointed October 12, 1925.

*Counsellor.*—J. H. S. Birch.

*Secretary.*—J. D. Greenway.

*Commercial Secretary.*—S. G. Irving.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain St. A. B. Wake, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. R. E. M. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Air Attaché.*—Wing-Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Morro Velho, Ilheus, and other towns.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuário Estatístico do Brasil. No. 1 (1908-1912). 2 vols. Rio, 1917.

Brazilian Year-Book, compiled and edited by J. P. Wileman. Rio de Janeiro, London and New York. (Only for 1908 and 1909.)

Constituição da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro.

Handbook of Brazil. Bureau of the American Republics. Washington.

Boletins of the various Ministries. Annual Presidential Messages of each of the States.

Department of Overseas Trade Report. London. Annual.

Brazil and Bolivia. Treaty for exchange of Territories and other Compensations signed November 17, 1908. New York, 1904.

Brazil, its Natural Riches and Industries. 2 Vols. Published by the Brazilian Mission of Economic Expansion. Paris, 1910.

Civil Code of Brazil. In Effect January 1, 1917, with the Corrections of January 15, 1919, Promulgated July 18, 1919. Translated from the Official Portuguese Text. St. Louis, 1920.

Summary of some Financial and Economic Statistics. (Directoria Geral de Estatística). Rio de Janeiro, 1924.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Brazil Described and Illustrated Brazilian Centenary Number. London, 1922.
- Adam (P.), Les visages du Brésil. Paris, 1914.
- Barbosa-Carneiro (J. A.), Situation économique et financière du Brésil. Brussels, 1920.
- Bloch (E.), Annuaire de Brésil Economique. Annual. Rio and Paris. First issue, 1913.
- Bell (A. G.), The Beautiful Rio de Janeiro. London, 1914.
- Bennett (Frank), Forty Years in Brazil. London, 1914.
- Brandt (B. von), Kulturgeographie von Brasilien. Stuttgart, 1923.
- Bruce (G. J.), Brazil and the Brazilians. London, 1915.
- Buley (E. C.), North Brazil. London, 1914.—South Brazil. London, 1914.
- Cabral (M. da V.), Compendio de Chorographia do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, 1922.
- Calvert (A. F.), Mineral Resources of Minas Geraes. London, 1915.
- Carvalho (C. M. D.), Le Brésil méridional. Rio de Janeiro, 1910.—Geographia do Brasil. Tomo I. Geographia geral. Rio de Janeiro, 1913.—Météorologie du Brésil. London, 1917.
- Cook (W. A.), Through the Wildernesses of Brazil by horse, canoe, and float. London, 1910.
- Cooper (C. S.), The Brazilians and Their Country. London, 1920.
- Crespo (J. B.), Geografia económica del Brasil. Buenos Aires, 1919.
- Dias (Carlos Malheiro) and others. Historia da Colonização Portuguesa do Brasil: Edição Monumental Comemorativa do Primeiro Centenario da Independência do Brasil. 3 vols. Rio de Janeiro, 1921-1924.
- Fialho (A.), Historia da fundação da Republica. Rio de Janeiro, 1891.
- Fountain (P.), The River Amazon from its Source to the Sea. London 1914.
- Funke (A.), Brasilien um 20-ten Jahrhundert. Berlin, 1926.
- Garraux (A. L.), Bibliographie Brésilienne. Paris, 1898.
- Grossi (V.), Storia della Colonizzazione Europea al Brasile e della Emigrazione Italiana nello Stato di San Paulo. Roma, 1905.
- Hesse-Warlegg (E. von) Zwischen Anden und Amazonas. Stuttgart, 1916.
- James (H. G.), Brazil after a Century of Independence. New York, 1925.
- Keane (A. H.), Central and South America. In Stanford's Compendium. 2nd edition. London, 1909.
- Koebel (W. H.), The Great South Land: The River Plate and Southern Brazil of To Day. London, 1919.
- Koehler (Fritz), Brasilien Heute und Morgen. Leipzig, 1926.
- Laemmert (Eduardo von), Almanak administrativo, mercantil e industrial, da cort, provincia do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro.
- Lange (A.), The Lower Amazon. London, 1914.
- Leal (P. A.), Historia Constitucional do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1915.
- Leeuw (N. R.), Brazilië, een land der toekomst. Amsterdam, 1909.
- Mazimiliano (Carlos), Comentarios à Constituição Brasileira. Rio. 1918.
- McEwan (J. D.), Brazil. Montreal, 1918.
- Maseras (Alfonso), En America Meridional. Barcelona, 1922.
- Milton (A. A.), A Constituição do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro 1895.
- Nabuco de Araujo (J.), Um Estadista do Imperio, Nabuco de Araujo, sua Vida, suas Opiniões, sua Epoca. 2 vols. Paris, 1898.
- Nash (Roy), The Conquest of Brazil. New York, 1926. London, 1927.
- Néry (Baron de Sant'Anna), The Land of the Amazons. London, 1901.
- Oakenfull (J. C.), Brazil: Past, Present, and Future. London, 1920.—Brazil: A Century of Independence, 1822-1922. Freiburg, 1922.
- Oliveira (V. C. de), A Patria Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, 1908.
- Orban (V.), Littérature brésilienne. Paris, 1914.
- Pearse (A. S.), Cotton in North Brazil. Manchester, 1924.
- Perrin (Paul), Les Colonies Agricoles au Brésil. Paris, 1912.
- Retrospecto do Jornal do Commercio Rio. Annual.
- Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro. 5 vols. Rio, 1914.
- Roosevelt (T.), Through the Brazilian Wilderness. London, 1914.
- Savage-Landor (Henry), Across Unknown South America. 2 Vols. London, 1918.
- Schüler (Heinrich), Brasilien. Stuttgart, 1919.
- Sellin (A. W.), Landeskunde der vereinigten Staaten von Brasilien. Hamburg, 1909.
- Smith (H. H.), The Rubber Industry of the Amazon. London, 1916.
- Speiser (Felix), Im Duster des brasilianischen Urwaldes. Stuttgart, 1925.
- Walle (Paul), Au Brésil: La Colonization. Paris, 1912.—Au Brésil: Du Rio São Francisco à l'Amazona. Paris, 1912.—Le Caoutchouc du Brésil. Paris, 1912.—Au Brésil. De l'Uruguay au Rio São Francisco. Paris, 1912.
- Winter (N. O.), Brazil and her People of To-day. Boston, 1910.
- Wright (Mrs. M. R.), The New Brazil. New edition. Philadelphia, 1920.
- Zahn (J. H.), Through South America's Southlands. New York, 1918.

## BULGARIA.

(BLGARIYA.)

## Reigning King (Czar)

**Boris III**, eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, born January 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, October 3, 1918.

*Brother and Sisters of the King.*—(1) Prince *Cyril*, born November 17, 1895; (2) Princess *Eudoxia*, born January 17, 1898; and (3) Princess *Nadejda*, born January 30, 1899.

According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country. The royal title is hereditary.

According to the budget of 1927-28, the civil list is fixed at 3,000,000 leva, besides 23,550,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c.

## Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence, and the Powers recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand. On September 18, 1885, the province of Eastern Rumelia was united with Bulgaria.

On September 30, 1912, Bulgaria allied with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro commenced war on Turkey (First Balkan War), which was ended by the Treaty of London on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey ceded to the Allies all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean, and also Crete.

The Balkan League broke up almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London, owing to disagreements among the allies as to the division of the territory ceded to them, and on June 29, 1913, war broke out among the allies (Second Balkan War). On July 10, 1913, Rumania intervened to impose peace on the allies and to exact for herself from Bulgaria an extension of her frontier. Peace came finally on August 10 (July 26 old style), 1913, by the Treaty of Bukarest, between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the other.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the *Sobranie* or National Assembly, composed of 227 members. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. On April 13, 1927, the *Sobranie* agreed to adopt the principle of proportional representation. Every member receives 400 levas a day (including Sundays and holidays) during the session. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c.) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the *Sobranie* require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand *Sobranie*, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary *Sobranie* is elected, but with double the number of members.

Parties in the Sobranye (elected May 29, 1927):—Government Coalition, 168; Agrarians 48; Macedonian Independents, 11; National Liberals, 14; Democrats, 12; Radicals, 2; Social Democrats, 10; others, 8. Total, 278.

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King. The cabinet (appointed January 1, 1926) is composed as follows:—

*Premier and Minister of Interior.*—Audré Liaptcheff.

*Minister of Education.*—Nicholas Naidenoff.

*Minister of Justice.*—Dr Theodore Kuleff.

*Minister of Commerce.*—M. Tzvetco Bobotchevsky.

*Minister of Finance.*—Vladimir Molloff.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Slaveiko Vassileff.

*Minister of Posts and Railways.*—N. Naidenoff.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Athanase Buroff.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Dimitri Christoff.

*Minister of War.*—General Ivan Volkoff.

For local administration the country is divided into a number of Departments, each under a Prefect assisted by a Departmental Council and aided by several sub-prefects. Each community has its Kmet or mayor and its Council.

### Area and Population.

The area of Bulgaria is 103,146 square kilometres, or 39,814 English square miles, and the census population on December 31, 1926, was 5,483,125 (2,748,060 males and 2,735,065 females), as against 4,846,971 (2,420,784 males and 2,426,187 females) in the census of 1920. Population per square mile was 137·7 in 1926.

By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed on November 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to the Allied and Associated Powers and the Strumnitza line and a strip of territory on the north-west frontier to Serbia. Bulgaria was deprived of its Aegean littoral, but an efficient economic outlet to the same sea was provided to her by the Treaty.

Population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1926:—

District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Per sq. mile	District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Per sq. mile
Bourgas . .	5,257	484,028	92·1	Sofia . .	3,567	642,066	180·0
Choumen . .	2,813	360,199	155·2	Stara Zagora	2,861	326,503	127·4
Kustendil . .	1,532	243,577	158·9	Tirnovó . .	3,010	505,892	168·0
Mastanly . .	1,523	183,793	120·6	Varna . .	1,472	280,400	156·6
Pachmakly . .	1,067	6,814	64·5	Vidin . .	1,635	278,123	170·1
Pétritch . .	3,624	186,167	70·9	Vratza . .	2,661	392,410	147·2
Pléven . .	2,948	431,494	146·3	Haskovo . .	1,916	245,432	128·1
Plovdiv . .	3,823	562,158	147·1				
Roussé . .	1,905	341,959	179·5	Total . .	39,814	5,483,125	137·7

Of the total population in 1920, 3,947,687 or 81·44 per cent. were of Bulgarian origin, and 103,200 or 2·13 per cent. belonged to other slavic races. Of the non-slavs 520,339 or 10·74 per cent. of the total population were of Turkish origin, and 43,209 or 0·89 per cent. were Jews. There were 38,130 foreigners in the kingdom in 1920. In 1926, 20·7 per cent. of the population was urban and 79·3 per cent. rural.

The capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1926) of 218,162. The other principal towns, with population in 1926, are Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 85,188; Varna, 60,787; Ruschuk, 45,672; Slivno

(Sliven), 29,335; Plevna (Pleven), 29,063; Stara Zagora, 28,929; Choumen, 25,316; Burgas, 31,428; Jambol, 23,133; Hascovo, 26,366; Pazardjik, 21,630; Vidin, 19,115; Vratza, 15,509; Kustendil, 15,403.

The movement of population in four years has been:—

Years	Marriages	Living Births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1922	58,980	202,602	1,137	106,063	+ 96,530
1923	52,597	191,438	1,056	107,149	+ 84,289
1924	55,425	207,117	1,069	107,818	+ 99,299
1925 <sup>1</sup>	52,568	196,578	1,062	102,148	+ 94,425

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

### Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox Communion. The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. There are 11 Dioceses, viz., Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Varna, Rousse, Tirnovo, Vratza, Lovetch, Vidin and Névrokop, in addition to 4 in Macedonia and 1 in Thrace (suspended at present). The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. There were, according to the last census of 1920, 4,061,829 members of the Orthodox Greek Church, 690,734 Mohammedans and 34,072 Catholics.

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

The following are statistics of various classes of State and private schools in Bulgaria for 1925-26.

Schools	Number	Teachers			Attendance			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Elementary	National	4,115	5,586	6,833	12,419	210,722	181,041	391,763
	Private	1,570	2,207	283	2,490	40,628	20,580	70,208
Pro-Gymnasias	National	1,280	3,461	3,655	7,116	98,568	61,207	159,775
& Gymnasias	Private	70	227	148	375	3,724	2,208	5,932
Professional schools	National	181	851	238	1,089	12,359	3,189	15,548
	Private	58	79	129	208	1,526	2,847	4,373
Intermediate schools	National	7	66	7	73	958	348	1,306
Academy of Fine Arts	National	1	19	1	20	140	50	190
Academy of Music	National	1	28	12	40	74	172	246
Institute for Abnormal Children	National	4	27	12	39	102	59	161
	Private	1	1	—	1	11	3	14
Total		7,238	12,552	11,318	28,870	378,812	280,704	649,516

There is a State university at Sofia, with (1925-26) 298 professors and teachers (27 women) and 3,062 students (2,275 men and 787 women). There is also a free (private) university, with 44 teachers (1 woman) and 2,029 students (1,826 men and 203 women).

There is also a national military academy; 2 agricultural schools; 1 school of commerce.

## Justice.

The lowest Court is that of the Justices of the Peace, who possess jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal cases. The Departmental Court, or Court of First Instance, is competent to pronounce sentence of death and penal servitude, and also acts as a Court of Appeal. Above these are three Courts of Appeal, sitting at Sofia, Philippopolis and Ruschuk. The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation, sitting at Sofia, and composed of 12 judges.

## Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (in thousands of leva) :—

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue . . .	5,361,607	6,858,031	6,384,102	6,924,000	6,993,100
Expenditure . . .	5,470,645	8,886,798	7,156,888	6,924,161	6,992,877

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Revenue and expenditure for 1927-28 :—

Revenue	Leva	Expenditure	Leva
Direct taxes . . .	897,000,000	Civil List . . .	51,646,000
Indirect taxes . . .	2,730,000,000	Audit Office . . .	24,604,000
Duties . . .	615,200,000	Public Debt . . .	1,576,947,000
Fines and requisitions .	70,000,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	143,139,000
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones . . .	1,471,000,000	Ministry of Interior . . .	462,078,000
State property . . .	481,000,000	"    "    Education . . .	871,444,000
Various . . .	728,900,000	"    "    Finance . . .	204,737,000
		"    "    Justice . . .	190,932,000
		"    "    War . . .	1,182,381,000
		"    "    Commerce . . .	154,462,000
		"    "    Agriculture . . .	228,638,000
		"    "    Public Wks. . .	440,319,000
		"    "    Railways, Post and Telegraphs . . .	1,259,729,000
		For execution of Peace Treaty . . .	51,826,000
		Amortisation of part of State Debt to National Bank . . .	150,000,000
Total . . .	6,993,100,000	Total . . .	6,992,877,000

On June 30, 1926, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows: Foreign debt: 549,685,500 francs, 644,794,138 gold francs, 205,691,832 French francs, 97,500,000 marks, and 3,618,250 paper roubles (consolidated, 399,685,500 francs, 640,681,708 gold francs, 105,611,832 French francs and 3,618,250 paper roubles; non-consolidated, 150,000,000 francs and 100,080,000 French francs, 97,500,000 marks, and 4,112,430 gold francs). Internal debt: 5,286,255,998 leva (consolidated, 293,099,300 leva; non-consolidated, 4,993,156,698 leva).

**Defence.**

The pre-war peace strength of the Bulgarian army was about 3,900 officers and 56,000 other ranks. Its war strength was approximately 500,000 men.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919, the total military forces of Bulgaria must not in the future exceed 20,000 men, enrolled by voluntary system. The obligatory military service is abolished. All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and, in order to prevent the formation of a reserve, service in the ranks is to be for a minimum period of 12 years. Officers serving at the time when the treaty was signed must undertake to serve at least till the age of 40 and newly appointed officers serve for at least 20 years.

A frontier guard of 3,000 men voluntarily enlisted is permitted, and in addition the number of armed gendarmes, police, customs officials and forest guards must not exceed 10,000.

The maximum authorised armaments and munition supplies are :—

	Per 1000 men.	Munitions per arm.
Rifles or carbines . . . . .	1,150	500 rounds
Machine guns . . . . .	15	10,000 "
Trench mortars, light . . . . .	2	1,000 "
" " heavy . . . . .	2	500 "
Guns or howitzers . . . . .	3	1,000 "

No military or naval aircraft is permitted.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material is only to be carried out at one factory under State control. The importation and exportation of arms and munitions is prohibited.

Owing to exceptional circumstances a slight increase in the treaty establishment has been authorised, and on January 1, 1927, the strength was :—

**I. Regular Army.**

	Officers	N.C.O's	Men	Horses
King's Body Guard . . . . .	4	—	—	—
War Office . . . . .	59	—	—	18
Military School . . . . .	37	60	817	145
8 Regiments of Infantry . . . . .	521	858	11,858	888
3 Regiments of Cavalry . . . . .	71	117	1,227	890
8 Divisions of Artillery . . . . .	182	160	2,488	1,030
1 Ordnance Factory . . . . .	13	9	—	10
5 Battalions of Engineers and Cyclists . . . . .	77	108	1,855	101
Total . . . . .	964	1,307	16,745	3,032

**II. Gendarmerie.**

Staff . . . . .	11	2	—	3
16 Battalions of Infantry . . . . .	231	275	3,854	820
8 Squadrons of Cavalry . . . . .	121	168	2,269	2,168
Total . . . . .	363	445	5,623	2,486

**III. Frontier Guards.**

Frontier Guards . . . . .	149	108	2,627	356
Grand Total . . . . .	1,476	1,950	24,995	5,874

The military budget for 1927-28 amounted to 1,182,381,000 levas.

Under the terms of the treaty Bulgaria has surrendered all warships and submarines, but is permitted to maintain on the Danube and along the coast 4 torpedo boats and 6 motor boats, now of little value, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, for police and fishery protection duties.

### Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Land is held in absolute freehold by the owners and there is a land tax. The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights.

About two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The methods of cultivation are primitive, but machinery is being gradually introduced.

The total area of Bulgaria is 10,814,620 hectares, or 25,786,550 acres; of this the cultivated area is 3,716,070 hectares, or 9,182,409 acres, and the forest area 2,881,264 hectares, or 7,203,160 acres (841,100 hectares belonging to the State and 1,516,162 hectares to the municipalities).

The area and yield of cereals for 2 years is given as follows:—

Cereals	1925 <sup>1</sup>		1926 <sup>1</sup>	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat . . . . .	2,536,180	1,351,075	2,535,208	1,146,700
Rye . . . . .	452,603	225,792	420,322	198,500
Meslin . . . . .	234,611	118,715	228,722	76,700
Barley . . . . .	543,961	319,007	534,261	250,800
Oats . . . . .	353,578	148,456	400,387	154,600
Spelt . . . . .	22,104	12,026	15,314	5,800
Millet . . . . .	19,897	9,117	—	—
Maize . . . . .	1,530,612	715,246	1,402,240	741,800
Rice . . . . .	12,568	—	11,609	7,000
Total . . . . .	5,705,582	2,906,079 <sup>2</sup>	5,614,063	2,570,900

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding rice.

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil. Wine production, 1922, 12,320,000 gallons; 1923, 15,620,000 gallons; 1924, 16,720,000 gallons. Cotton in 1927 yielded 25,000 quintals, and there is also considerable silkworm culture. Sugar production in 1922-3 was 16,438 metric tons, and in 1923-4, 26,411 tons; 12,112 acres were under rose cultivation in 1925, producing 1,400 kilos of essence. Tobacco area in 1924 was 122,587 acres, yield, 48,803,679 kilos; 1925, area, 124,901 acres, yield (estimated), 30,000,000 kilos; 1926 yield (estimated) 25,950,000 kilos.

According to the census of December 31, 1920, there were in Bulgaria 8,922,604 sheep, 1,331,853 goats, 398,237 horses, 1,089,699 swine and 1,877,108 other cattle.

Industry is not much developed, though the State encourages industrial enterprise. Mining development has been slow. The country is rich in coal; there are three State mines (at Pernik, Bobovdovl and Maritza), and several privately owned mines. Total coal production in 1926, 1,204,904 metric tons, of which 1,050,999 tons came from State mines and 153,905 tons from privately owned mines. Iron is found in large quantities; gold, silver, lead



(11,082 tons in 1926), manganese (490 tons in 1926), and copper (35,536 tons in 1926) also exist in the country.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva
Imports . . .	5,123,330	5,537,911	7,291,341	6,246,353	6,130,800
Exports . . .	3,537,134	4,902,226	5,642,466	5,617,601	6,678,800

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 2 years :—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva
United Kingdom . . .	958,564,357	708,712,088	28,450,623	41,626,414
Austria . . . . .	701,780,995	541,351,906	460,781,046	429,191,927
Belgium . . . . .	251,975,733	219,714,766	240,273,866	188,562,477
Germany . . . . .	1,429,639,157	1,868,685,927	1,180,542,305	1,094,606,587
France . . . . .	492,508,226	480,967,183	311,152,074	320,579,593
Italy . . . . .	1,019,522,109	884,642,018	771,285,583	678,689,594
Turkey . . . . .	198,832,909	181,266,498	224,878,662	112,198,776
United States . . . .	229,278,827	85,894,007	90,460,149	95,635,148
Greece . . . . .	148,535,725	92,561,116	743,929,991	977,803,930
Roumania . . . . .	420,648,687	361,222,308	24,085,011	42,649,603
Hungary . . . . .	145,088,537	174,883,523	65,666,158	181,752,328
Netherlands . . . . .	193,020,712	151,264,028	242,354,741	249,544,631
Czechoslovakia . . .	570,422,233	747,780,926	349,738,240	407,472,957
Switzerland . . . . .	77,799,071	84,216,542	400,806,306	292,812,628

The following were the most important articles of import and export for 2 years :—

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
Articles	1925	1926	Articles	1925	1926
	1,000 Leva	1,000 Leva		1,000 Leva	1,000 Leva
Textiles . . . . .	2,726,919	2,100,599	Tobacco . . . . .	2,829,022	2,060,531
Metals . . . . .	941,547	1,020,136	Maize . . . . .	638,901	886,142
Oils and fats . . . .	248,041	226,917	Attar of Roses . . .	88,731	207,879
Skins . . . . .	353,260	243,360	Hides . . . . .	170,504	273,470
Resin, mineral oils .	192,820	233,928	Wheat . . . . .	279,910	282,902
Machinery . . . . .	743,355	840,195	Barley . . . . .	105,443	110,788
			Eggs . . . . .	738,439	811,197

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U.K.	41,682	54,630	59,502	119,852	69,288
Exports to Bulgaria from U.K.	1,832,159	1,101,881	1,333,436	883,515	924,351

### Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1925 was 2,792 of 1,639,937 tons; number of vessels cleared, 2,793 of 1,542,719 tons. At the Danube ports there entered, in 1925, 6,874 vessels of 1,433,500 tons; and cleared, 6,834 vessels of 1,426,673 tons.

In 1926, there were in Bulgaria 4,426 miles of State roads, and 3,868 miles of communal roads; total: 8,294 miles of road.

In 1927, Bulgaria had 1,419 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 232 miles of narrow gauge; total, 1,651 miles. All the lines belong to the State, which works them. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system. In 1926, there were 26 miles of electric tramways.

There were, in 1926, 574 post offices. Total correspondence handled, 51,786,231 letters and postcards, 849,593 parcels; postal revenue (1924), 16,139,995 leva; expenditure, 26,873,819 leva. Length of telegraph line in 1926, 3,739 miles; number of offices, 578; number of messages, 4,308,418. In 1925 there were 505 telephone stations; length of line, 5,174 miles, number of conversations, 17,202,314.

### Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches in the different towns of Bulgaria; its capital is 100,000,000 leva, provided by the State, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. On February 7, 1928, it had in hand 1,453,727,748 leva in gold and silver, and deposits of 1,221,214,741 leva. The note circulation on the same date was 3,586,839,903 leva. There is a State Agricultural Bank for making advances on personal security. A law passed by the Bulgarian National Assembly on December 28, 1921, authorises the establishment of a Bulgarian International Bank for facilitating and encouraging international trade. The original capital of this bank is to be 75,000,000 leva, of which 30,000,000 leva are to be apportioned to the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, and the remainder to foreign banks and organisations.

Deposits in the 508 Postal Savings Banks of Bulgaria during 1927 amounted to 364,651,631 leva, and withdrawals to 238,437,952 leva. There were 762,067 depositors (1925). The balance in hand at end of 1927 was 508,306,855 leva.

There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs); nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

The metric system is in general use. On April 1, 1916, the Gregorian Calendar came into force in Bulgaria.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF BULGARIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Pantcho Hadji-Misheff. Appointed October 16, 1924.

*Counsellor.*—Paul Lessinoff.

*Second Secretary.*—Dimitri A. Naoumoff.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

- Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. Appointed January 1, 1928.  
*Secretaries*.—C. E. S. Dodd and C. Bramwell.  
*Military Attaché*.—Major R. E. Harenc.  
*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.  
*Vice-Consul*.—D. Young, Sofia.  
 There are Consular representatives at Sofia, Varna, and Bourgas.

## Books of Reference concerning Bulgaria.

- Reports of the Department of Overseas Trade. Annual Series. London.  
 La Bulgarie Contemporaine. Edited by the Bulgarian Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. Brussels, 1906. *Eng. Trans.* Bulgaria of To-day. London, 1907.  
 Le Guide Sam. Au economic account of the Levant countries. Paris, Annual.  
 Report of the International Commission to inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan War. Washington, 1914.  
 Bulgaria. (Peace Handbook prepared by the Foreign Office.) London, 1920.  
 Index des anciens livres bulgares (1802-1877). Sofia, 1923.  
 The Near East Year Book and Who's Who, 1927. London.  
 Abadjieff (Chr.), Die Handelspolitik Bulgariens. Munich, 1910.  
 Anel (J.), L'Unité de la politique bulgare (1870-1919). Paris, 1920. Peuples et Nations des Balkans. Paris, 1926.  
 Antonoff (B.), Bulgarien, A.D. 679-1917. Berlin, 1917.  
 'Balkancous, The Aspirations of Bulgaria. London, 1915.  
 Bousquet (G.), Histoire du peuple bulgare depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1909.  
 Buchan (J.) (Editor), Bulgaria and Romania. (The Nations of To-day.) London, 1924.  
 Buxton (N.) and Leese (C. L.), Balkan Problems and European Peace. London, 1919.  
 Conway (Agnes Ethel), A Ride through the Balkans. London, 1917.  
 Cwifit (Jevan), La Péninsule Balkanique. Paris, 1918.  
 Delaunay (L.), La Bulgarie d'hier et de demain. Paris, 1914.  
 Entcheff (J.), Die Industrie Bulgariens. Zurich and Leipzig, 1915.  
 Forbes (N.) and Others, The Balkans. Oxford, 1915.  
 Fox (F.), Bulgaria. London, 1915.—The Balkan Peninsula. London, 1915.  
 Garnet (Lucy), Balkan Home Life. London, 1917.  
 Grothe (H.), Bulgarien. Ein Beitrag zur Landeskunde. Vienna, 1921.  
 Guérin Songeon (R. P.), Histoire de la Bulgarie. Paris, 1913.  
 Honotaur (G.), La Guerre des Balkans et L'Europe, 1912-18. Paris, 1914.  
 Ishurkoff (A.), Bulgarien: Land und Leute. Leipzig, 1917.  
 Ivanoff (J.), Les Bulgares devant le Congrès de la Paix. Bern, 1919.  
 Jaekel (B.), The Land of the Tamed Turk; the Balkan States of To-day. Boston, 1910.  
 Landemont (Comte de), L'élan d'un Peuple: La Bulgarie jusqu'au traité de Londres, 1861-1913.  
 Lamouche (Leon), La Bulgarie. Paris 1922.  
 Leger (L.), Serbes, Croates et Bulgares. Paris, 1913.  
 Logio (G. O.), Bulgaria: Problems and Politics. London, 1919.  
 Mikhoff (N.), La Bulgarie et son Peuple. Lausanne, 1918.  
 Miller (W.), The Balkans. In "Story of the Nations" series. London, 1898.—Travels and Politics in the Near East. London, 1898.  
 Mishev (D.), The Bulgarians in the Past. Lausanne, 1919.  
 Newbigin (Marion I.), Geographical Aspects of Balkan Problems. London, 1915.  
 Protitch (A.), Guide à travers la Bulgarie. Sofia, 1923.  
 Rankin (R.), The Inner History of the Balkan War. London, 1914.  
 Risoff (D.), Die Bulgaren in ihren historischen, ethnographischen und politischen Grenzen. Leipzig, 1917.  
 Schevill (F.), A History of the Balkan Peninsula from the earliest times to the present day. New York, 1922.  
 Schurman (J. G.), The Balkan Wars, 1912-1918. Princeton, 1915.  
 Staneff (N.), Histoire de Bulgarie (1878-1912). Paris, 1924.  
 Stephanov (C.) The Bulgarians and Anglo-Saxondom. Berne, 1919.  
 Weiss-Barenstein (W. K.), Bulgariens Volkswirtschaft und ihre Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten. Berlin, 1918.  
 Woods (H. Charles), The Danger Zone of Europe. London, 1911.

## CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

## Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. By the Constitution which came into force on October 18, 1925, legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, both of which are elected by direct popular vote. The Senate consists of 45 members, who represent 9 provincial groups. Each group elects five senators. It is renewable every four years, but each Senator holds his seat for eight years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 132 members elected by departments or groups of departments, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction of not less than 15,000. Electors are all registered citizens of 21 years of age or over, who are able to read and write. All voting is by ballot. Congress is to be in ordinary session from May 21 to September 18. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of six years, also by direct popular vote. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the Chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The validity of all elections of President, Deputies and Senators is determined by a special body called *Tribunal Calificador*, consisting of five members chosen by lot from among the following: One each from past-presidents or vice-presidents of the Chamber and Senate; two from Ministers of the Supreme Court; and one from Ministers of the Court of Appeal of the city where Congress meets.

*President of the Republic.*—Colonel Carlos Ibañez. Assumed office July 21, 1927.

The salary of the President is fixed at 120,000 pesos, with 30,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted by a number of Ministers of State, one for each department, who constitute a Cabinet and who are responsible to him. Ministers may speak in Congress but do not vote.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 5 to 15 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

## Area and Population.

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 82 departments, and 1 territory (Magallanes). Departments and territories are subdivided into 909 sub-delegations and 3,233 districts.

For local administration purposes, the Republic is divided into 329 townships; for registry offices of births, marriages, and deaths purposes, into 377 circumscriptions; and, for ecclesiastical purposes, into 351 parishes and 95 vice-parishes.

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna were ceded to Chile by

Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plebiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. As the *plebiscite* has not yet (March 1928) been taken, the provinces are still occupied by Chile; early in 1927 a proposal was put forward in Washington that Tacna-Arica should be ceded to Bolivia, who should repay to Chile all the mon-ys expended upon it for improvements, but Peru promptly rejected the proposal.

Area and population of the provinces on January 1, 1920 (census figures) :—

Provinces	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1920	Pop. per sq. Mile	Provinces	Area . Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1920	Pop. per sq. Mile
Tacna .	9,556	38,912	4.01	Ñuble .	3,498	170,425	48.72
Tarapacá .	16,532	100,538	6.05	Concepción .	3,313	246,670	74.43
Antofagasta	46,518	172,380	3.70	Arauco .	2,189	60,233	27.51
Atacama .	30,699	4,418	1.57	Bíobío .	5,353	107,072	20.00
Coquimbo .	14,098	160,256	11.36	Malleco .	3,303	121,429	36.76
Aconcagua	5,406	116,914	21.62	Cautín .	6,381	198,628	30.84
Valparaíso	1,775	320,398	180.50	Valdivia .	8,887	175,141	19.70
Santiago .	5,893	685,358	116.80	Llanquihué .	34,765	137,906	3.90
O'Higgins	2,168	118,591	54.70	Chiloé .	6,979	110,348	15.80
Colchagua	3,851	166,342	43.19	Magallanes territory .	65,156	28,960	0.44
Curicó .	3,045	108,148	35.0				
Talca .	3,664	133,957	34.66				
Maule .	2,812	113,231	40.26				
Linares .	3,969	119,284	30.12	Total .	290,084	3,753,799	12.94

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile. The coast-line is about 2,485 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,712,145; in 1907, 3,249,279; in 1920 (last census), 3,753,799 (1,865,827 males and 1,887,972 females). Estimated population October 1, 1927, 4,004,014.

The population of the principal towns in 1920 (census figures) was :— Santiago, 507,296; Valparaíso, 182,422; Concepción, 64,074; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Chillan, 30,881; Antofagasta, 51,581; Vina del Mar, 35,441; Curicó, 15,879; Temuco, 28,546; Serena, 15,240; Talcaguano, 22,084; Valdivia, 26,854. Of the total population 46.60 per cent. were urban. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego; the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes; the *Chamcos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers. The total number of foreigners included in the census of 1920 was 120,436, as against 134,524 in 1907.

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still-births :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1922	147,205	53,198	25,023	108,756	38,549
1923	151,805	55,276	25,912	126,877	24,928
1924	155,100	54,955	28,273	114,172	40,928
1925	156,225	55,119	28,726	108,787	47,438
1926	159,540	—	30,314	108,223	51,317

Illegitimate births in 1925 were 360, and legitimate births 640 per thousand of the population. Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government.

### Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion was maintained by the State, but in 1925 the church was disestablished. There is one archbishop (Santiago), 11 bishops, and four vicars apostolic. There were in 1924, 351 parishes and 95 sub-parishes in the Republic, 610 churches, and 808 chapels.

### Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, and since August 26, 1920, compulsory. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, The University of Chile, the other The Catholic University) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In 1924, in the State University there were 4,688 matriculated students. In 1924, the Catholic University had 1417 students. An Industrial University was opened at Valparaiso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaiso), and another at Concepcion (University of Concepcion) in 1920. There were in 1924, 3,357 public primary schools with 438,781 pupils, and 9,414 teachers; and 459 private primary schools with 1,430 teachers and 62,099 pupils; 15 public normal schools with 2,507 pupils and 453 teachers; 96 public and 102 private secondary schools with 40,084 and 20,536 pupils with 2,038 and 1247 teachers respectively; 11 public commercial schools with 181 teachers and 3,133 pupils. There are besides agricultural schools, schools of mines, and professional schools. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums. The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1924 was 48,676.289 paper pesos, that of the secondary schools 8,294,620 paper pesos, that of the national normal schools, 4,383,909 paper pesos. The National Library in 1924 contained 327,881 volumes.

There were in 1924, 627 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 90 dailies and 176 weeklies.

### Justice, Crime, Pauperism.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, eight Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and second class judges in the subdelegations. In 1925, 171,653 persons were committed to prison, on December 31, 1925, there were 65,459 inmates in the prisons.

The police force (1924) was composed as follows:—Fiscal, 9,225 men; communal, 1,260 men; and country police, 3,964 men, a total of 14,449, including officers and troop.

### Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure were as follows (40 pesos = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1923	21,517,809	16,055,747	1926	23,134,368	23,964,366
1924	23,083,575	16,177,158	1927	23,116,755	22,964,365
1925	25,513,048	17,976,228	1928 <sup>1</sup>	28,977,990	23,567,519

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

For 1928 total estimated receipts are 963,219,600 pesos and estimated expenditure 960,045,800 pesos.

Revenue	Pesos	Expenditure	Pesos
Sale of nitrate lands and rentals of fiscal properties . . . . .	2,650,000	Administration . . . . .	614,198,800
Nitrate export and other taxes . . . . .	772,400,000	External debt service . . . . .	212,283,500
Government services . . . . .	113,378,800	Internal debt service . . . . .	19,468,800
Miscellaneous . . . . .	74,790,800	Various charges (fondos, caminos, etc.) . . . . .	47,794,700
		Pensions, etc. . . . .	60,300,000
Total . . . . .	963,219,600	Total . . . . .	960,045,800

Foreign and internal debts on 31st of December of year indicated :—

Years	Foreign Debt		Internal debt	
	£	Dollars	Gold pesos	Paper pesos
1923	26,678,132	30,869,788	154,558,000	231,579,604
1924	26,682,952	28,108,321	154,390,000	243,781,784
1925	26,083,092	25,037,578	154,220,000	263,787,030
1926	26,606,872	64,492,355		

## Defence.

### ARMY.

The Chilean Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 20th to the 50th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one and a half years. Afterwards they serve for 12 years in the reserve of the active army, after which they belong till the completion of their 50th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second-line army.

Chile is divided into 4 zones or military districts, each of which furnishes a complete division on mobilisation. The army consists of the following corps: 16 regiments and 3 infantry battalions, 8 cavalry regiments, 5 regiments and 6 artillery groups, 1 engineering regiment and 5 engineering battalions, 5 battalions of railway troops and 2 aviation groups. The total strength of the active army in 1925 was 1,513 officers and 14,735 other ranks.

The infantry are armed with the Chilean Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm., and the cavalry with a carbine of similar pattern and lance. The field artillery are armed with Q.F. Krupp guns.

In December, 1918, an Air Force was formed under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 seaplanes and 80 aeroplanes purchased in Great Britain.

## NAVY.

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows :—

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
<i>Battleship :</i>							
Almirante Latorre . . . .	1913	23,000	9	10 14-in.; 14 6-in.; 23-in.	4	37,000	23
<i>Coast Defence Vessel :</i>							
Capitan Prat . . . . .	1890	6,900	12	4 9·4-in.; 8 4·7-in.	2	12,000	18·8
<i>Armoured Cruisers :</i>							
Esmeralda . . . . .	1896	7,080	6	2 8-in.; 12 6-in.	2	18,000	22
O'Higgins . . . . .	1897	8,500	7	4 8-in.; 10 6-in.	2	16,000	21·5
<i>Protected Cruisers :</i>							
Blanco Encalada . . . .	1893	4,420	—	2 8-in.; 10 6-in.	5	14,500	22·0
Ministro Zenteno . . . .	1896	3,600	—	8 6-in.; . . . .	3	7,500	20·0
Chacabuco . . . . .	1898	4,500	—	2 6-in.; 10 4·7-in.	5	15,500	24·0

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the war as the *Canada*. The *O'Higgins* has been fitted to carry a couple of seaplanes, and the *Capitan Prat* is being converted into a submarine depot ship. There are 5 large destroyers (the 3 most powerful of which were taken over as flotilla leaders by the British Navy for the period 1914–19), 6 submarines, and various training and auxiliary vessels. Six new destroyers are under construction in England, and the ordering of a number of submarines is believed to be in contemplation. The general efficiency of the personnel of the Navy appears to be high.

Five British naval officers are at present lent to the Chilean Navy in connexion with the re-organisation of training in certain branches.

## Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Total area of agricultural land is 62,826,272 acres; of forest land, 12,082,886 acres; of fruit trees, 238,794 acres; of meadows, 35,282,685 acres. Number of farms in 1925, 109,853. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows :—

	Acreage			Produce in Metric Cwts.		
	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27
Wheat . . . . .	1,426,408	1,501,806	1,459,104	18,326,888	16,142,420	19,675,142
Barley . . . . .	161,983	126,096	184,188	2,218,158	2,389,826	2,265,028
Oats . . . . .	131,973	92,348	94,440	1,320,272	1,564,964	1,201,652
Maize . . . . .	41,871	50,359	56,798	707,288	548,900	880,786
Beans . . . . .	91,954	90,009	91,977	825,458	702,124	1,211,740
Pean . . . . .	5,711	2,828	25,822	41,062	21,940	288,648
Potatoes . . . . .	70,442	68,074	67,020	266,169 <sup>1</sup>	270,890 <sup>1</sup>	328,177 <sup>1</sup>
Vines . . . . .	168,550	171,480	170,152	46,738,296 <sup>2</sup>	38,249,018 <sup>2</sup>	68,774,560 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tons.

<sup>2</sup> Gallons of wine.



On December 31, 1925, the live stock of Chile comprised 323,581 horses, 27,864 asses 40,187 mules, 1,918,433 cattle, 4,093,872 sheep, 357,033 goats, and 246,636 pigs.

Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase. In 1924, there were 87,212 bee-hives, producing 504,500 kilos of honey and 63,700 kilos of wax. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,729,215 acres), Llanquihue (1,998,515 acres), and Chiloé (183,605 acres). The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá.

The metals obtained were gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper), cobalt, and manganese; the non-metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. Production of gold in 1924 was 3,483,971 grammes; of silver, 94,346,040 grammes; of copper (1926), 183,802,000 kilos. Iron-ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons. All the coal mines of Chile are situated south of Valparaíso. Production in 1926, 1,464,224 tons.

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' is not only Chile's most important article of export but the chief source of governmental revenue derived from export taxes. It is found in the section of the desert of Atacama, known locally as the 'pampa salitrera,' a territory comprising an area of some 500 miles in length, lying between latitude 15° and 26° south, and situated at an elevation above sea level of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. This zone is divided into districts known as the pampas of Tarapacá, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Aguas Blancas, and Taltal respectively. Production and exportation of nitrate in recent years are stated as follows:—

Years	Production	Exported	Years	Production	Exported
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1910	2,465,415	2,335,941	1924	2,406,041	2,333,440
1915	1,755,291	2,023,294	1925	2,510,965	2,244,106
1923	1,908,524	2,242,990	1926	2,016,429	1,452,685

More than half the world's supply of iodine comes from Chile as a by-product of the nitrate trade; exports in 1927 exceeded 1,000 tons.

In 1925 Chile had 7,681 manufacturing establishments, using raw materials to the value of 753,451,265 paper pesos, which were manufactured into merchandise to the value of 1,351,254,634 paper pesos. The number of employees and operators was 90,641, and their wages and salaries 197,081,424 pesos. These establishments represented a capital value of 1,676,731,190 paper pesos.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie). 1 peso = 18¢. :—

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	28,597,087	17,758,618	24,698,299	27,224,807	30,584,520
Exports . .	82,581,897	24,370,719	40,290,785	45,109,665	46,721,497

The following table shows in pesos the principal imports and exports for 1925 and 1926 (1 peso = 6d.):—

Imports			Exports		
	1925	1926		1925	1926
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Coal . . . . .	9,213,195	5,945,514	Nitrate . . . .	920,663,727	621,962,482
Petroleum . . .	62,187,582	55,541,183	Iodine . . . .	90,678,796	72,102,702
Sugar . . . . .	68,480,621	46,681,949	Wool . . . . .	87,698,897	59,796,762
Paper . . . . .	11,024,469	14,871,525	Copper, all forms.	360,998,120	414,496,914
Automobiles . .	8,743,281	8,703,913	Borate of Lime .	28,870,217	16,817,599
Tea . . . . .	15,110,871	15,669,987	Meats (fresh, frozen, salted . .	23,632,999	23,718,916

In 1925, the imports of gold and silver currency amounted to 5,042,203 gold pesos.

Foreign trade of Chile (in old gold pesos each equal to 18d.):—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Great Britain . .	75,820,788	85,406,112	189,060,433	215,406,124
Germany . . . .	51,220,001	45,195,666	87,055,875	41,080,658
United States . .	85,857,027	113,191,402	250,704,783	244,019,330
France . . . . .	19,086,830	18,845,408	28,546,848	35,554,604
Belgium . . . .	58,163,147	25,099,509	6,762,767	5,819,147
Peru . . . . .	20,581,157	24,862,711	10,742,388	5,385,346
Argentina . . . .	7,282,048	12,802,838	9,419,023	9,434,547
Italy . . . . .	14,837,729	19,275,447	14,691,779	15,267,266
Spain . . . . .	5,494,447	5,487,710	4,722,385	4,461,530
Holland . . . .	3,098,548	4,408,448	5,226,804	5,952,958
Japan . . . . .	2,891,745	3,464,429	6,843,555	6,351,371
India . . . . .	20,598,717	21,126,901	—	—

Customs revenue in 1925, 226,320,864 pesos (peso = 6d.); 1926, 240,935,148 pesos. Export duties (nitrate, iodine, etc.) 1925, 259,884,483 pesos; 1926, 176,254,728 pesos.

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from, the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia):—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates . . . .	980,652	352,354	Cottons . . . .	1,646,611	1,275,462
Frozen Mutton .	811,847	629,470	Woolens . . . .	441,976	479,221
Copper . . . . .	1,747,185	1,418,377	Ironwork . . . .	750,012	546,040
Tin ore . . . . .	2,030,801	630,982	Coal . . . . .	88,222	88,590
Wool . . . . .	3,479,421	1,809,566	Machinery . . . .	472,987	509,321
Barley . . . . .	616,170	540,098			

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K. .	5,740,887	10,639,028	12,357,117	7,768,707	7,457,089
Exports to Chile from U.K. .	6,606,306	5,355,148	6,028,580	5,666,023	5,183,405

### Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1924, of 121 steamers of 88,226 tons net and 15 sailing vessels of 19,624 tons net. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in foreign trade in 1926 was as follows: Entered, 1,100 vessels of 3,206,465 tons; cleared, 1,044 vessels of 3,001,892 tons.

### Communications.

In 1926, there were in Chile 13,514 miles of first-class road (3,030 ft for motor traffic), and 10,286 miles of second-class road; also 851 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The length of State Railway lines amounted in 1924 to 3,380 miles; private railway lines to 2,057 miles, making a total of 5,437 miles. State Railway lines are: - Arica-La Paz Railway, 128 miles; North Longitudinal Railway, 442 miles; Central North Line, 729 miles; Central South Line, 1704 miles; and Puente Alto-Valcan Railway, 37 miles, making a total of 3,380 miles. Electrification of the railways was commenced in 1921 on the line between Valparaiso and Santiago, a distance of 115 miles.

The 979 post-offices dispatched in 1924 117,495,832 postal pieces of which 4,958,116 were sent abroad. These included 2,947,713 letters for abroad, and 43,786,872 home letters.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1924 was 16,183 miles (10,207 miles Government and 5,976 miles private). There were 31,656 miles of wire (19,291 miles Government telegraphs and 12,365 miles private). In 1924, there were 408 Government offices, which sent 5,615,000 messages, and 247 private offices, which sent 2,893,331 messages. The length of telephone line was 53,784 miles, and of wire 109,676 miles (1924). Number of subscribers, 28,876 (1924).

Work has progressed on the several wireless stations now under construction along this coast, which with those now completed will form a chain composed of Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas. A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. Total number of stations in 1919, 32.

### Banking and Credit.

In August, 1925, the Government authorised the opening of a Central Bank with 150,000,000 pesos capital, which should have the right of issuing a new peso, value 6d., to be the basis of a new national currency. The Central Bank commenced operations on January 11, 1926, and gold payments were re-established. The Central Bank's gold reserves amounted in December 23, 1927, to 478,372,000 pesos and Bank notes in circulation to 314,966,000 pesos.

There are a number of joint-stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile. Their joint paid-up capital and reserve funds amounted on December 31, 1924, to 10,500,000 in pesos, gold and 371,628,092 pesos paper. The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid-up capital of 100,000,000 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. The two institutions which specialised in savings accounts, the

National Savings Bank of Chile, and the Savings Bank of Santiago, were amalgamated in 1927, under the name of the former institution. At the National Savings Bank of Chile (Caja Nacional de Ahorros) during 1924, the deposits amounted to 1,396,734,605 paper pesos. The total number of depositors in Chilean savings banks on December 31, 1924, was 1,332,216.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the *Peso*. Formerly it had a more or less fictitious parity of 18*d.* to the *Peso*; but on October 14, 1925, a Government decree established at 6*d.* the parity of the Chilean peso. This will contain 183057 grammes fine; and £1 sterling = 40 pesos. Only gold coins of 20, 50 and 100 pesos will be minted. The currency, since the establishment of the Central Bank, will be on a gold basis. This law also provided for silver coins of, 5, 2, 1 and 1/2 pesos, and nickel coins of 0.20, 0.10 and 0.05 pesos. Actually the currency in circulation is chiefly paper issued by the Government in lieu of gold, in denominations of 1,000, 500, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 peso; *Vales del Tesoro* (Treasury Notes) in 1,000, 500 and 50 pesos also circulate. Coins in circulation are, 1 peso in silver, and 20, 10 and 5 centavos in nickel.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

On August 31, 1918, Greenwich time was adopted in Chile in place of Chilean time.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Señor Antonio Huneeus.

*Counsellor of Embassy*.—Manuel Salinas.

*First Secretary*.—Sergio Montt.

*Financial Adviser*.—Miguel Vergara.

*Juridical Adviser*.—Carlos Castro-Ruiz.

*Commercial Counsellor*.—Jorge Buchanan.

*Naval and Air Attaché*.—Captain Edgardo v. Schroeders.

*Military and Air Attaché*.—Colonel Marmaduke Grove.

*Commercial Attaché*.—Santiago Monk.

*Consul-General in London*.—Vicente Echeverría.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Mr. Archibald J. K. Clark Kerr (Appointed January 10, 1928).

*Secretary*.—O. A. Scott, D.S.O.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain St. A. B. Wake, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Colonel R. E. M. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Air Attaché*.—Wing-Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.

*Commercial Secretary*.—W. F. Vaughan-Scott (October, 1928).

*British Consul-General at Valparaiso*.—C. Graham.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Antofagasta (C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (V.C.), Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (C.), Santiago (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, and other centres.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chile.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Anuario Estadístico de la Republica de Chile. Santiago. Annual.  
Memorias presentandas al Congreso nacional por los Ministros de Estado en los departamentos de Relaciones Exteriores, Hacienda, &c Santiago.  
*Chile*: Handbook compiled by the International Bureau of American Republics, Washington. (1909).  
Sinópsis Estadística y Geográfica de Chile. Santiago, Annual.  
Statement on behalf of Chile in reply to the Argentine Report, submitted to the British Arbitration Tribunal 6 vols. London, 1901-02.  
Department of Overseas Trade Reports. London, Annual.  
Chile y la independencia del Perú 1821-1921. Documentos históricos oficiales. Santiago de Chile, 1921.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Anrique (N.) and Silva (L. I.), Ensayo de una Bibliografía Histórica i Geográfica de Chile. Santiago, 1902.  
Asa-Buruaga Francisco S.), Diccionario Geográfico de la República de Chile. New ed. New York, 1899.  
Barros Arana (Diego), La guerre du Pacifique. Paris, 1892.—Historia General de Chile. 16 vols. Completed, 1902. Santiago.  
Beltrán y Róspido (R.), Los Pueblos Hispano-Americanos en el Siglo XX. (1901-03). Madrid, 1904.  
Bulnes (G.), Guerra del Pacifico. Santiago, 1915.  
Burger (O.), Acht Lehr-und Wanderjahre in Chile. Leipzig, 1909.  
Canto (J. Perez), Chile: An Account of its Wealth and Progress. London 1912.  
Chisholm (A. S. M.), The Independence of Chile. London, 1912.  
Dunker (R. F.), Wirtschaftsstudien aus Sudamerika, speziell uber Chile. Leipzig, 1910.  
Elliott (G. F.), Chile: Its History and Development. London, 1907.  
Elliott (L. E.), Chile To-day and To-morrow. New York, 1922.  
Guerre entre le Chili, le Perou et Bolivie en 1879. Paris, 1879.  
Guerra del Pacifico 3 vols Vol. 1. Antofagasta a Tarapacá. Valparaiso, 1912.  
Vol. 2. Tarapacá a Lima. Valparaiso, 1914. Vol. 3. Ocupación del Perú. Valparaiso, 1919.  
Guerra, (J. Guillermo), La Soberanía Chilena en las Islas al sur del Canal Beagle. Santiago, 1917.  
Hancock (A. M.), A History of Chili. Chicago, 1893.  
Hanson (E.), Out-of-the-World Villages of Atacama. London, 1926.  
Heldich (Sir T. H.), The Countries of the King's Award. London, 1904.  
Keane (A. H.), Central and South America. [In Stanford's Compendium.] 2nd edition. London, 1909.  
Kende (Oskar) Chile. Hamburg, 1925.  
Koebel (W. H.), Modern Chile. London, 1913.  
Maitland (Francis J. G.), Chile, its Land and People. London, 1914.  
Markham (C. R.), The War between Chile and Peru, 1879-81. London, 1883.  
Martin (C.), Landeskunde von Chile. 2nd edition Hamburg, 1923.  
Martner (Daniel), Estudio de política comercial Chilena e Historia economica nacional 2 vols. Santiago, 1923.  
Mehegan (John J.), O'Higgins of Chile. London, 1913.  
Mills (G. J.), Chile. London 1914.  
Montt (L.), Bibliografía Chilena Tomo 1, 1780-1811. Santiago, 1918.  
Montebruno (Julio), Jeografía de America i de Chile. Leipzig, 1909.  
Montenegro (Ernesto), La cuestión Chileno-Peruana. Exposición de hechos acerca del problema Chileno-Peruano. Tacna-Arica versus Alsacia y Lorena. Santiago, 1919.  
Ojeda (L. Thayer), Elementos étnicos que han intervenido en la población de Chile Santiago de Chile, 1910.  
Parker (W. E.), Chileans of To-day. London, 1920.  
Patron (Luis R.), Diccionario Jeográfico de Chile Santiago, 1924.  
Poirier (E.), Chile en 1908. Santiago, 1909.  
Rosales (R. P. Diego de), Historia General del Reyno de Chile. 3 vols. Valparaiso, 1877-78.  
Subercaseaux (G.), Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile. London, 1922.  
Wagemann (E.), Die Wirtschaftsverfassung der Republik Chile. Munich, 1913.  
Wright (M. R.), The Republic of Chile. London, 1906.

## CHINA.

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, i. e. REPUBLIC OF CHINA.)

## Government.

On February 12, 1912, China, one of the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic.

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line; but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u-yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonised series of *Ta Ch'ing* Emperors. He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Kuang-Hsü on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. On December 1, 1923, he was married. He retained the title of Emperor of the Manchu Imperial House up to November 5, 1924 (when it was abolished), together with other rights of preferential treatment secured under the Abdication Agreement, making P'u-yi an ordinary citizen of the republic. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1912, pp. 699-701, and for later developments, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1919, pp. 740-41.

A constitution was promulgated on October 10, 1923, to replace the provisional constitution of March 11, 1912. On October 23, 1924, a coup d'état was carried out by Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang, and on November 24 a provisional administration with autocratic powers was formed by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. Marshal Tuan left Peking on April 20, 1926, leaving control in the hands of anti-Feng Yü-hsiang war lords, who appointed Dr. W. W. Yen temporary Premier of a so called Regency Cabinet, which was succeeded by other Regency Cabinets until June 18, 1927, when Marshal Chang Tso-lin ended the makeshift régime by assuming office as Ta Yuan Swai (Generalissimo) of a military Government. All powers are vested in the Generalissimo, who is assisted by a Cabinet of his own appointment, as follows:—

*Premier.*—P'an Fu.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Wang Yin-t'ai.

*Minister of Military and Naval Affairs.*—Gen. Ho Feng-lin.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Shen Jui-lin.

*Minister of Finance.*—Yen Tse-p'u.

*Minister of Justice.*—Yao Chen.

*Minister of Education.*—Liu Chieh.

*Minister of Industry.*—Chang Ching-hui.

*Minister of Agriculture and Labour.*—Mo Teh-hui.

*Minister of Communications.*—P'an Fu.

The above-named Government might properly be termed the Peking Government, since China is in the throes of a revolution causing political disintegration. A second Government, a so-called Nationalist Government, has its seat at Nanking. The authority of these two Governments is exercised over very limited and constantly varying radiuses. The rest of China has to submit to personal military authority, wielded according to the fluctuations of local conflicts, inter-Nationalist strife, and the North and South war.

The Nationalist Government at Nanking is a Committee Government, composed of Tan Yin-Kai (Chairman), Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min, Tsai Yuan-pei, and Li Lieh-chun. It was appointed on September 19, 1927, by the

Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist party. Its programme is revolutionary, being based on its founder's, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Three Principles, Nationalism, Democracy, State Socialism. It demands revision of all treaties on a basis of international equality. It advocates the reconstruction of domestic administration on the basis of a centralised national government subject to a certain degree of delegated authority to the provinces. It lays down the principle that all government offices must be held by members of the Kuomintang. The controlling committee is helped in the executive work of government by seven ministers and two councils, education and military.

Several Foreign Advisers have been appointed to the Government. There are also several foreigners employed in the various Government Departments.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 1923 constitution, commonly referred to as the Tsao K'un Constitution, local areas were divided into two grades, the Province (*Sheng*) and the District (*Hsien*). The provinces enact laws for provincial self-government, such as education, public works, provincial debts, police affairs, etc. Both the provinces and districts have local single-chamber assemblies elected directly by the citizens.

#### Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to figures published in the Government Gazette, February 27, 1911. In 1912, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly American Minister at Peking—a recognised authority—after careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that 'this document, though showing complete ignorance of the methods now nearly universally followed in vital statistical reports, throws considerable light on the question of China's population, and seems entitled to more confidence than the enumerations which have heretofore appeared.' He believed that the population of China, Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, *i.e.*, the Chinese Republic exclusive of Tibet and Mongolia, appeared to be in round numbers 325,000,000, new information having confirmed the opinion reached by him in former studies of the same subject that the population of China 'is much smaller than we have been led to believe, and that in the last century it has been increasing very slowly if at all.' Wide disparity exists between the estimates of other independent investigators. These vary between 289,510,000 and 544,760,000.

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area: English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Chihli . . . . .	115,800	22,970,000	Tientsin and Paotingfu
Shantung . . . . .	55,970	25,810,000	Tsi-nan
Shansi . . . . .	81,940	9,420,000	T'ai-yuan
Honan . . . . .	69,830	22,375,000	K'ai-feng
Kiangsu . . . . .	38,600	15,380,000	Nanking
Anhui . . . . .	54,810	14,075,000	Anking
Kiangsi . . . . .	69,480	16,255,000	Nanch'ang
Chékiang . . . . .	36,070	13,950,000	Hangchow
Fukien . . . . .	46,320	8,560,000	Foochow
Hupeh . . . . .	71,410	21,260,000	Wuchang
Hunan . . . . .	83,380	20,580,000	Ch'angsha
Shensi . . . . .	75,270	6,725,000	Sian
Kansu . . . . .	125,450	8,810,000	Lanchow
Szechwan . . . . .	218,480	54,500,000	Ch'angtu
Kwangtung . . . . .	99,970	23,700,000	Canton
Kwangsi . . . . .	77,200	5,425,000	Kueilin

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area : English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Kweichow . . .	67,160	9,265,000	Kuei-yang Yunnan
Yunnan . . .	146,680	8,053,000	
Total . . .	1,534,420	302,113,000	
<i>New Dominion :—</i>			
Sinkiang . . .	550,840	2,000,000	Urumchi (Tihwafu)
<i>Dependencies :—</i>			
Manchuria <sup>3</sup> . . .	363,610	—	—
Fengtien . . .	—	5,880,000	Mukden
Kirin . . .	—	5,350,000	Kirin
Heilungkiang . . .	—	1,560,000	TsitsiharHeilung(Hsien)
		12,740,000	
Mongolia . . .	1,367,600	1,800,000	Urga <sup>1</sup>
Tibet . . .	463,200	2,000,000	Lhasa <sup>2</sup>
Grand Total . . .	4,279,170	318,653,000	

<sup>1</sup> The seat of the Bogdo Khan.<sup>2</sup> The seat of the Dalai Lama.<sup>3</sup> The three eastern provinces.

Estimates prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1926 give the much larger total of 448,907,000, with 19,290,000 for Manchuria. In 1925 the Chinese Post Office estimated the total population of China and the Outer Territories at 485,508,838. The latter record, which is the work of provincial officials, is given hereunder for purposes of comparison :

Peking (Metropolitan area)	7,659,503	Kiangsi . . . . .	27,658,410
Chihli . . . . .	31,246,192	Kiangsu . . . . .	28,378,565
Shansi . . . . .	12,153,127	Shanghai . . . . .	6,245,868
Honan . . . . .	35,289,752	Anhui . . . . .	20,198,840
Shensi . . . . .	17,222,571	Chekiang . . . . .	24,189,766
Kansu . . . . .	7,422,818	Fukien . . . . .	14,329,594
Sinkiang . . . . .	2,688,305	Kwangtung . . . . .	36,773,502
Manchuria . . . . .	24,040,819	Kwangsi . . . . .	12,258,335
Shantung . . . . .	34,873,849	Yunnan . . . . .	11,020,591
Szechwan . . . . .	52,063,606	Kweichow . . . . .	11,291,261
Hupei . . . . .	28,616,576		
Hunan . . . . .	40,529,988	Total . . . . .	485,508,838

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

Tsingtao, in Kiaochow Bay in Shantung, first seized by Germany in 1898 and subsequently captured by the Japanese in 1914, was returned to China on November 1922, in accordance with the Washington Pact (for a history of the question, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1922, pp. 761-2).

By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan (called Dalny by Russia and Dairen by Japan) and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8,



1904, commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao-tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China agreed to the transfer to Japan from Russia of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula and the control of the railway from Port Arthur to Ch'ang-chun (Kwan-ch'engtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce.

In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the 'status quo' in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. For such period as Russia should hold Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei-Hai-Wei in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Great Britain on June 9, 1898, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong.

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chou-Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Peking, the capital of China, has a population of 811,138 according to the 1926 census of the Municipal Bureau. According to the Census of the Metropolitan Police Administration, taken in 1927, the population of Peking and its suburbs is close on 1,297,718. The population of the treaty ports is given as follows for 1926 by the Chinese Maritime Customs: Aigun, 41,100; Harbin, 164,900; Hunchun, 64,100; Lungchingsun, 3,000; Antung, 73,900; Dairen, 203,900; Newchwang, 65,600; Chinwangtao, 5,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Lungkow, 8,200; Chefoo, 94,700; Tsingtao, 269,900 (including neighbouring districts); Chungking, 622,000; Wanhhsien, 82,600; Changsha, 535,800; Yochow, 5,000; Ichang, 60,000; Shasi, 190,500; Hankow, 1,583,900 (including Wuchang and Hanyang); Kiukiang, 54,500; Wuhu, 117,100; Nanking, 395,900; Chinkiang, 141,700; Shanghai, 1,500,000; Soochow, 500,000; Hangchow, 1,000,000; Ningpo, 284,300; Wenchow, 202,500; Santuao, 9,000; Foochow, 314,900; Amoy, 300,000; Swatow, 93,000; Canton, 900,000; Kongmoon, 70,000; Samshui, 7,500; Kiungchow, 59,000; Pakhoi, 35,000; Wuchow, 80,000; Nanning, 65,800; Lungchow, 20,000; Mengtsz, 10,000; Szemao, 10,000; Tengyueh, 18,000. In addition, there are also a number of other places open to international trade; these are called commercial ports or marts, and were opened at the instance of the Chinese Government.

According to the estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1926 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 346,883, made up as follows:—

American . . . . .	9,401	Finnish . . . . .	44	Russian . . . . .	74,089
Austrian . . . . .	178	French . . . . .	2,370	Spanish . . . . .	712
Belgian . . . . .	689	German . . . . .	2,963	Swedish . . . . .	147
Brazilian . . . . .	6	Italian . . . . .	629	Swiss . . . . .	283
British . . . . .	14,670	Japanese . . . . .	235,339	Non-Treaty Powers . . . . .	48
Czecho-slovak . . . . .	658	Mexican . . . . .	5		
Danish . . . . .	646	Norwegian . . . . .	404	Total . . . . .	346,883
Dutch . . . . .	407	Portuguese . . . . .	3,296		

There are now 21 Treaty Powers in China, as follows: Russia (1689), Great Britain (1842), United States (1844), France (1844), Norway and Sweden (1847), Denmark (1863), Netherlands (1863), Spain (1864), Belgium (1865), Italy (1866), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), Portugal (1887), Japan (1895), Mexico (1899), Chile (1915), Switzerland (1918), Bolivia (1919), Persia (1920), and Germany (1921). Of these powers, Germany, Bolivia, Persia and Chile have renounced the privilege of consular jurisdiction. Normal relations were re-established with the Russian Soviet Government by an Agreement dated May 31, 1924, in which Russia also agreed to relinquish consular jurisdiction, and Mexico, in an Exchange of Notes dated September 26, 1921, expressed her intention of renouncing the same privileges in the expected definitive and formal amendment to the Treaty of 1899. The Sino-Russian Conference to give effect to the 1924 Agreement was inaugurated on August 27, 1925, but is now in suspense. The Peking Government, spurred by the revolutionary programme of the Nationalists, in February, 1926, laid down a policy of denouncing all treaties conferring such unilateral rights as consular jurisdiction when extension dates permitted. On April 16, 1926, Belgium was asked to negotiate a new treaty to replace the 1865 treaty.

At the Washington Conference the nine participating powers (the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal) adopted 'a policy designed to stabilise conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity.' The so-called nine-power treaty was signed to give effect to the above principles.

### Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Republic, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism — originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Most Chinese (not Mohammedans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist.

Mohammedans are found in every province of China, being most numerous in Kansu, Sinkiang, Shansi, Shensi, Chihli, and Yunnan. There are 30,000 in Peking, with 30 mosques. Estimates for all China vary widely, from 3,000,000 to 80,000,000; 20,000,000, however, is generally favoured.

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. In 1923 it counted 2,208,800 native Christians. Protestant Missions date from 1807. In 1920, native Christians numbered 618,601 (345,854 communicants). Attached to Protestant Missions in 1920 were 27 colleges of university standing, 256 middle schools, and 581 higher elementary schools. Under Christian instruction were 189,794 pupils. The Russian Orthodox Mission dates from 1685. In 1923, the Church counted 5,000 baptised Chinese adherents.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population. There is also a colony of Chinese Jews in K'ai-fêng, capital of Honan.

### Instruction.

Since September 3, 1905, an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Republic. Provision is made for normal schools for the training of teachers, middle schools, primary schools, and industrial schools; universities, technical schools, and the enrolment of students to study in foreign countries; and public libraries, museums and popular lecture halls, for the special benefit of those who are either illiterate or unable to attend ordinary schools.

There are two kinds of primary schools: the higher and the lower. The former are established by district governments, and are intended as intermediaries between the lower primary schools and the middle schools. The total for the whole country in 1923 was 10,236, with 582,579 pupils. The latter—also called Citizen Schools—are established by local government boards, although in recent years a good number have been founded with private funds. The total number was 167,076, with 5,814,375 pupils in 1923.

The Government Universities are the National University at Peking; Wuchang Normal University; Chung Chow University, Kai-feng; National South-Eastern University at Nanking; North-Western University at Sianfu, in Shensi Province; North-Eastern University at Mukden; Tung Luh University in Yunnan Province; Peking Normal University; and Hangchow University. In addition to the above there are several Universities supported by private funds. The Chiaotung (Communications) University, under the aegis of the Ministry of Communications, was opened on July 21, 1921. It is now divided into three Colleges, each with a university status; Nanyang, Shanghai; Tangshan, Chihli Province; Communications, Peking. The National University of Peking was established in 1898, and completely reorganised in 1917. In February, 1920, five women students were admitted for the first time.

The Peking Union Medical College was founded early in 1906 for the training of Chinese medical students. On July 1, 1915, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation assumed the full support of the Union Medical College.

There are numerous Protestant and Catholic mission schools, colleges and universities at Shanghai and other ports, where the English and French languages and lower branches of Western science are taught. These institutions have an enrolment of about half a million students.

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1900, amounting to 1,756,900 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, produced an undertaking from China to spend this amount in preparing and sending students to the United States to receive their education. A special institution, Tsing Hua College, has been established near Peking to train students for this purpose. The United States Congress remitted the balance of the American Indemnity, amounting to 13,655,473 gold dollars in May, 1924. A Board of Trustees, composed of Chinese and Americans, was appointed on September 18, 1924. Other powers have agreed to like steps, but the details have still to be worked out.

A modern university for Chinese with British professors has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China.

Wherever possible, the Nanking Government is reorganising the educational system on the French model. According to their plans, all academic and administrative work is to be centralised direct in national and local

educational institutions. The country is divided into university districts, with one or two provinces constituting a district. In each university district there is to be one government university, which, being the highest educational unit of the district, will take over administration. Above these district universities there will be a national university, the highest educational organisation for the whole country. The functions of a Ministry of Education will be vested in the National University.

### Justice.

A provisional Criminal Code was drawn up in the closing year of the Tsing dynasty, and proclaimed on March 10, 1912, the first year of the Republic. The code was framed after the Continental system, and adopts the most modern legislation in regard to conditional release and postponement of punishments. There are special provisions for the treatment of youthful offenders and insane persons. As regards the power of inflicting penalties, the arbitrary use of power by the court is guarded against by fixing a maximum and minimum sentence for each case. A second draft of this code, which awaits the formal sanction of Parliament, was completed in 1919. Texts in both English and French have also been published. Altogether, three codes have been drawn up and revised—the Code of Civil Procedure, the Commercial Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Civil Code, the Commercial Code, and the Bills and Notes Law are in process of revision, and therefore in these respects the decisions of the Courts derive their sources from the Unwritten Law (custom and precedents), the Written Law (the rudimentary and fragmentary Civil law in the old Manchu code) and special laws enforced since the establishment of the Republic, such as the Mining Ordinance, the Copyright Ordinance, the Commercial Association Ordinance, the Traders' Ordinance, the Trade Mark Law, the Stock Exchange Law, the Law Relating to Commodity Exchanges, the Law of Nationality, the Afforestation Law, and various laws relating to properties), and the legal principles of other countries. The work of drawing up and revising the new Codes is undertaken by the Law Codification and Compilation Commission, which is also engaged in the drafting of commercial laws. The Nanking Government has allowed it to be understood that they will uphold at least one of these laws, the Trade Mark Law.

There are at present 276 courts and procuratorates, with the Supreme Court and the Procuratorate-General at the head of all. The Supreme Court of China may be likened to the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain. As its name implies, it is the highest tribunal in the land. It was reorganised in 1912 into two divisions—Criminal and Civil—since increased to seven, five Civil divisions and two Criminal divisions. In each division there is a presiding Judge with four other judges. The cases handled by the Supreme Court in 1926 were: Civil, 5,430; Criminal, 1,953.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States Court for China (established 1906).

### Finance.

The following revenue and expenditure statements (excluding revenue from loans) represent official estimates; there has been no budget since 1919:

## REVENUE.

	Year to December 31	
	1915	1925
	Ordinary and Extraordinary	Ordinary and Extraordinary
Income from Taxation { Customs Duties . . . . .	Dollars 60,798,414	Dollars 118,271,966
{ Other Taxes . . . . .	281,241,434 <sup>2</sup>	311,764,737 <sup>2</sup>
Total Revenue from Taxation . . . . .	292,039,848	425,036,708
State Lands and Forests—	Data not separately given anywhere	
Railways . . . . .		
Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .		
Other sources . . . . .		
Total Revenue . . . . .	388,483,903	586,338,174

Revenue per head :—	1915 Dollars	1925 Dollars
Total Revenue—(Ordinary and Extraordinary) . . . . .	0.87	1.31
From Taxation . . . . .	0.65	0.95
From Railways . . . . .	0.13	0.26
Percentage of Total Revenue raised by Taxation . . . . .	75%	72%

## EXPENDITURE.

	Year to December 31	
	1915	1925
	Ordinary and Extraordinary	Ordinary and Extraordinary
Army and Navy . . . . .	Dollars 142,400,637 <sup>2</sup>	Dollars 298,431,521 <sup>2</sup>
Railways . . . . .	30,306,906	73,353,026
Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .	28,728,115	125,025,085 <sup>2</sup>
Service of Public Debt . . . . .	98,664,793 <sup>2</sup>	133,471,125 <sup>2</sup>
Other Services . . . . .	116,058,660 <sup>2</sup>	161,721,029 <sup>2</sup>
Total Expenditure . . . . .	413,058,111	692,001,786

<sup>1</sup> Approximate figures.

<sup>2</sup> For the year ending June 30, 1915, figures for year ending December 31, 1915, or June 30, 1916 being unobtainable.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs, an institution, founded by Sir Robert Hart, which has a large staff of Foreign and Chinese subordinates. By agreement, dated February 13, 1898, China undertook that the post of Inspector-General must be held by a British subject so long as British Foreign Trade predominates. By Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the *Shui Wu Ch'u*, or Revenue Council. Since November, 1901, the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports, hypothecated for the service of the Boxer indemnity, have been under the Maritime Customs.

All Customs Revenue is paid into Foreign Banks designated for the purpose by the Bankers' Commission, who allot therefrom the payments for

the service of Foreign loans secured on the Customs Revenue and the Boxer Indemnity, which is also secured on the Customs.

On November 22 1912, an Audit Bureau was established, charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle are the only two sources of revenue for which exact figures are so far available. By the terms of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement of 1913, the Chinese Government agreed to take immediate steps for the re-organisation, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues. A Central Salt Administration was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance, with a Chief Inspectorate under a Chinese Chief Inspector and a foreign Associate Chief Inspector, who exercise the chief authority for the superintendence of the issue of licence and the compilation of reports and returns of revenue.

The Salt Revenue for three years was:—1925, 73,634,425 dollars; 1926, 64,287,617 dollars; 1927, 57,907,000 dollars. Most of the revenue is now retained by the provinces.

The customs receipts for 4 years were (in Haikwan taels):—

Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1924	58,374,426	11,220,705	69,595,131	12,740,984	43½
1925	56,775,166	13,950,501	70,725,667 <sup>1</sup>	12,340,155	41½
1926	66,078,232	14,362,730	80,435,962 <sup>1</sup>	12,624,275	37½
1927	—	—	68,687,000	9,677,000	33½

<sup>1</sup> Includes famine relief surtax amounting to 855,664 taels in 1925, and 2,313,685 taels in 1926.

The public debt on January 1, 1926, amounted to 2,256,537,960 dollars, shown as follows:—

	Year to December 31	
	1915	1925
Capital of Interest-bearing Funded Debt . . . . .	Dollars 91,242,120 <sup>1</sup>	Dollars 195,842,742
Capital of non-Interest-bearing Funded Debt . . . . .	1,978,187,925 <sup>2</sup>	1,150,201,653
Amount of Floating Debt . . . . .	42,947,189 <sup>2</sup>	910,493,565
Total Debt . . . . .	2,112,377,234	2,256,537,960

<sup>1</sup> As of July 31, 1916.

<sup>2</sup> Comprising debts of the Ministry of Finance as of July 31, 1916, and those of the Ministry of Communications as of August 31, 1916.

## Defence.

### ARMY.

The task of creating an army on modern lines was undertaken during the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, when Judge Hu Yün-mei, a provincial treasurer, was instructed to raise a combatant force. This force was taken over and renamed the New Imperial Army in 1895 by Yuan Shih-kai, who came from Korea, where he was Chinese Resident, to act as Director-General of the force. There were 8,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and pioneers—in this army in the early days of its existence, and they were trained under

German instructors at Hsiaochan, which lies between Tientsin and Taku, and which was the old camping-place of the troops that Li Hung-chang brought up in the '60's after fighting the Taiping rebels. The new army was concentrated at Hsiaochan till 1899, when Yuan Shih-kai was made Governor of Shantung. He took the troops with him to his new province and they remained there till their Director-General was made Viceroy of Chihli in 1902. By 1904, the force had grown to 6 divisions of 12,000 men each, with headquarters at Paotingfu.

Added to the regular divisions of the army list are numerous bodies of irregulars, and these are directly controlled by independent *Tupans* and commanders, who, however, look to the Government for the payment of their forces.

According to the 1923 Constitution, the organisation of the national army was based on a system of compulsory citizen service. Service is normally voluntary for three years with the active army and three years in the reserve. Recruits must be between the ages of 20 and 25. The army is at present composed of approximately 1,300,000 men, but the vast majority owe allegiance only to independent and semi-independent commanders.

Civil war in China has caused the disruption of the national army. Authorities estimate that there are between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 men under arms in China at present (1928).

#### NAVY.

The weakening of the central power has almost destroyed the Navy. In the incessant civil warfare which has troubled the country for some years past, warships and their complements have changed their allegiance frequently from one leader to another as their fortunes have fluctuated.

The largest vessel is the cruiser *Hai Chi*, of 4,300 tons displacement and 24 knots, carrying a main armament of 2 8-in. guns, 10 4·7-in. guns and 5 above-water torpedo tubes. The *Ying Swei* and the *Chao Ho* were built in England (1911), mainly for training purposes, each having a displacement of about 2,600 tons and a contract speed of 20 knots. The main armaments consist of 2 6-in. and 4 4-in. guns. There are also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai Yung*, *Hai Shew*, and *Hai Chen*, each of 19·5 knots speed, carrying armaments of 3 6-in. and 8 4·1-in. guns, together with 3 torpedo tubes. All these 3 vessels were acquired during the years 1897 and 1898. In addition were 17 steel gunboats of over 500 tons, 20 smaller river and other gunboats, 3 destroyers, 8 torpedo-boats, and various other vessels, many of which, as the result of neglect, are believed to be without fighting value.

There are no naval bases of any importance. Existing dockyards are Foochow, Taku, Kiangnan (Shanghai), and Whampoa (Canton).

#### Production and Industry.

*Agriculture.*—China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Total arable land in China is estimated at about 192,060 square miles. The holdings are in general small; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Chinese agriculture is intensive rather than extensive. Rotation of crops is practised. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Indeed the Chinese are gardeners rather than farmers. Vegetable culture has reached a high state of perfection. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, rice, sugar, and indigo in the south.

Treaties forbid the export of grain with the exception of wheat, soya beans, kaoliang, indian corn, buckwheat, and barley from Manchuria. An embargo may be applied in case of a famine in China. China's fibre crops are also important: chief are abutilon, hemp, jute and ramie.

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the northern part of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley. In 1926, the estimated yield throughout China was 5,680,000 piculs. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south; silk culture is one of the most successful industries of China; about 25 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pig's bristles have become an important article of export. China abounds in wild game.

*Manufacture.*—An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, while native looms are found in most dwellings. The estimated production of cotton yarn in China during the year ended June 1, 1927, totalled 1,954,000 piculs, of which 676,000 piculs were produced in Japanese, 1,116,000 in Chinese, and 162,000 in British-owned mills. The estimated production of cotton piece goods for the year amounted to 11,165,000 pieces, of which 5,658,000 pieces were manufactured in Japanese, 4,409,000 in Chinese, and 1,098,000 in British mills. In December, 1927, 118 cotton mills in China had 3,726,584 spindles and 24,382 looms distributed as follows: 42 Japanese-owned mills, 1,302,676 spindles and 9,625 looms; 72 Chinese-owned, 2,218,588 spindles and 12,409 looms; 4 British-owned, 205,320 spindles and 2,348 looms. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. Flour milling is making rapid strides in China. In 1925 there were about 150 modern mills. Manchuria possesses about 50 flour mills. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Tayeh, about 60 miles distant. There are also 400 glass factories.

*Mining.*—Most of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal-fields cover an area of 133,513 acres and the average annual coal output is estimated at 16,000,000 tons, nearly 8,000,000 of which are from modern mines. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is the oldest in the world, in Chihli, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Three hundred million tons of ore are estimated to be in Shansi; the reserve of other deposits amounts to about 300 million tons. The annual production of iron ore is about 1,500,000 tons. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. They have an ore reserve of 35,000,000 tons. On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked; there are 91 wells in the country. Oil is also being extracted from shale beds in South Manchuria and Shansi Province. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the copper-mining industry has long existed. Tin is the most important mineral export; about 10,000 tons are produced annually. It is mined extensively in Yunnan, and through Mengtze it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. In antimony China occupies a unique position; since 1908 the country has produced more than 60 per cent. of the world's total production. More than 90 per cent. comes from Hunan; the annual output is about 25,000 tons. The last-recorded annual output of gold was 71,582 ounces; of silver, 107,155 ounces; of lead, 13,527 tons; of copper, 1,342 tons. Mining for wolfram is being carried on at Swatow, and



in the north-western part of Chihli Province; molybdenum ore has been found at Yungtai-hsien, in Fukien; bismuth has also been worked.

### Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports . . .	177,196,809	160,633,627	186,406,798	165,382,685	175,074,088
Exports . . .	122,792,237	130,976,259	141,292,834	135,457,413	134,595,908

Trade by principal countries in 1925 and 1926 in HK. Taels (1 HK. Tael = 3s. 5½d. in 1925 and 3s. 1½d. in 1926).

—	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Great Britain . . .	93,137,777	116,269,419	47,643,185	55,835,733
Hong Kong . . .	176,311,082	124,472,073	114,714,974	93,802,031
India . . .	48,809,844	79,191,013	12,776,700	15,922,101
Russia and Siberia <sup>1</sup> . . .	4,823,590	5,570,686	174,434	574,975
France . . .	12,438,967	17,013,273	66,077,303	68,146,142
Singapore . . .	9,480,650	11,839,047	23,785,624	30,059,655
Italy . . .	6,075,798	9,150,448	9,902,898	13,265,660
United States . . .	142,513,422	187,647,086	143,235,936	150,113,103
Japan . . .	299,755,611	336,900,441	186,337,037	211,740,869
Germany . . .	82,510,643	45,677,616	16,427,493	17,760,394
Total (all countries).	947,864,944	1,124,221,253	776,352,937	864,294,771

<sup>1</sup> By land frontier.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK. Taels:—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels		HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Machinery . . .	15,377,087	16,737,530	Beans and products of	120,394,837	145,077,533
Cotton goods (excluding cotton yarn) . . .	266,066,723	299,217,077	Coal . . .	20,014,371	26,188,701
Woollen goods . . .	15,797,877	29,652,871	Ground nuts and products of . . .	17,625,459	18,534,162
Metals and minerals . . .	43,160,471	52,346,995	Raw Cotton . . .	29,845,234	29,399,381
Rice and paddy . . .	61,041,505	59,844,423	Silk and silk materials and products . . .	178,466,101	191,675,975
Cigarettes . . .	17,768,202	20,764,879	Skins, hides and furs . . .	30,166,543	19,933,170
Coal, coke . . .	26,296,423	27,579,694	Tea . . .	22,145,688	24,265,267
Fish and fishery products . . .	25,502,455	27,824,022	Oils, Bean and Vegetable . . .	47,386,249	56,079,025
			Metals and minerals . . .	28,490,202	28,244,033

Of the tea in 1926, 94,780 piculs were exported to Hong Kong, 107,328 piculs to Great Britain, 40,342 piculs to France, 94,799 piculs to the United States. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows:—1895, 243,757,333; 1905, 182,573,064; 1915, 237,647,066; 1924, 102,124,667; 1925, 111,067,777; 1926, 111,908,933 lbs.

Total export of silk for past five years: 1922, 119,737 piculs; 1923, 107,227 piculs; 1924, 130,377 piculs; 1925, 166,716 piculs; 1926, 166,632 piculs.

The following figures give the import and export of gold and silver through the Maritime Customs in thousands of Haikwan Taels:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1923	10,146	15,813	93,941	26,745
1924	2,047	11,782	49,529	23,527
1925	1,845	2,888	73,927	11,408
1926	1,606	9,204	78,781	25,577

In addition to her overseas trade China has an extensive coast and river trade, in which under 'Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations,' steamers under foreign flag are allowed to participate. In 1926, 2,754 vessels were on the register, of which 784 were foreign, and 1,970 Chinese; in 1925, 2,554 vessels, of which 839 were foreign, and 1,715 Chinese.

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were (according to the Board of Trade returns):—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1921	4,646,074	246,570	1924	24,251,784	1,535,918
1922	11,009,134	732,115	1925	10,247,029	715,698
1923	25,565,425	1,622,120	1926	13,581,155	949,125

Other important articles of trade between Great Britain and China<sup>1</sup> (according to the Board of Trade returns) in two years were:—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk	493,123	693,040	Cottons . . .	6,090,764	6,246,787
Egg yolk . . .	3,251,268	3,533,535	Iron, wrought, &c. .	1,112,218	884,556
Bristles . . .	626,309	494,070	Woolens . . .	2,073,907	2,064,690
Camels' hair . .	547,326	233,237	Machinery . . .	768,734	692,401

Total trade between United Kingdom and China<sup>1</sup> for 5 years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U.K.	12,160,820	13,915,282	13,447,620	11,539,123	12,232,836
Exports to China from U.K. .	18,634,001	20,346,613	14,633,399	16,408,614	9,691,354

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Leased Territories.

### Shipping and Navigation.

During 1926, 158,996 vessels of 134,659,606 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 5,338 of 6,496,351 tons, were American; 36,474 of 47,645,090 tons, British; 2,262 of 2,321,632 tons, French; 813 of 2,995,127 tons, German; 1,045 of 731,499 tons, Italian; 29,654 of 38,948,844 tons, Japanese; 2,407 of 3,301,874 tons, Norwegian; 1,444 of 447,094 tons, Portuguese. Of the total tonnage, 117,319 were steamers with a tonnage of 132.2 million tons, and 41,677 were sailing vessels (all Chinese junks), with a tonnage of 2.41 million tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows:—

Nationality 1926	Entrances		Clearances	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British . . . . .	2,685	5,632,186	2,630	5,551,159
American . . . . .	468	2,208,681	460	2,166,890
French . . . . .	334	664,293	285	596,919
Italian . . . . .	32	149,273	32	146,151
Japanese . . . . .	4,245	7,797,149	4,149	7,557,602
Portuguese . . . . .	135	29,412	132	29,334
Russian . . . . .	65	83,426	58	67,856
Chinese . . . . .	11,639	881,553	11,116	828,478
Total (all Nationalities)	20,491	19,723,621	19,730	19,062,714

### Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and most are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers.

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened. At the end of 1923, there were over 7,513 miles of railway in China (excluding 1,857 miles in Manchuria), of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital. Practically all construction work has been suspended owing to lack of funds. The total revenue of the Chinese Government railways for the year 1923 was 119,405,638 dollars; net commercial revenue, 109,928,669 dollars.

The principal railways in China are:—(1) South Manchuria Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 693 miles [see also under Manchuria]; (2) Peking-Mukden line, from Mukden to Peking, 837 miles; (3) Peking-Suiyuan Railway, from Peking to Kalgan, Tatung Fu, Fengchen, Suiyuan, and Paotowchen, 597 miles; (4) Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking to Hankow, 1,069 miles; (5) Lung Hai Railway, from Haichou to Shenchow in Honan province, 441 miles; (6) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, from Shanghai to Nanking, 253 miles; (7) Tientsin-Pukow Railway, from Tientsin to Pukow, on the Yangtze river, opposite Nanking, 899 miles; (8) Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, from Shanghai to Hangchow, 219 miles; (9) Hupeh-Hunan Railway, from Wuchang to Yochow, 288 miles; (10) Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, from Tsingtao to Tsinan, both in Shantung province, 373 miles; (11) Yunnan Railway, from the Tonkin border to Yunnanfu, 290 miles; and (12) the Chinese Eastern Railway running eastward from Manchuli through Northern Manchuria to Suifeñho (Russian name, Pogranichnaya), the last station in Chinese territory, where it joins the Ussuri Railway, and then runs due east to Vladivostok, and southerly from Harbin to Changchun, joining the South Manchuria Railway. This line was built by the Russians, and under agreements dated October 2, 1920, and May 31, 1924, is operated by Russians and Chinese. It runs for 1,100 miles in Chinese territory. The gauge is the Russian standard of 5 feet, whilst that of all the other railways is 4 feet 8½ inches, with the exception of the Yunnan Railway, which has a gauge of 1 metre.

The 1923 Report of the Government railways showed that 7,426 kilometres of line were operated by the Government, also that the provincial and private railways were 1,229 kilometres in length, giving the total length subject to the control of the Ministry of Communications at 8,655 kilometres. There are 3,355 kilometres of concessioned railways, making a grand total of 12,020 kilometres. To this total may be added Government railway

under construction, amounting to 387 kilometres, and making a grand total of 12,408 kilometres, or 7,755 miles.

China has a fairly well developed telegraph service. Telegraphs connect all the principal cities in the country, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines have a length of 52,050 miles. Number of telegrams transmitted by the Post-office in 1925, 30,251. The administration is now completely under Government control. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at many centres.

Telephones are in use in the main cities of China, and long distance telephone communication has been introduced along the railways and in the trade areas. Wireless telephone services have also been established.

The postal work of China, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces of China proper, the New Dominion and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub-districts (42,518 at the end of 1924). The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended. In 1925, there were 12,007 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 364,811,817; of postcards 40,891,072; of newspapers, 47,633,719; of printed matter, 44,802,948; of commercial papers, 2,314,387; of samples of merchandise, 863,402; of trade circulars, 3,658,414; grand total of 565,007,763. The number of parcels posted in 1925 was 6,540,968. The revenue of the post office in 1925 was 25,304,671 dollars, and the expenditure 24,551,737 dollars. On December 31, 1925, the postal staff numbered 122 foreigners and 36,756 Chinese. China in 1914 joined the postal union.

### Banking and Credit.

Banking on modern lines dates from the close of the Tai-ping rebellion in the 'sixties, when the rapid expansion of trade in Shanghai created a demand for credit facilities. In 1902, the Board of Finance established the Ta Ching Bank, with a capital of 4,000,000 Kuping Taels, which was soon raised to 10,000,000 Kuping Taels. Prompted by the success of the Ta Ching Bank, the Board of Posts, Railways, and Telegraphs launched in 1905 a scheme to organise a bank for the control of the finances of the Railways, Telegraphs, Posts and Navigations, and the management of an issue of national loan bonds for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railways, and this scheme finally culminated in the establishment of the Bank of Communications in 1906. The year 1905 marked also the beginning of commercial banks in China. The Chekiang Railway Company, which was then a private company, founded the National Commercial Bank in Hangchow, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, half of which was subscribed by the Railway itself, and the other half by its stockholders. In the same year was formed the Commercial Bank of China, in the following year, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, and in 1910, the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli. In 1911, the Manchu régime collapsed, and with it the Ta Ching Bank. However, it was speedily reorganised as the Bank of China. From 1914 onwards the establishment of new banks proceeded at a rapid pace, and there are now about 150 banks with over 400 branch offices. The total capitalisation of Chinese banks approximates 400,000,000 dollars, but not more than 150,000,000 dollars have been paid up. Total reserve funds amount to about 20,000,000 dollars.

Of these banks, the Bank of China is the largest, having about 100 branches and sub-branches, and an authorised capital of 60,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 19,760,200 dollars. Next in order comes the Bank of Communications, whose capital has reached 20,000,000 dollars, 7,713,500 dollars of which are paid-up. It has about 40 branches. The Chinese Government's share in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has been wiped out. The Bank of China declared a net profit in 1925 of 1,347,076 dollars; the Bank of Communications, 597,548 dollars.

Other prominent banks are: National Industrial Bank of China, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1919); the Frontier Bank, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1920); China and South Sea Bank, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1924); Yieh Yih Commercial Bank, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1915); Bank of East Asia, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1919); Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1920); Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, capital 6,000,000 dollars (1910); Commercial Bank of China, capital 7,500,000 dollars (1896); Kincheng Commercial Bank, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1917); Bank of Canton, capital 1,200,000. (1912).

Siño-foreign banking institutions are numerous, having grown rapidly during 1921. In 1918, the Exchange Bank of China was established with Siño-Japanese capital. It has a subscribed capital of 10,000,000 yen. The Italian Bank of China, the Siño-French Bank, the Siño-Scandinavian Bank, and numerous Siño-Japanese institutions were inaugurated in 1921. The Chinese American Bank of Commerce was established by American and Chinese capitalists, with equal interests, under a special charter issued on April 12, 1920, by the Chinese Government. This bank has an authorised capital of 10,000,000 dollars, of which 7,500,000 dollars are paid-up. It obtained a note-issuing power on August 1, 1921.

On July 1, 1924, the Manchurian Official Bank, Fengtien Industrial Bank, and the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces were amalgamated under the name of the Government Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars.

Government ordinances governing savings banks in China were first promulgated in 1908. About May in that year a savings department was organised by the Ta Ching Bank, now Bank of China. This was followed later by the establishment of special savings banks in various provinces and other savings departments attached to commercial banks in recent years. In 1925, there were 20 such institutions with total savings deposits amounting to 33,017,942 dollars.

Post Office savings banks at 11 district head offices were opened on July 1, 1919. By the end of 1925, there were 340 savings banks, with 42,222 depositors, and total deposits amounting to 6,465,148 dollars in big dollar account, and 9,343 depositors with 1,602,472 dollars in small coin currency.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY.

The currency of China is on a silver basis, and consists of taels, dollars, copper cash, and bank notes. The *tael* is really a weight of silver (about an ounce) of a certain degree of fineness. Theoretically it is divided into 10 *mace*; 1 *mace* = 10 *candareens*. The denominations of the dollar are: 1 dollar = 100 coppers; 1 copper = 10 cash. The *tael* varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the *haikwan* or customs *tael*, weighing 583.3 grains (in 1926 it was equal in value to 3s. 1½d.), (2) the *K'up'ing tael*, weighing 575.8 grains, (3) the *Tsaoping tael*, weighing 565.65 grains.

These are all called treasury taels. The principal local taels are: (1) Peking or *Kungfah* tael; (2) Tientsin or *Hang Ping Hua Pao* tael; (3) Canton tael; (4) Newchwang tael (nominal); (5) Shanghai tael. Different taels, about 170 altogether, are in use in every province in the country.

There is unparalleled currency confusion. Although a dollar should be equal to 100 coppers, in fact it is worth almost 350 coppers in some parts of the country, varying from day to day. In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October, 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform tael currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of .98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale tael or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (yuan) of .90 touch and weighing .72 Treasury-weight tael as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c., 25c., 20c., and 10c.) were also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c. nickel, 2c., 1c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and  $\frac{1}{10}$ c. copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but as they are at a discount in every province other than the one in which they are minted, confusion has been rendered more confounded. There are ten different varieties of dollars in circulation. Although the law of May, 1910, was intended to bring the provincial mints under the control of the Central Government, the Governors have effected a serious depreciation of silver and copper money by their indiscriminate minting of subsidiary coins.

The K'up'ing tael weighs 575.8 grains, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael, which weighs 583.3 grains. The Tsaoping tael weighs 565.65 grains. The Shanghai (local) tael is a money of account, 100 of which were formerly equivalent to 98 taels of the actual sycee representing the old Tsaoping tael. Its weight in grains is 565.65.

Several efforts have been made to standardise the dollar. The Peking Bankers' Association, which might be regarded as the unofficial fiduciary adviser to the Government, loaned the Government 2,500,000 dollars on March 3, 1921, with the object of erecting and equipping an independent mint to coin a standard dollar. The establishment of the mint is in the hands of the Chinese bankers until such time as the Government redeems the notes it issued as security for the loan. The Shanghai mint was intended to foreshadow the entire abolition of the tael as a unit of currency and the substitution of a uniform Chinese silver dollar which will be currency throughout China. It was also designed to force the provincial mints to raise the standard of coinage. At the annual conference of the National Bankers' Association, held in Peking on April 15, 1924, the member banks offered to underwrite a further loan of 3,000,000 dollars for the purpose of completing the Mint, on condition that they be given full powers of management. This the Ministry of Finance promised to do, but owing to political conditions, an attempt to raise the second loan failed, and, the available funds having been exhausted in preliminary work, the Government declared a suspension of the scheme on August 18, 1924.

Standardised banking terms were adopted for the first time throughout the country on July 1, 1924.

#### WEIGHT.

10 <i>Ssŭ</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> .
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fên</i> (Candareen).

10 <i>Fen</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Ch'ien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Ch'ien</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 37.301 grammes.
16 <i>Liang</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Chin</i> (Catty) = 596.816 ,,

## CAPACITY.

10 <i>Sho</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Ko</i> .
10 <i>Ko</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Tou</i> = 10.354688 litres.
5 <i>Tou</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
2 <i>Hu</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Tan</i> . Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

## LENGTH.

10 <i>Fen</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Ts'un</i> (inch).
10 <i>Ts'un</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Ch'ih</i> (foot) = .32 metres.
10 <i>Ch'ih</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 3.2 metres.
180 <i>Chang</i> . . .	= 1 <i>Li</i> = 576 metres.

By treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of 14 $\frac{1}{16}$  English inches has been adopted as the standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Republic, the *Ch'ih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Ch'ih*) in proportion; according to treaty, also, the Tael, Catty, and Picul have been fixed at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 133 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. avoirdupois respectively. 1 *Mow* =  $\frac{1}{6}$  of an acre. Except for customs purposes, however, there is just as much confusion in weights and measures throughout the country as there is in currency. For a long time the Government has been trying to induce the provinces to adopt standardised weights and measures, but only Shansi has so far adopted the system.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*First Secretaries*.—Dr. Wei-cheng Chen and Wu Nan-Ju.

*Second Secretary*.—H. K. Hsia.

*Third Secretary*.—Kiu Yu Sun.

*Attachés*.—Tsooming Chiu and Kuang-Han Liu.

*Consul-General in London*.—Su Yu-chow.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (Appointed October 22, 1926.)

*Counsellor (acting)*.—B. C. Newton.

*Secretaries*.—A. F. Aveling, C.B.E., W. R. Connor Green and J. C. Sterndale Bennett, C.M.G., M.C.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain O. V. Robinson, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. G. R. V. Steward, C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Commercial Counsellor*.—H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (at Shanghai).

*Commercial Secretary*.—H. J. Brett.

*Judge*.—His Honour P. Grain (at Shanghai).

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Changsha, Chefoo, Cheng-tu, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foochow,

Hankow (C.G.), Harbin, Ichang, Mukden (C.G.), Newchwang, Nanking (C.G.), Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Yunnan-fu (C.G.), Ningpo, Kashgar (C.G.), Tsinanfu, and Tsingtao.

## Chinese Outer Territories.

### Manchuria.

**Manchuria**, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population, according to the latest investigation, of 24,520,661 at July 31, 1927. Immigration from the densely crowded parts of Central China is increasing the population by almost a million yearly. Manchuria consists of 3 provinces, Sheng-King or Feng-tien (area, 56,000 sq. miles; pop. 15,000,000), capital Mukden; Kirin (105,000 sq. miles; pop. 7,500,000), capital Kirin; and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq. miles: pop. 2,500,000) with Tsitsihar (Heilung Hsien) (population 30,000) for its capital. The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 250,000 inhabitants; Newchwang (65,600) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-k'ou, often called Newchwang. Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An-tung (72,500), Tatung-kou, Tiehling, Tung-chiangtzu, and Fakumen are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin-min-fu, Liao-yang, Feng-hwang-cheng, and Taonanfu, a town rapidly risen to importance, on the border of Eastern Mongolia. In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants.

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain. Owing to the enormous development of the soya-bean industry and the improved railway facilities, Manchuria has grown more rapidly in wealth than any other part of China. Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country, its soil is one of the richest in the world. Beans, millet, wheat and rice are the principal crops. The area under cultivation in Manchuria totals 81,718,945 acres, of which beans occupy 19,193,756 acres, and wheat 7,241,087 acres. Formerly the whole of the wheat yield was exported, but of late years the flour industry has been growing with the increase in the wheat production. There are now some 40 mills in Manchuria, which turn out about 15,000,000 sacks annually. Tobacco production in 1926 totalled 53,126,000 catties. Extensive forests also abound; their estimated extent is 28,756,000 acres. The soil of certain districts—especially in the vicinity of Mukden and Harbin—is suitable for beet and flax growing, and the industry is slowly developing. The raw silk crop in Manchuria in 1925 amounted to 800,000 piculs, yielding 40,000 piculs tussah. Manchuria is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, lead and asbestos.

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan (called Dalny by the Russians and Dairen by the Japanese), and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway were transferred to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference, September 5, 1905. On December 22, 1905, China gave official recognition to this transfer and granted Japan the right to extend the railway from Mukden to Antung at the mouth of the Yalu river, where it connects with the Korean railway. In 1912 a branch line (78 miles) from Changchun, the northern terminus of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway to Kirin, constructed by joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise, and operated under



special convention by the South Manchuria Railway, was opened to traffic. The total length of the South Manchuria Railway is 693 miles (Dairen to Changchun, main line 438 miles; branch to Port Arthur, 29 miles; branch to Newchwang, 14 miles; Fushun coal mines, 31 miles; branch to Yentai, 10 miles; and Mukden to Antung, 171 miles). On August 1, 1917, the whole of the railway system of Korea (some 1000 miles in length) passed under the management of the South Manchuria Railway, giving the latter a through line under its own management from Fusan, the Korean port nearest Japan, to Changchun, where connection with the railway system to Harbin and thence to Leningrad is effected. The total capital of the company is 440,000,000 yen, and the operating revenue in 1926, 107,924,000 yen; net profit, 61,972,000 yen. Besides the South Manchuria Railway, Manchuria is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Chinese Government Railways. The operating revenue of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1927 was 63,000,000 gold roubles; net profit, 10,000,000 gold roubles. Railway construction had a fillip in 1924, and work is now in progress on lines from Mukden to Kirin, 270 miles; Taonanfu to Angkangki, near Tsitsihar, 144 miles; Kirin to Tunghua, 130 miles; Hulan (near Harbin) to Hailun, 110 miles; Tahushan to Payantala (Tungliao), 150 miles. There are 265 post offices and 550 postal agencies.

### Tibet.

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalaya and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 463,200 square miles with a population estimated at between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. Probably 2,000,000 is near the mark. The only census ever taken was by the Chinese in 1737 and showed a population of 316,800 lamas (monks) and 635,950 laity. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two *Ambans* who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent appointed from among the chief Tibetan Lamas and assisted by five ministers. Early in 1908 the territory of Western Szechuen and the adjoining territory of Eastern Tibet were united into a new 'special administrative area,' Sikañg, or Szechwan Marches, with Batang, re-named Baanfu, as capital.

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier. A telegraph line, 144 miles long, connects Lhasa with Gyantse.

The trade between India and Tibet has to be carried through lofty passes between 14,000 and 18,000 feet high, most of which are practically impassable during seasons of heavy rain and snow. Sheep and also crosses between yaks and ordinary cattle are used as beasts of burden. The most important route into Tibet from India is from Siliguri, near Darjeeling in northern Bengal, and across the small Frontier State of Sikkim to Gyantse and Yatung in Tibet, the two leading trade marts authorised by the existing Convention. The other chief means of access to Tibet are from Almora in the northern part of the United Provinces, and from Simla over the Simla-Tibet road to Gartok in western Tibet, which is at about 14,200 feet elevation above the sea. From Almora to Gartok the direction is almost due north, and from Simla to Gartok is almost due east.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier; for marts at Yatung, Gyantze, and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants; for the demolition of forts on the trade routes; for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893; for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff; for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. China paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l.*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1908. Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British-Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept. 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April, 1908.

**Sin-Kiang**, or the New Dominion, consists of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja, and Kashgaria, and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is now regarded as a separate province, its Governor residing at Urumchi, or Tihwafu, the capital. Its area is estimated at about 550,840 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of various races, known as Turki (Kashgari, Kalnuk, Khirghiz, Taranchi, etc.), mostly Mohammedan and Chinese, who have of recent years greatly increased in numbers. The chief towns are Ili, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, and Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Urumchi, the sub-ordinates being usually natives of the country. In regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found. The whole territory is yearly increasing in population and prosperity. A trade agreement with Soviet Russia was signed in 1924.

*British Consul-General at Kashgar.*—Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Lyall.

## Mongolia.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Khinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtysh river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan-su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,875,000 square miles, and its population about 750,000. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. But of recent years there has been a great extension of Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, is now indistinguishable from Chinese territory, and has in fact been absorbed within Chinese administration in Manchuria. Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert. Irrigation alone is needed. Inner Mongolia and portions of the adjacent provinces in China proper have been divided into three special districts or administrative areas, Jehol, Chahar, and Suiyuan, each of which is governed by a Tartar-General (Tu'tun) appointed by the Chinese Government. The chief town or centre of population is Urga, 170 miles due south of Kiakhta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert. Kiakhta is a Siberian frontier town, and stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. Chief exports are wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. During the summer months motor-car services crosses the Gobi desert, the journey between Kalgan and Urga occupying three days. It was inaugurated in 1917.

Many gold mines are found in Outer Mongolia, but few are worked. There are also deposits of copper, silver, iron, and tin.

For a history of political events in Mongolia from 1912 to 1923, see **THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK** for 1923, p. 794.

Since March, 1915, Mongolia has had a legal currency of its own, but recent political troubles have delayed the passing of the system of barter in business transactions.

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning China.

### 1. *China.*

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Reports. Shanghai.

Hertslet's China Treaties. Treaties, &c., between Great Britain and China, and between China and Foreign Powers; and Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, Acts of Parliament, Decrees, &c., affecting British Interests in China, in force on January 1, 1908. 3rd ed. 2 vols. London, 1908.

Rockhill's Treaties and Conventions with or concerning China and Korea, 1894-1904. Washington, 1904.

Treaties between China and Foreign States. 2 vols. 2nd edition, 1917. Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai.

Annual Reports on the Working of the Chinese Post Office. Peking.

Annual Reports on the Working of the Chinese Post Office Savings Bank. Peking.

The Chinese Economic Bulletin; The Chinese Economic Monthly. (Both issued by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information.)

## NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The China Year Book (edited by H. G. W. Woodhead). Tientsin and London. Annual.
- The China Mission Year Book. (The China Continuation Committee.) Shanghai. Annual.
- The Chinese Social and Political Science Review. Peking. Quarterly.
- The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer. Dingle. Shanghai.
- The Encyclopedia Sinica. (Samuel Couling.) London, 1918.
- An official guide to Eastern Asia. Trans-continental connections between Europe and Asia. Vol. IV. China. Prepared by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. Tokyo, 1924.
- Ayresough* (Florence), A Chinese Mirror. London, 1925.
- Bull* (J. D.), Things Chinese. 5th edition, revised by E. C. Werner. London, 1926.
- Baker* (J. E.), Explaining China. London, 1927.
- Bau* (M. J.), The Foreign Relations of China. London, 1922.—Modern Democracy in China. Shanghai, 1924.
- Bland* (J. O. P.), and *Backhouse* (E.), China under the Empress Dowager. London, 1911.
- Recent Events and Present Policies in China. (By Bland). London, 1912.—Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking. London, 1914.—China, Japan and Korea. London, 1921.
- Bonnard* (A.), In China. A philosophic presentation of Chinese civilisation. The inner life of China, its art and letters, the break-up of the old régime. London, 1926.
- Bredon* (J.), Peking. An historical and intimate description of its chief places of interest. Shanghai, 1922.
- Broomhall* (Marshall), The Chinese Empire. 1907.—Islam in China. 1910.—Atlas of China. London, 1917.
- Burkhardt* (Martha), Chinesische Kultstätten und Kultgebräuche. Erlenbach, 1920.
- Burton* (L. H. D.), The Eastern Road. London, 1924.
- Cheng* (S. G.), Modern China. Oxford, 1920.
- Collins* (W. F.), Mineral Enterprise in China. London, 1918.
- Cordier* (H.), Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec les Puissances Occidentales (1860-1900). 2 vols. Paris, 1901-02.—Histoire Générale de la Chine. 4 vols. Paris, 1921.—La Chine. Paris, 1921.
- Dickinson* (G. Lowes), Appearances. London, 1914.—An Essay on the Civilization of India, China, and Japan. London, 1914.
- Douglas* (R. K.), Confucianism and Taoism. London, 1893.—Society in China. London, 1894.—Li Hung Chang. London, 1895.—China. In 'Story of the Nations' Series, 2nd ed. London, 1900.—Europe and the Far East. New edition. Cambridge, 1912.
- Dubarbier* (G.), La Chine Contemporaine Politique Et Économique. A complete survey of events since 1911. Paris, 1926.
- Dubosq* (André), L'Évolution de la Chine. Paris, 1926.—La Chine en Face des Puissances. Paris, 1926.
- Etherton* (Lt.-Col. P. T.), China: The Facts. London, 1927.—The Crisis in China. Boston, 1927.
- Farjanel* (F.), A travers la révolution Chinoise. Paris, 1914. (English Translation). Through the Chinese Revolution. London, 1915.
- Ferrin* (A. W.), Chinese Currency and Finance (Official United States Publication). Washington, 1919.
- Gamble* (S. D.), and *Burgess* (J. S.), Peking. A Social Survey. New York, 1921.
- Gell* (W. E.), Great Wall of China. London, 1909.—Eighteen Capitals of China. London, 1911.
- Gilbert* (R.), What's Wrong with China. London, 1926.
- Giles* (H. A.), China and the Manchus. Cambridge, 1912.
- Goodnow* (F. J.), China. An analysis of economic, political and social aspects. Baltimore, 1926.
- Gowen* (H. H.) and *Hall* (J. W.), An Outline History of China. London, 1926.
- Griffis* (W. E.), China's Story, in Myth, Legend, Art, and Annals. London, 1922.
- Groot* (J. J. M. de), The Religious Systems of China. 6 vols. 1910.
- Guide* Madrolle. Chine du Sud, Java, Japan. Paris, 1916.
- Haavet* (P. P.), *Chambeau*, and *Hoang* (F.), Variétés Sinologiques, No. 52. Mélanges sur la chronologie chinoise. I. Notes concernant la chronologie chinoise. II. Prologomènes à la concordance néoménique. Shanghai, 1920.
- Hodgkin* (H. T.), China in the Family of Nations. London, 1923.
- Hoste* (A.), Three Years in Western China. New ed. London, 1897. On the Trail of the Opium Poppy. London, 1914.
- Hovelague* (Emile), La Chine. Paris, 1920. English translation. London, 1923.
- Hsieh* (Fao Chao), The Government of China (1644-1911). Baltimore, 1925.
- Hsu* (M. C.), Railway Problems in China. London, 1916.
- Huang* (Feng-hua), Public Debt in China. London and New York, 1919.
- Hwuy-ung*, A Chinaman's Opinion of Us and of his Own Country. Translated by J. A. Makepeace. London, 1927.

- Johnson (Julia E.)*, China and Japan (a bibliography). New York, 1922.  
*Funan (E.)*, The Currencies of China. Shanghai, 1926.  
*King (L. M.)*, China in Turmoil. London, 1927.  
*Krawitz (F. E. A.)*, Geschichte Ostasiens. 2 vols. Göttingen, 1927.  
*Kuo (Ping-wen)*, The Chinese System of Public Education. London and New York, 1911.  
*Lauffer (B.)*, Sino-Iranica. Chinese Contributions to the History of Civilisation in Ancient Iran. Chicago, 1920.  
*Lee (M. P.)*, Economic History of China. With special reference to agriculture. New York, 1921.  
*Legendre (A. F.)*, La Civilisation Chinoise Moderne. Paris, 1926.  
*Legge (J.)*, Chinese Classics, with Translations, Prolegomena, &c. New ed. 7 vols. Oxford, 1898.  
*Leong (Y. K.)*, and *Tao (L. K.)*, Village and Town Life in China. London, 1924.  
*Lieu (D. K.)*, China's Industries and Finance. Shanghai, 1927.  
*Macgowan (J.)*, Imperial History of China. Shanghai, 1906.  
*MacMurray (John V. A.)*, Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919. 2 vols. New York, 1921.  
*MacNair (H. F.)*, Modern Chinese History. Shanghai, 1925.—China's New Nationalism. New York, 1926.  
*Magrini (Luciano)*, La Cina d'oggi. Milan, 1925.  
*Mallory (W. H.)*, China: Land of Famine. New York, 1926.  
*Morse (H. B.)*, The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire. Third edition. London, 1921.—Gilds of China. London, 1909.—The International Relations of the Chinese Empire, 3 vols. London, 1911-18.  
*Moule (A. E.)*, New China and Old. London, 1902.—The Chinese People. London, 1918.  
*Musso (G. D.)*, La Cina ed i Cinesi: Loro Leggi e Costumi. 2 vols. Milan, 1926.  
*Nord (A.)*, Die Handelsverträge Chinas. Leipzig, 1920.  
*Norton (H. K.)*, China and the Powers. London, 1927.  
*Otte (F.)*, China. Perthes, 1927.  
*Owenham (E. L.)*, Historical Atlas of the Chinese Empire. 2nd ed. London, 1898.  
*Parker (E. H.)*, China, her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce. London, 1917.—John Chinaman and a few Others. London, 1901.—China Past and Present. London, 1908.—China and Religion. London, 1905.—A Thousand Years of the Tartars. 2nd edition. London, 1924.  
*Pereira (G.)*, Peking to Lhasa. London, 1925.  
*Pollard (S.)*, In Unknown China. London, 1920.  
*Putnam Weale (B. L.)*, The Fight for the Republic in China. London, 1918.—The Truth about China and Japan. London, 1921.  
*Reid (Gilbert)*, China Captive or Free? London, 1922.  
*Reinsch (P. S.)*, An American Diplomat in China. London, 1922.  
*Remer (C. F.)*, The Foreign Trade of China. New York, 1926.  
*Riekhofen (Ferd. von)*, China: Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien. Vols. I-V, and Atlases. Berlin, 1882-1912.  
*Rockhill (W. W.)*, Inquiry into the Population of China (From Smithsonian Musc. Coll., vol. 47, pt. 3). Washington, 1904.—The 1910 Census of the Population of China. Leyden, 1912.  
*Roe (A. S.)*, Chance and Change in Modern China. London, 1920.  
*Russell (B.)*, The Problem of China. London, 1922.  
*Sargent (A. J.)*, Anglo-Chinese Diplomacy and Commerce. Oxford, 1907.  
*Schmatthener (H.)*, Chinesische Landschaften und Städte. Stuttgart, 1927..  
*Shaw (K. W.)*, Democracy and Finance in China: a Study in the Development of Fiscal Systems and Ideals. New York, 1926.  
*Shaw (N.)*, Chinese Forest Trees and Timber Supply. London, 1915.  
*Shih-chang (Hsu)*, China after the War. Peking, 1922.  
*Smith (C. A. Middleton)*, The British in China and Far Eastern Trade. London, 1927.  
*Smith (W.)*, A Geographical Study of Coal and Iron in China. Liverpool, 1926.  
*Soothill (W. E.)*, China and the West. Oxford and London, 1925.  
*Steiger (G. N.)*, China and the Occident: The Origin and Development of the Boxer Movement. London, 1927.  
*Sun Yat Sen (Dr.)*, The International Development of China. London, 1923.  
*T'Ang Leung-Li*, China in Revolt. London, 1927.  
*Tyau (M. T. Z.)*, The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and other States. Shanghai, 1917.—China's New Constitution and International Problems. Shanghai, 1918.—China Awakened. New York, 1922.  
*Vincke (Harold M.)*, Modern Constitutional Development in China. London, 1920.—Problems of Industrial Development in China. London, 1926.  
*Wagel (S. E.)*, Finance in China. Shanghai, 1915.—Chinese Currency and Banking. Shanghai, 1915.  
*Wagner (W.)*, Die Chinesische Landwirtschaft. Berlin, 1927.

- Warner (L.), *The Long Old Road in China*. New York, 1926.  
 Weal (B. L. P.), *The Vanished Empire*. London, 1926.—*Why China Sees Red*. London, 1926.  
 Werner (E. T. C.), *China of the Chinese*. London, 1919.—*Myths and Legends of China*. London, 1922.  
 Wheeler (W. R.), *China and the World War*. New York, 1919.  
 Whyte (Sir F.), *China and Foreign Powers: An Historical Review of their Relations*. London, 1927.  
 Wilhelm (R.), *Die Seele Chinas*. Berlin, 1926.  
 Williams (E. T.), *China Yesterday and To-day*. New York, 1924.  
 Wilkinson (H. P.), *The Family in Classical China*. London, 1927.  
 Willoughby (W. W.), *Foreign Rights and Interests in China*. Baltimore, 1920.  
 Wong Ching-wai, *China and the Nations*. Translated and edited by I-Sen Teng and John Nind Smith. London, 1927.  
 Wood (G. Z.), *China, the United States and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Chino-Japanese Treaties of 1915. The Twenty-one Demands*. New York, 1921.—*The Shantung Question*. London, 1922.  
 Woodhead (H. G. W.), *The Truth about the Chinese Republic*. London, 1926.  
 Yen (H. L.), *A Survey of Constitutional Development in China*. New York and London, 1911.

## 2. Chinese Dependencies.

### *Manchuria.*

- Christie (D.), *Thirty Years in Moukden*. London, 1914.  
 Clyde (P. H.), *International Rivalries in Manchuria, 1689-1922*. Ohio, 1927.  
 Hoste (A.), *Manchuria: its People, Resources, and Recent History*. London, 1901.  
 Kemp (E. G.), *The Face of Manchuria, Korea, and Russian Turkestan*. London, 1912.  
 Kinnosaki (Adachi), *Manchuria, a Survey*. New York, 1925.  
 Little (A.), *The Far East*. Oxford, 1905.  
 Orloff (N. A.), *Die Eroberung der Mandschurei durch die Transbaikale-Kosaken im Jahre 1900*. [Trans. from Russ.] Strassburg, 1904.—*Die Mandschurei*. [Trans. from Russ.] Berlin, 1904.  
 Ross (Rev. J.), *The Manchus; or the Reigning Dynasty of China, their Rise and Progress*. London, 1880.  
 Weale (B. L. P.), *Manchu and Muscovite*. London, 1904.—*The Re-shaping of the Far East*. London, 1905.—*The Truce in the East and its Aftermath*. London, 1907.—*The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia*. London, 1908.—*Conflict of Colour*. London, 1910.  
 The Economic History of Manchuria. Seoul, 1921 (published by the Bank of Chosen, Korea).

### *Tibet.*

- Papers on Tibet. Cd. 1920. London, 1904.—*Further Papers on Tibet*. Cd. 20—London, 1904.—*Further Papers on Tibet*. No. III, Cd. 2370. London, 1905.  
 Amundsen (E.), *In the Land of the Lamas*. London, 1910.  
 Bell (Sir C.), *Tibet Past and Present*. London, 1927.  
 Candler (E.), *On the Road to Lhasa.—The Unveiling of Lhasa*. London, 1905.  
 David-Neel (A.), *My Journey to Lhasa*. London, 1927.  
 Combe (G.), *A Tibetan on Tibet*. London, 1925.  
 Conolly (Louise), *Tibet*. Newark, N.J., 1921.  
 Duncan (Jane E.), *A Summer Ride through Western Tibet*. London, 1906.  
 Farrer (Reginald), *On the Eaves of the World*. 2 vols. London, 1917.  
 Ferguson (W. N.), *Adventure, Sport and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes*. London, 1911.  
 Gregory (J. W. and C. J.), *To the Alps of Chinese Tibet*. London, 1923.  
 Heber (A. R. and K. M.), *In Himalayan Tibet*. London, 1926.  
 Hedin (Sven), *Through Asia*. 2 vols. London, 1898.—*Central Asia and Tibet*. 2 vols. London, 1903.—*Adventures in Tibet*. London, 1904.—*Trans-Himalaya*. 3 vols. London, 1913.  
 Holdich (Sir T.), *Tibet the Mysterious*. In 'Story of Exploration' Series. London, 1906.  
 King (Mrs. Louis), *We Tibetans*. London, 1926.  
 Landon (P.), *Lhasa: The Tibet Expedition, 1903-04*. 2nd ed. London, 1906.  
 Lansdell (H.), *Chinese Central Asia: a Ride to Little Tibet*. 2 vols. London, 1893.  
 Legendre (A. F.), *Massif Sino-Tibétain*. Paris, 1916.  
 Sherring (C. A.), *Western Tibet and the British Borderland*. London, 1906.  
 Tafel (A.), *Meine Tibetreise. Eine Studienfahrt durch das nordwestliche China und durch die innere Mongolei in das östliche Tibet*. 2 vols. Berlin, 1914.

- Waddell* (L. A.), *Llassa and its Mysteries*. 3rd ed. London, 1906.  
*Ward* (F. Kingdon), *The Mystery Rivers of Tibet*. London, 1923.  
*Younghusband* (F. E.), *India and Tibet*. London, 1910.

### *Chinese Turkestan.*

- Cable* (M.), and *French* (F.), *Through Jade Gate and Central Asia: an Account of Journeys in Kansu, Turkestan, and the Gobi Desert*. London, 1927.  
*Church* (P. W.), *Chinese Turkestan with Caravan and Rifle*. London, 1901.  
*Cobbold* (R. P.), *Inmost Asia*. London, 1900.  
*Huntington* (Ellsworth), *The Pulse of Asia*. London, 1908.  
*Merzbacher* (G.), *An Expedition into the Central Tian Shan Mountains*. London, 1905.  
*Shreve* (C. P.), *Chinese Central Asia*. London, 1926.  
*Stein* (M. A.), *The Sand-Buried Ruins of Khotan*. London, 1903.—*Ancient Khotan*. 2 vols. Oxford, 1907. *Ruins of Desert Cathay*. London, 1912.  
*Sykes* (Miss Ella) and *Sykes* (Sir Percy), *Through Deserts and Oases of Central Asia*. London, 1920.  
*Taylor* (Miss A.), *Travel and Adventure in Tibet*. London, 1902.

### *Mongolia.*

- Andrews* (R. Chapman), *Across Mongolian Plains*. New York, 1921.  
*Bulstrode* (Beatrix), *A Tour in Mongolia*. London, 1920.  
*Campbell* (C. W.), *Journeys in Mongolia*. In *Geogr. Journal* for November, 1903.—*Report on a Journey in Mongolia*. China. No. 1. 1904. See also China. No. 3. 1904.  
*Carruthers* (Douglas), *Unknown Mongolia*. London, 1918.  
*Consten* (H.), *Weideplätze der Mongolen*. Vol. 1. Berlin, 1920.  
*Gilmour* (J.), *Among the Mongols*. London, 1888.—*More about the Mongols*. London, 1898.  
*Hedley* (J.), *Tramps in Dark Mongolia*. London, 1910.  
*Karamusheff* (W.), *Mongolia and Western China*. Tientsin, 1925.  
*Kent* (A. S.), *Old Tartar Trails*. Shanghai, 1920.  
*Kozloff* (K.), *Works of the Expedition of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society in Mongolia and Khan. (Tibet) during 1889-1901*. [Russian.] Vol. I. St. Petersburg, 1905-06. Eng. Trans. in *Geographical Journal* for April May, and June, 1908. London.—*Mongolia and the dead city of Khara Khoto, 1907-1909*. Moscow, 1923.  
*Ohrutchev* (V. A.), *Report of Journeys, 1892-94, in Central Mongolia, &c.* (in Russian). St. Petersburg, 1901.  
*Perry-Dysoough* (H. G. C.) and *Otter-Barry* (Captain R. B.), *With the Russians in Mongolia*. London, 1914.  
*Riborovsky* (V. T.), *Works of the Expedition of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society in Central Asia under V. T. Riborovsky*. [In Russian.] St. Petersburg, 1900.  
*Parliamentary Paper* [Cd. 6604] containing the *Russo-Mongolian Agreement*, Nov. 3, 1912. London, 1918.  
*Russian Orange Book*. Published April 6, 1914.  
*Sowerby* (A. de C.), *Sport and Science on the Sino-Mongolian Frontier*. London, 1918.

## COLOMBIA.

### (LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia, which in colonial days was called 'Vice-royalty of New Granada,' gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. Soon after it formed with Venezuela and Ecuador the State of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about ten years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, on February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of

Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States took the name of the United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of two delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. At present there are 14 departments, 3 "Intendencias," and 6 commissaries.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 34 Senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 17 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population). Senators are elected for 4 years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and is not eligible for re-election until 4 years afterwards; his salary is 18,000 gold dollars per annum. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom, failing the President during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez. Elected February 14, 1926. Holds office from August 7, 1926, to August 7, 1930. Born 1867.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, Industries, Public Works, and Post and Telegraphs.

### Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 440,846 square miles. It has a coastline of about 1,109 miles, of which 641 miles are on the Caribbean Sea and 468 miles on the Pacific Ocean. The area and population of the 14 departments, 3 intendencias and 6 commissaries were, according to the census of 1918 (October 14), as follows (the capitals in brackets).

	Area sq. miles	Census Population, 1918			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
<i>Departments.</i>					
Antioquia (Medellín). . .	22,752	396,780	426,446	—	823,226
Atlántico (Barranquilla) . .	1,008	64,064	71,728	—	135,792
Bolívar (Cartagena) . . .	22,320	216,513	240,598	—	457,111
Boyacá (Tunja) . . .	16,460	311,300	342,567	3,800	657,167
Caldas (Manizales) . . .	7,880	216,041	212,096	—	428,137
Cauca (Popayán) . . .	20,403	116,182	122,109	488	238,779
Cundinamarca (Bogotá) . .	8,046	386,276	425,760	—	812,036
Huila (Neiva) . . .	8,100	74,186	109,151	—	183,837
Magdalena (Santa Marta) . .	19,080	108,289	103,106	—	211,895
Nariño (Pasto) . . .	9,360	167,798	172,967	—	340,765
Santander Norte (Cúcuta) . .	6,255	117,275	131,900	—	249,235
Santander Sur (Bucaramanga)	17,865	212,842	220,819	—	439,161
Tolima (Ibagué) . . .	10,080	162,007	166,805	—	328,812
Valle (Cali) . . .	3,897	132,785	138,848	—	271,633



	Area sq. miles	Census Population, 1918			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
<i>Intendentes.</i>					
Chocó (Quibdó) . . . .	68,127	36,026	36,880	18,480	91,386
Meta (Villavicencio) . . .	—	6,473	5,198	22,400	34,071
San Andres y Providencia . .	—	2,966	2,987	—	5,953
<i>Commissaries.</i>					
Arauca (Arauca) . . . .	—	3,613	3,237	666	7,510
Caquetá (Floresncia) . . .	—	2,963	2,391	68,900	74,254
Guajira (San Antonio) . . .	—	10,501	12,061	—	22,652
Putumayo (Mocoa) . . . .	—	3,665	3,505	33,600	40,770
Vaupés (Calamar) . . . .	—	477	278	5,600	6,355
Vichada (Vichada) . . . .	—	286	254	5,000	5,540
Grand Total . . . .	440,846	2,749,898	2,947,251	158,428	5,855,077

In 1923 there were 27,651 marriages, 176,055 births, and 90,184 deaths.

Estimated population in 1923, 6,617,833.

On November 3, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic. On April 6, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the United States, at Bogotá, agreeing to recognise the independence of Panama and receiving as indemnity for the Panama Canal zone 25 million dollars (5 millions sterling) and certain rights in the zone. This Treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on April 20, 1921, and by the Colombian Congress on December 24, 1921. (*See Introduction of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1915.*) Most of the boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are frontier difficulties with Peru. With Ecuador a boundary treaty was signed in 1917. The old frontier difference with Venezuela was settled by the Swiss Federal Council in 1922.

The capital, Bogotá (census population on July 15, 1918, 143,994; estimated population on October 14, 1923, 166,148), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (81,330), connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia by 17 miles of railway; Manizales (52,000); Cartagena (68,119); Medellín (86,641), a mining centre; Cali (68,777); Bucaramanga (30,266); Cúcuta (40,151), the last two being coffee centres. On July 4, 1925, the city of Manizales was completely destroyed by fire.

### Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 each. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.'

There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic. In 1924 there were 6,674 primary schools with 395,541 pupils; 302 secondary schools with 6,569 pupils; 25 industrial schools with 1,392 children; and 6 art schools with 399 pupils. There were in 1924, 17 normal schools with 911 pupils. The oldest University is that of Bogotá (founded 1572). This and the School of Mines at Medellín are national institutions. The other Universities are departmental. They are the Universities of Antioquia at Medellín (founded

1822), with 1,007 students in 1926, of Cartagena, of Cauca at Popayan (founded in 1827), and of Pasto. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory.

The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory at Bogotá.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in gold pesos:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1922	23,903,580	28,211,822	1925	46,158,551	43,330,656
1923	33,535,104	30,501,787	1926	55,648,914	47,644,104
1924	33,380,856	38,923,988	1927	44,896,434	44,896,434

The main items of estimated expenditure in 1927 were: Treasury, 8,797,997 pesos; Public Works, 15,881,182 pesos; War, 3,631,091 pesos; Posts and Telegraphs, 4,217,967 pesos; and Public Health and Instruction, 3,862,677 pesos. The main items of estimated revenue in 1927 were:—National Properties, 8,243,398 pesos; Posts and Telegraphs, 1,594,076 pesos; Customs, 30,469,130 pesos.

The external debt on June 30, 1927, amounted to 12,406,653 pesos, equal to 2,481,330%, made up mainly as follows:—Consolidated external debt of 1896, 983,200%; five per cent. Government bonds of 1906, specially secured on the Bogotá-Sabana Railway, 169,000%, six per cent. external gold loan of 1911, 213,840%, six per cent. external debt of 1913, 1,144,562%, and Puerto Wilches Railway Bonds, 399,920%.

The internal debt on June 30, 1927, was 8,921,849 pesos. In addition the Departments have debts totalling 30,000,000 pesos, and the municipalities, 15,500,000 pesos.

### Defence.

Military service is compulsory, from 1 to 1½ years. The permanent army consists of 3 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of infantry; total 12 infantry regiments; 1 cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons; 1 artillery regiment; 1 engineer battalion; 1 transport battalion of 3 companies. The peace effective in 1925 was 371 officers and 6,015 other ranks. In war time every fit Colombian is compelled to serve, and the war effective is about 50,000. The infantry are armed with rifles of the improved Remington pattern, with the French Gras rifle, and with the 88 pattern Mauser.

Colombia has 1 seagoing gunboat, 3 coastguard patrol vessels built in 1925, 2 river gunboats, and several motor launches for customs services.

### Production and Industry.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product; amount exported 1926, 2,454,242 bags (147,255 metric tons). Tobacco is also grown; cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolivar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyaca, Tolima, and Cundinamarca. Cotton area in 1923, was approximately 112,500 acres, and the production was estimated at 7,300,000 lbs. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is invested in this industry. The rubber tree

grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena River, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. The exports of Panama hats in 1926 amounted to 67,966 kilos, valued at 572,608 dollars. The principal manufacturing centres are Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla, and Cartagena.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Caldas, Tolima, and Narino. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, manganese, emeralds, and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which is found in abundance in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River and in the basins of the San Juan and Condoto Rivers. The working of the emerald mines is a Government monopoly. The chief mines are those of Muzo and Chivor. No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of stones per annum. Nearly all the emeralds mined to-day come from Colombia. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The extraction of salt from the mines and the evaporation at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast are a Government monopoly. Rock salt is found chiefly in the Department of Cundinamarca and the Meta Intendencia. The most important mines are situated at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal, the largest producing mines being those near Amaga, which supplies the needs of the Amaga and Antioquia railroads. Petroleum is also found (6,444,000 barrels in 1926), while deposits of asphalt, lime, ceramic clay, mica, asbestos, graphite and other minerals are known to exist, but have not yet been given extensive development. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government has under exploitation at present. The richest beds are on the north coast of the Goajira Peninsula, from Cabo de la Vela to Castilletes.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1921	6,611,886	8,889,010	1924	10,469,582	14,098,867
1922	8,829,605	10,768,266	1925	17,168,941	16,872,677 <sup>1</sup>
1923	11,632,458	13,171,291	1926	22,288,128	23,548,490

<sup>1</sup> The coffee exports are here undervalued, as the price given in the shipping documents are merely nominal.

Trade by principal countries (1924) in pesos gold :—

Imports	1924	Exports	1924
United States . . . .	26,194,955	United States . . . .	69,062,856
United Kingdom . . . .	11,273,045	United Kingdom . . . .	3,234,195
Spain . . . . .	1,069,712	Venezuela . . . . .	6,694,864
France . . . . .	2,370,165	Holland . . . . .	2,844,574
Italy . . . . .	1,664,824	Mexico . . . . .	301,592
Germany . . . . .	5,094,629		

The principal articles of export (1924) were, in gold pesos:—Coffee, 68,793,853 (1925, 66,579,916 pesos); hides, 2,906,486; bananas, 4,453,540; gold, 1,917,683; silver, 180,850; platinum, 8,941,289.

About 67 per cent. of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States; cotton to Liverpool or Havre. Columbia shipped 10,897,959 stems of bananas in 1926, valued at 9,808,163 dollars (U.S.), as against 9,918,815 stems in 1925 valued at 8,926,934 dollars. United States took about 20 per cent. of the crop. The chief imports are food-stuffs (5,742,509 pesos in 1924), drugs (2,117,467 pesos in 1924), metals (6,015,912 pesos in 1924), and textiles (19,572,654 pesos in 1924).

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	1,468,395	1,589,855	1,577,674	1,882,060	2,362,628
Exports to Colombia from U.K.	2,729,851	2,701,964	3,874,970	3,768,239	3,457,808

### Shipping and Communications.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, the construction of arterial roads and railways is both costly and difficult. The roads are generally simple mule tracks, though some progress has been made by the Government in the construction of main roads, especially in the case of the road from Bogotá to Villavicencio over the Eastern Cordillera. Total length of motor roads in use, 1,389 miles.

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway (11 national, and 4 British companies), with a total length (1926) of 1,300 miles. Of the total, 614 miles have a gauge of 3 ft.; the rest a metre gauge. A new railway to serve the western section of the Republic, the Bolombolo-Canafistula Railway, 521 miles in length, is under construction.

Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 72 steamers, with a total tonnage of 14,567, regularly plied in 1923.

In 1926, the post-office handled 17,869,101 letters and post-cards and 11,808,015 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Parcels (1926), 245,000. Number of offices, 1,075. A British river-transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German, and native, ply on the rivers.

There were 20,460 miles of Government telegraph lines in August, 1927; number of offices, 877; 10,996,012 telegrams were despatched in 1926.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same. Gold coins are 2½, 5, and 10 dollars. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half-dollar, and 20 and 10 centavos. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 centavos are legal tender. There are also notes representing gold dollars of 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars respectively. In December, 1916, a law was pro-

mulgated authorising the Government to coin gold pieces in the mints of Bogotá and Medellín free of charge. On June 30, 1927, the total currency of Colombia was given as follows:—gold coinage, 15,671,954 pesos; paper money (gold certificates and old issues), 9,215,708 pesos; silver coinage, 11,778,533 pesos (silver and nickel); and notes of the Banco de la República, 42,272,397 pesos. Besides this sum in legal tender, there were also in circulation on June 30, 1927:—Treasury certificates, 43,717 pesos; bank certificates, 285,223 pesos; bank bonds, 16,834 pesos; making a total of 86,833,988 pesos, against 75,814,117 pesos on June 30, 1926.

There are 23 native commercial banks with total paid-up capital and reserves (February 28, 1927) of 21,922,489 pesos; 4 foreign commercial banks, 4,274,053 pesos; and 2 native mortgage banks, 4,095,444 pesos; total, 30,291,986 pesos. This does not include the Banca de la República.

On March 20, 1926, the bank deposits amounted to 58,346,416 pesos gold; bank loans amounted to 76,661,535 pesos gold.

On July 23, 1923, the Central or Government bank, under the name of Banco de la República, and with a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, was opened to the public. It has the exclusive privilege until 1943 of issuing bank-notes in Colombia. Its deposits and note issues must be covered by a gold reserve of 60 per cent. of their value.

In 1925 the Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Bogotá was formed by the consolidation of the mortgage departments of 5 principal banks; authorized capital is 5 million pesos subscribed by Government, Departments, and Municipalities.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2·204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 27·5 pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 4 arrobas, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 2½ quintals, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister and Envoy.*—Dr. Luis Cuervo Marquez (January 14, 1924).

*Counsellor.*—Dr. Don José de la Vega.

*First Secretary.*—Don Alfredo Michelson.

*Commercial Attaché.*—J. Medina.

*Consul-General.*—D. Joaquín Orrantía Borda.

*Director of Bureau of Information and Trade Propaganda.*—J. Medina.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Liverpool, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Manchester.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.*—E. St J. D. Monson. Appointed April 15, 1926.

There is a consul at Barranquilla, and vice-consuls at Bogotá, Cartagena, Pasto, Medellín, Santa Marta and Cali, and consular agents at Honda, and Buenaventura.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Colombia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Anales diplomáticos y consulares de Colombia. Bogotá.  
 Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D.C.  
 Constitution of the Republic of Colombia (August 7, 1886). Bogotá.  
 Diario Oficial. Bogotá.  
 Estadística General por Henrique Arboleda. Bogotá, 1905.  
 Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. London.  
 Memoria del Ministro de Obras Públicas—del Ministro de Guerra; del Ministro de Instrucción Pública; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; Ministro de Gobierno; Ministro del Tesoro; Ministro de Hacienda. Bogotá.  
 Informe del Superintendente de las Rentas Públicas. Bogotá.  
 Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Bogotá. Quarterly.  
 Informe del Inspector General de Correos y Telegrafo—Annual. Bogotá.  
 Informe del Director General de Estadística Nacional. Bogotá, 1916.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Blue Book of Colombia. New York, 1918.  
 Arboleda (Gustavo), Historia contemporánea de Colombia. 2 vols. Bogotá, 1919.  
 Bell (P. L.), Colombia: a Commercial and Industrial Handbook. Washington, 1921.  
 Bingham (H.), Journal of an Expedition across Venezuela and Colombia. London, 1909.  
 Bürger (Otto), Reisen eines Naturforschers im tropischen Süd-Amerika (Fahren in Kolumbien und Venezuela). 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1919.—Kolumbien, ein betätigungsfeld für Handel und Industrie. Leipzig, 1922.  
 Cadena (P. J.), Anales diplomáticos de Colombia. Bogotá, 1878.  
 Camacho Roldán (S.), Notas de viaje Republica de Colombia. Paris, 1905.  
 Chapman (F. M.), Distribution of Bird-Life in Colombia. New York, 1917.  
 Cuervo (Antonio B.), Colección de documentos inéditos sobre la Geografía y la Historia de Colombia. Bogotá, 1919.  
 Cunningham-Graham (R. B.), Cartagena and the Banks of the Sinú. London, 1920.  
 Eder (P. J.), Colombia. London, 1918.  
 Fuhrmann (O.) and Mayor (E.), Voyage d'exploration scientifique en Colombie (Vol. 5 des 'Mémoires de la Société neuchâteloise des Sciences naturelles'). Neuchâtel, 1914.  
 Jaihay (H.), La République de Colombie. Brussels, 1909.  
 Humbert (Jules), Histoire de la Colombie et du Venezuela des origines jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1921.  
 Keane (A. H.), Central and South America. [In Stanford's Compendium.] 2nd. ed. London, 1909.  
 Lévine (L.), Colombia. London, 1914.  
 Lopez (A.) and Rodríguez (J.), Estadística de Antioquia. Medellín, 1914.  
 Lopez (E.), Almanaque de los hechos Colombianos o anuario Colombiano ilustrado de interés para la historia y la estadística, 1920-21. Bogotá, 1921.  
 Markham (Sir Clements), The Conquest of New Granada. London, 1912.  
 Martínez (A.), Colombia Year-Book, 1925-26. New York, 1926.  
 McFee (W.), Sunlight in New Granada. London, 1925.  
 Medina (Leandro), Limite Oriental de Panama [The boundary dispute between Colombia and Panama.] Bogotá, 1918.  
 Moses (B.), Constitution of Colombia. [Translation of Text.] Philadelphia, 1898.  
 Mosans (H. J.), Up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena. New York, 1910.  
 Niles (Blair), Colombia, Land of Miracles. London, 1925.  
 Nuñez (R.) and Jahay (H.), La République de Colombie. Géographie, Histoire, Organisation, &c. Brussels, 1898.  
 Ortega (Alfredo), Ferrocarriles Colombianos. Resumen histórico. Bogotá, 1920.  
 Pérez-Sarmiento (J. M.), Colombia, 1789-1917. Cadiz, 1917.  
 Petre (F. L.), The Republic of Colombia. London, 1906.  
 Posada (E.), Biblioteca de Historia Nacional. 13 vols. Bogotá, 1914.  
 Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Appendix. Annual. London.  
 Restrepo Tirado (E.), Estudios sobre los Aborígenes de Colombia. Bogotá, 1892.  
 Salamanca (Demetrio), La Amazonia Colombiana. Estudio geográfico histórico y jurídico en defensa del derecho territorial de Colombia. Vol. 1. Bogotá, 1916.  
 Scruggs (W. L.), The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics. London, 1900, and Boston, 1910.  
 Thomson (N.), Colombia and the United States. London, 1915.  
 Uribe (Antonio José), Anales Diplomáticos y Consulares de Colombia. 5 vols. Bogotá, 1920.  
 Yeatch (A. C.), Quito to Bogotá. New York, 1917.

*Vega, de la* (José), La Federación en Colombia, 1810-1912. Bogotá, 1912.  
*Velasco* (T.), Geografía de Colombia. Bogotá. Also Colombia. [Translation from Reclus' Nouvelle Géographie Universelle, with copious notes superadded.] Bogotá, 1898.  
*Vergara* (F. J.), Nueva Geografía de Colombia. Tomo I. Bogotá, 1901.—Capítulos de una Historia Civil y Militar de Colombia. Bogotá, 1914.  
*Zamora*, Guía de Colombia. Bogotá, 1907.

## COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants. By the Election Law of August 18, 1913, universal suffrage was adopted for all male citizens who are of age and able to support themselves, except those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts and the insane. Voting for President, Deputies and Municipal Councillors is, by the Law of July 26, 1925, secret, direct and free. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for the term of four years.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Ricardo Jiménez, elected on December 7, 1923; assumed office May 8, 1924, for a period of 4 years, under the Constitution of 1871.

The administration normally is carried on by seven Secretaries of State, who are appointed by, and responsible to, the President. They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship; of Education; of Public Security; of Finance and Commerce; of Public Works and of Hygiene and Public Health.

### Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón. The last Census was taken in May, 1927; it showed a population of 471,525, made up as follows:—

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José . . .	153,183	Guanacaste . .	51,142
Alajuela . . .	97,577	Puntarenas . .	28,739
Heredia . . .	38,407	Limón . . .	32,278
Cartago . . .	70,199	Total . . .	471,525 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

The vital statistics for three years were as follows :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1924	2,979	19,672	11,344	8,328	5,186	4,756
1925	—	19,000	12,544	7,416	5,983	5,818
1926	3,705	21,889	10,813	11,076	6,402	5,894

The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population, 1927, 44,187, with suburbs, 50,580), and in the towns of Alajuela (8,496), Cartago (14,833), Heredia (7,631), Liberia (3,161), Puntarenas (7,790), and Limon (15,624). There are some 18,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limon Province, on the banana farms.

### Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. The Archbishop of Costa Rica was consecrated in August, 1921, and he has under him the Bishop of Alajuela.

Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds. In 1926, there were open 468 elementary schools; the teachers numbered 1,437, and the enrolled pupils 42,031 (average attendance 38,099). For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 500 pupils in 1926, and a college for girls with 472 pupils. A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 343 pupils. The towns of Cartago and Alajuela have each a college. On September 15, 1926, the foundation stone was laid of the St. Thomas University at San José.

Expenditure on education, 1926, 3,308,889 colones.

Spanish is the universal language of the country.

### Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted. In 1926 there were 11,301 convictions of misdemeanour, drink convictions, 6,499, and 1,826 of crime, and 3,401 civil cases.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been as follows :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	990,809	1,297,038	1,324,151	1,408,154	1,344,655
Expenditure . . .	878,892	1,140,271	1,220,727	1,161,348	1,341,375

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs, liquor, railway, direct taxes (land), post and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.



The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1926, was made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, 1,742,460%, and the French Loan of 1911, 8,410,500 francs. There was also a debt of 120,051% due to an English construction company. The internal debt on December 31, 1926, amounted to 87,584,517 colones (1,930,258%).

### Defence.

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 150,485 officers and men. The standing and active army is limited to 1,000 by a convention reached in 1923 by the States of Central America. Its strength in 1925 was 325. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

### Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the principal industry. There are thousands of square miles of public lands in Costa Rica that have never been cleared, on which can be found quantities of virgin rosewood, cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods. The principal agricultural products are coffee (18,249 metric tons in 1926), valued at 2,182,634%, and bananas (8,560,910 stems valued at 1,319,065% in 1926). Coffee and bananas account for nine-tenths of the exports. The cacao crop is also of importance. In 1926, 5,331 metric tons of cacao were exported valued at 169,881%. Bee-keeping is carried on successfully; it is estimated that there are 3,000 hives in the Republic. The second industry of importance is that of gold and silver mining on the Pacific slope. Deposits of manganese ore have been discovered in the Pacific province of Guanacaste. There are also deposits of quartz, alabaster, granite, oil, alum, slate, onyx, and mercury; and sulphur and copper also exist, but mining in the Republic is not very fully developed. Maize, sugar-cane, cacao, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. In 1922, 3219 acres were under tobacco. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live-stock, in 1925, consisted of 433,468 cattle, 104,037 horses, 70,625 pigs, 9,857 mules, 355 sheep, and 1,734 goats.

There are officially enumerated 3,296 factories and industries in the Republic, all small, including 71 cigar-making factories, 135 cheese-making establishments, 69 hydraulic sawmills, 22 candle-making factories and many coffee-drying establishments, starch, broom and wood-work factories. The most important industries are shoes, soap, and candles. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power.

### Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22.9d.) :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,716,840	2,013,353	2,679,244	2,859,999	2,840,408
Exports . . .	2,926,583	2,640,321	3,697,596	3,397,019	3,895,683

The value of the chief imports and exports for 2 years was as follows:—

Imports	1924	1925	Exports	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Cotton . . .	495,098	772,463	Coffee . . .	1,738,475	2,182,634
Silk . . .	56,420	181,909	Bananas . . .	1,295,754	1,819,065
Wool . . .	52,661	188,385	Gold and silver .	125,626	106,938
Flour . . .	169,057	386,368	Cacao . . .	124,045	169,881
Machinery . .	64,007	116,790	Sugar . . .	8,744	1,890
Other iron & steel	188,484	391,498	Cedar . . .	16,440	16,840
Paper . . .	78,219	74,972	Mahogany . .	11,734	8,295

Of the import value in 1926, 55·73 per cent. was from the United States, 14·40 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 6·29 per cent. from Central and South America, 12·33 per cent. from Germany. Of the value exported, 40·31 per cent. went to the United States, 45·58 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 8·73 to Germany, and 3·01 per cent. to Latin America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U. K.	1,633,504	2,340,592	2,578,294	2,507,682	2,732,154
Exports to Costa Rica from U. K.	250,258	484,769	886,150	806,235	408,702

### Shipping and Communications.

No official figures are available as regards Costa Rican shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1926, there entered the ports of the Republic 679 ships of 1,304,313 tons, and cleared, 676 ships of 1,303,231 tons. Nearly all the steamers of the United Fruit Company are under the British flag.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific port. The length of railway is 413 miles—the Costa Rica Railway, 189 miles (main line and branches; San José to Limón, 103 miles); the Pacific Railway (state owned), 81 miles (San José to Punta Arenas, 73 miles), the Northern Railway, 75 miles, and the United Fruit Co. Railway, 67 miles. When the Railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limón and the new port of Almirante in Panama. At San José there is an electric tramway of 9 miles. In 1916 a road for motor traffic was completed between San José and Heredia, a distance of 7 miles. There is also a motor road between San José and Cartago, a distance of 13 miles. About 130 miles of motoring roads are now open.

In 1926 there were 336 post offices. The number of postal packets despatched and received was 4,721,691.

There were (1926) 2,516 miles of telegraph lines, with 147 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1926 was 907,528. On December 31, 1920, there were 1,584 telephones; the telephone lines had a length of about 1,387 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limón to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and to Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and to Colón, in Republic of Panama. Limón has a radius of 300 miles. The Government has a large

wireless station at San José, and a small one at Colorado (mouth of R. San Juan, near Nicaraguan border). There is an international wireless station at Paraiso of high power; it is open for public service.

### Banking and Credit.

In October, 1914, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was established as a Government Bank of Issue. It is authorised to issue up to 19,000,000 colones in notes to bearer (guaranteed by Government 6 per cent. Bonds, un-issued balance of Costa Rica Gold Refunding Bonds of 1911, and other Government securities). The Exchange Control Department, founded in November 1922, is authorised to purchase and sell New York Bank drafts at a fixed rate of 400 per cent. (4 to 1), and to issue and to receive in exchange for such drafts its own notes. On December 31, 1926, the Department had balances at New York bankers or in hand of 1,092,978 U.S. dollars gold. The total circulation of the country on that date was: Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, 16,242,600 colones; Exchange Control Department, 4,371,892 colones; silver certificates, 1,350,000 colones; copper, 510,000 colones. Total, 22,474,492 colones.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colón*, weighing 778 grammes, .900 fine (value about 22·9*d.*). Gold coins have, however, practically disappeared from circulation. Silver coins are: 1 colón, 50 centimos, 25 centimos. There are copper coins of 10 centimos, 5 centimos, 1 centimo, and a nickel coin of 2 centimos.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . .	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . .	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . .	= 11 bushels (imperial bushel).

The old weights and measures of Spain are in use in the country districts but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use.

On January 15, 1921, the Republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90 degrees west of Greenwich.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Europe.*—Manuel M. de Peralta (Paris).

*Consul-General.*—Percy G. Harrison.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow and Liverpool.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.*—Major C. B. Wallis (who is also Minister at Panama, where he resides).

*Consul.*—F. N. Cox, O.B.E. (San José).

*Consul at Port Limón.*—F. Gordon.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the Departments of Finance and Commerce, of the Interior, of War and Marine, of Industry, of Education, the Census Office.

Anuario Estadístico. San José, Annual.

Documentos relativos a la Controversia de límites con la República de Panamá. San José, 1909.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Barrantes* (F. Montero), Elementos de Historia de Costa Rica. San José, 1892.

*Biolley* (Paul), Costa Rica and her Future. Washington, 1889.

*Calvo* (J. B.), The Republic of Costa Rica. Chicago, 1890.

*Fernandes* (L.), Historia de Costa Rica, 1502—1821. Madrid, 1889.

*Frobel* (Julius), Aus Amerika. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1857-58.

*Keane* (A. H.), Central and South America. 2nd ed. [In Stanford's Compendium.] London, 1909.

*Marr* (N.), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. Hamburg, 1863.

*Morelot* (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. Paris, 1859.

*Palmer* (F.), Central America and its Problems. New York, 1910.

*Peralta* (Manuel M.), Costa Rica: its Climate, Constitution, and Resources. With a survey of its present financial position. London, 1873.

*Pector* (D.), Les richesses de l'Amérique Centrale. Paris, 1909.

*Périgny* (M. de), Les cinq Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale. Paris, 1910.—La République de Costa-Rica. Paris, 1918.

*Scherzer* (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. Braunschweig, 1857.

*Schroeder* (J.), Costa Rica State Immigration. San José, 1894.

*Vose* (E. N.), Costa Rica: Dun's Commercial Monograph. New York, 1913.

*Wagner* (Moritz), Die Republik Costa Rica in Centralamerika. Leipzig, 1856.

## CUBA.

### Constitution and Government.

CUBA, except for a brief period of British occupancy in 1762-63, remained a Spanish possession from the date of its discovery by Columbus until December 10, 1898, when the sovereignty was relinquished under the terms of the Treaty of Paris which ended the armed intervention of the United States in the struggle of the Cubans against Spanish rule. Cuba thus became an independent State. A convention which assembled on November 5, 1900, drew up a constitution which was adopted February 21, 1901, under which the Island assumed a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. A law was passed in Washington authorising the President of the United States to hand over the government to the Cuban people upon the undertaking that they should conclude no treaty with a foreign power that would endanger the independence of Cuba, that no debts should be contracted for which the current revenue would not suffice, that the United States should have certain rights of intervention, and be granted the use of Naval Stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted. On February 24, 1902, the election of the President and Vice-President took place, and the control of the Island was formally transferred to the national government on May 20. The coaling stations of Guantanamo Bay and Bahía Honda were leased to the United States for 2,000 dollars annually, on July 2, 1903. A reciprocal commercial treaty, December 27, 1903, further strengthened the ties between Cuba and the United States. After political disturbances, an American Commission formed a provisional government in August, 1906,

which was continued until January 28, 1909, when the national government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms. A constitutional convention will convene March, 1928, to consider various changes in the constitution including a proposal to increase the Presidents' term to 6 years.

*President.*—General Gerardo Machado y Morales. Inaugurated May 20, 1925 ; term expires May 20, 1929.

*Vice-President.*—Senor Carlos de la Rosa.

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of War and Marine, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, Sanitation and Charity, and of Telegraph and Posts (created in 1925).

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 4 for each province) and a House of Representatives (118 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

The country is divided into six provinces (*Provincias*) and 119 municipalities (*Municipios*). The province is ruled by a Governor elected indirectly by the people and a Council ; and the Municipality by an Alcalde (Mayor), and by a municipal council (*ayuntamiento*) elected by the people of the town.

### Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles (41,634 square miles for the island of Cuba, 1,180 square miles for the Isle of Pines, and 2,350 square miles for the other islands), with a population, on December 31, 1927, of 3,568,552. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces, on Dec. 31, 1927, were as follows :—

Province	Area	Population (Dec. 31, 1927)	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana . . . . .	8,170	1,028,502 <sup>1</sup>	318·66
Pinar del Rio . . . . .	5,206	800,115	55·10
Matanzas . . . . .	3,256	846,909	103·65
Santa Clara . . . . .	8,257	752,670	85·14
Camagüey . . . . .	10,064	257,624	24·70
Oriente . . . . .	14,211	882,552	60·41
Total . . . . .	44,164	3,568,552	78·50

<sup>1</sup> Including 79,990 immigrants

The number of whites classified in 1925 was 2,315,928 against 2,294,115 in 1924, and of coloured, 829,201 against 830,791 in 1924. The number of immigrants in the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, was 79,990, against 85,288 in the preceding year.

The chief towns are Havana, 562,968; Cienfuegos, 73,480 ; Camagüey, 93,145 ; Santiago de Cuba, 141,455 ; Guantánamo, 53,004 ; Santa Clara, 71,362 ; Manzanillo, 63,560 ; Pinar del Río, 50,315 ; Sancti Spiritus, 87,620 ; Trinidad, 45,930 ; Cárdenas, 36,280.

### Instruction.

Education is compulsory and free. In the interior regular circuits for special teachers who conduct classes in the higher subjects, travelling from school to school in succession, maintain a high standard of instruction in the

rural districts. In the year ending June 30, 1927, 321,821 children were enrolled in the 3,702 elementary schools, which had 7,110 teachers. There were also 70 travelling teachers who taught 3,435 children; 82 night schools for working people with 3,679 pupils. There were also 467 private schools with 1,545 teachers and 30,293 pupils. In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education. Annexed to these Institutes are the normal schools for training teachers. Near Havana there is a special school with a staff drawn from English public schools, on which the school is modelled.

University instruction is given at the University of Havana (founded on September 12, 1721). In 1926-27, it had 5,473 students.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (budget estimates) for 5 years:—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	13,700,000	17,436,136	17,591,628	17,846,317	16,872,500
Expenditure . .	12,334,434	13,691,535	17,489,975	17,737,752	16,860,320

The principal items of estimated income in 1927-28 are:—Customs Revenue, 41,148,000 dollars, and land duties, 24,371,000 dollars; the principal items of estimated expenditure are: Debt redemption and interest, 9,535,225 dollars; War and Marine, 12,324,768 dollars; Instruction, 15,112,245 dollars.

The debt of the Republic of Cuba on September 30, 1927, amounted to 95,918,700 dollars, made up as follows:—Foreign debt, 85,304,500 dollars, and internal debt, 10,614,200 dollars.

### Defence.

The army is composed of 773 officers and 11,786 men, organized in 6 cavalry regiments, 4 battalions and 3 batteries with auxiliary services. The navy consists of 2 cruisers, 5 gunboats, an armed transport, and about a dozen coastguard vessels of small size. Some of these vessels were wrecked or damaged in a hurricane in October 1926. The strength of the navy is 807 men, 144 officers and 25 cadets. The air force (1926) consisted of 116 men.

### Production and Industry.

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. Cuba is the largest producer of sugar in the world. The sugar crop was in 1924-25, 5,151,486 tons; in 1925-26, 5,292,714 tons; and in 1926-27, 4,508,270 tons. The total area of the sugar plantations is nearly 1,600,000 acres. Production each crop year is limited by presidential decree. In July, 1927, there were 177 sugar mills. Tobacco exports in 1926-27:—cigars, 91,032,529 (10,458,985 dollars); boxes of cigarettes, 2,770,573 (129,466 dollars); leaf tobacco, 27,629,207 lbs. (11,574,610 dollars). The principal fruits exported were pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and coconuts. The production of molasses in 1924-25 amounted to 294,414,231 gallons.

Cuba's production of brandy in 1925-26 was 38,093,027 litres, of which 4,567,747 litres were exported, and of alcohol, 20,988,575 litres, of which 1,603,082 litres were exported.

On June 30, 1927, the live stock in the island consisted of 4,785,921 head of cattle, 759,267 horses, 73,454 mules, and 3,464 asses.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany is exported. Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

Iron ore abounds; total exports 1925, 481,093 tons; 1926, 541,055 tons. Copper, manganese and gold are also worked.

### Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years were as follows :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	41,278,695	60,824,318	58,074,576	59,008,025	53,778,600
Exports . . .	70,415,594	95,027,250	86,978,059	70,621,187	62,208,000

The imports and exports were distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States . . . . .	187,223,844	160,104,568	284,200,470	242,881,819
Other American Countries . . . . .	29,539,029	24,589,914	13,560,372	10,696,180
Germany . . . . .	9,876,816	7,742,852	2,136,008	1,676,186
Spain . . . . .	13,054,616	11,502,771	1,872,216	1,325,242
France . . . . .	11,327,784	11,380,587	5,642,728	5,975,803
United Kingdom . . . . .	12,028,600	12,645,820	55,568,212	21,981,160
Other European countries . . . . .	15,138,506	13,470,195	6,865,536	5,453,681
All other countries . . . . .	19,640,252	18,934,252	4,093,619	11,717,310
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>297,324,447</b>	<b>260,826,454</b>	<b>353,984,156</b>	<b>301,708,781</b>

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco; the principal imports foodstuffs, tissues and manufactures, machinery, metals and metal manufactures, and chemicals.

In 1925, the United Kingdom imported from Cuba 9,952,634*l.* worth of sugar, and 1,395,333*l.* worth of cigars; and exported to Cuba 518,141*l.* worth of cotton piece goods.

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years .—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cuba into U.K. . . . .	8,747,685	12,510,581	11,628,728	4,499,899	6,606,788
Exports to Cuba from U.K. . . . .	2,931,589	2,198,924	2,605,917	2,073,293	2,098,902

## Shipping and Communications.

In 1926, 7,408 vessels of 24,421,972 tons net entered and 7,244 vessels of 23,893,754 tons net cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade 11,094 vessels of 2,062,664 tons net entered, and 11,035 vessels of 2,062,646 tons net cleared.

In Cuba there were in 1925, 3,800 miles of railway—the United Railways of Havana, 374 miles; Cuba Railway, 647 miles; Cuban Central Railway, 360 miles, and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles, being the greatest systems. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have private lines extending to 2,790 miles, connecting them with the main lines. Several important railway extensions are projected. There were 1,646 miles of cart roads open to traffic on May 20, 1925. A central highway extending over 631 miles and traversing the different provinces is under construction. There are (1926) 792 post and telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government. There were 838 miles of telegraph wires in 1925. Direct telephone connection with American cities has been maintained since 1921.

## Currency and Banking.

On November 7, 1914, a law was published authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso (equal to the U.S. gold dollar) of 1·6718 grammes (1·5046 grammes fine) as the monetary unit. The gold coins are the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces; the 20, 10 and 5 pesos pieces are of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins. Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces are also issued.

The coinage of gold is unlimited, but silver must not be minted to the value of more than 12,000,000 pesos. The extent of the nickel coinage is to be determined by the National Executive. The United States coinage will still remain legal tender.

The total amount of currency on June 30, 1927, was as follows:—gold, 23,786,750 dollars; silver, 8,413,140 dollars; nickel, 1,449,560 dollars; American bank notes, 228,572,002 dollars.

Banking is in the hands of the Royal Bank of Canada, the National City Bank of New York, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Dr. Guillermo Patterson (August 13, 1925).

*Counsellor.*—G. S. Solar y Lamas.

*Attaché.*—Dr. Antonio Rosell.

*Military Attaché.*—Capitan Francisco Iznaga y Alejo.

There is a Consul-General in Liverpool, and Consuls in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull, Belfast, Cardiff, and other towns.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA.

*Chargé d'Affaires (with temporary and local rank of Minister).*—Thomas J. Morris (September 23, 1924).



*Naval Attaché.*—Captain the Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

*Consul.*—R. M. Martin.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Cienfuegos, Camaguey Antilla, and Nuervitas.

## Books of Reference concerning Cuba.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadístico de la Republica de Cuba. Havana. Annual. (First issue, 1914.)

Cuba: What She has to Offer to the Investor or the Home-seeker. Havana, 1915.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on Affairs in Cuba. United States Senate, No. 885. Fifty-fifth Congress. Washington

Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics for September, 1905. Washington.

Estadística General: Comercio Exterior. Quarterly and Annual.—Movimiento de Poblacion. Monthly and Annual. Havana.

Informe Bi-Anual Sanitario y Demográfico. Havana.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Cuba Review. Monthly New York.

Guía directorio de la república de Cuba (Bailly-Baillière-Riera.) Comercio, industrial agricultura, ganadería, minería, propiedad, profesiones y elemento oficial. Barcelona 1922.

*Atkins* (J. B.), The War in Cuba. London, 1899.

*Caldwell* (R. G.), The Lopez Expeditions to Cuba, 1848-1851. London and Princeton. 1915.

*Callahan* (J. M.), Cuba and International Relations. London, 1902.

*Chapman* (C.), A History of the Cuban Republic: A Study in Hispanic American Politics. New York and London, 1927.

*Davey* (R.), Cuba in War Time. London, 1897.—Cuba Past and Present. London, 1898.

*Ewart* (F. C.), Cuba y las costumbres Cubanas. Boston, 1919.

*Fiske* (A. K.), History of the Islands of the West Indian Archipelago. New York, 1899.

*Guiteras* (P. L.), Historia de Cuba. 2 vols. New York, 1865-66.

*Johnson* (W. F.), History of Cuba. 5 vols. New York, 1920.

*Leslie's* Official History of the Spanish-American War. Washington, 1899.

*Musgrave* (G. C.), Cuba: The Land of Opportunity. London, 1919.

*Parker* (W. B.), Cubans of To-Day. New York, 1919.

*Piron* (H.), L'île de Cuba. Paris, 1898.

*Porter* (R. P.), Industrial Cuba. New York, 1899.

*Robinson* (A. G.), Cuba: Old and New. London, 1916.

*Roosevelt* (Th.), The Rough Riders. London, 1899.

*Terry* (Philip), Terry's Guide to Cuba. New York, 1926.

*Trelles* (C. M.), Biblioteca geográfica Cubana. Matanzas, 1920.

*Valdés Roig* (L.), El Comercio Exterior de Cuba. Havana, 1920.

*Wright* (I. A.), The Early History of Cuba (1492-1586). London, 1917.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA.)

THE term Czechoslovaks comprises two branches of the same Slav nation: the Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks of Slovakia.

The Czechoslovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918. On that day the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) took over the government of the Czechoslovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. On November 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a Republic, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President.

By the Treaty of Peace of September 10, 1919 (the Treaty of St. Germain), the Allied and Associated Powers formally recognized the Czechoslovak Republic, declaring that 'the peoples of Bohemia, of Moravia, and of part of Silesia, as well as the peoples of Slovakia, have decided of their own free will to unite . . . for the purpose of forming a single sovereign independent state under the title of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.' For the sake of brevity the Czecho-Slovak Republic is designated Czechoslovakia.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic was passed by the National Assembly on February 29, 1920.

According to the terms of the Constitution, the Czechoslovak State is a democratic Republic having an elected President at its head. The territory of the Republic forms a single and indivisible unity. The region of Carpathian Ruthenia will receive autonomy. The National Parliament, which constitutes the only legislative body for the whole of the Republic, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected for a period of six years and containing 300 members, and of a Senate comprising 150 members to be renewed every eight years. The two Chambers in joint congress elect the President of the Republic for seven years. The President, as head of the State, is supreme commander of the armed forces, and can declare war with the consent of Parliament. He appoints the higher officers and officials, exercises the right of reprieve, and is himself amenable to the laws only on a charge of high treason. He also appoints and recalls Ministers. The Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and of speech, and safeguards racial minorities, to whom it assures the maintenance of their schools. Privileges derived from sex, birth or calling are not recognised. Marriage, the family and motherhood are placed under the special protection of the law. All these guarantees and rights are protected by the Supreme Administrative Court, which sees to the legality of public administration.

In principle the two Chambers are equal in so far that they both enjoy the right of initiative, and that even Government Bills may be first introduced in either house. Only in the case of the Budget and Army bills must the measures first pass through the Chamber of Deputies. It is also the Chamber of Deputies alone that by a vote of non-confidence can compel the resignation of the Government. A measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies becomes law, despite an adverse decision of the Senate, if the Chamber of Deputies adheres to its first decision by an absolute majority of all its members.

The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens who are over 26; and all citizens over 45 are eligible for election. The electoral system is based on proportional representation.

The Constitution regulates the parliamentary elections on a 'closed scrutiny' basis, the votes being in favour of parties, not of candidates. The allocation of electoral areas is as follows:—Bohemia, 9 (for Chamber of Deputies), 5 (for Senate); Moravia and Silesia, 6 and 3; Slovakia, 7 and 4; Carpathian Ruthenia, 1 and 1.

In 1925 the political parties in Parliament (elected on November 15, 1925) were as follows:—

**Senate** (150 members):—Czechoslovak Coalition, 80 (Agrarians, 23; Clericals, 16; Social Democrats, 14; Czechoslovak Socialists, 14; National Democrats, 7; Middle Class Party, 6); Slovakian Clericals, 12; German and Magyar Agrarians, 14; Social Democrats, 9; Christian Socialists, 7; Nationalists, 5; National Socialists, 3; Communists, 20.

Chamber of Deputies (300 members):—Czechoslovak Coalition, 159 (Agrarians, 45; Clericals, 31; Social Democrats, 29; Czechoslovak Socialists, 28; National Democrats, 13; Middle Class Party, 13); Slovakian Clericals, 23; German and Magyar Agrarians, 28; Social Democrats, 17; Christian Socialists, 13; Nationalists, 10; National Socialists, 7; Poles, 1; Ruthene Antonomist, 1; Communists, 41.

*President.*—Thomas Garrigue *Masaryk* (born in 1850 in Hodonín, in Moravia). Elected May 28, 1920; re-elected May 27, 1927, for a period of 7 years

According to the Constitution, no one may be elected for more than two successive terms, but an exception has been made in the case of President Masaryk.

The Czechoslovak Government, appointed on October 12, 1926, consists of the following Ministers:—

*Prime Minister.*—M. Antonín Švehla.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Dr. Eduard Beneš.

*Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Karel Engliš.

*Minister of the Interior.*—J. Černý.

*Minister of Commerce.*—F. Pervoutka.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Dr. Franz Spina.

*Minister of Railways.*—Josef Najman.

*Minister of Social Welfare.*—Jan Šrámek.

*Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Robert Mayr-Harting.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Dr. Otakar Srdínko.

*Minister of Education.*—Dr. Milan Hořák.

*Minister of National Defence.*—František Udržal.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Dr. František Nosek.

*Minister of Health.*—Dean Tiso (Jan. 1927).

*Minister for the Unification of Laws.*—M. Gažík.

**Area and Population.**—The Czechoslovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Silesia, and Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia). Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. The area and population of the various provinces, according to the census of 1921, and the official estimate at December 31, 1926, are as follows:—

—	Area in square kilometres	Area in English sq. miles	Population Feb. 15, 1921	Population per square mile, 1921	Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1926	Population per square mile, 1926
Bohemia <sup>1</sup>	52,064	20,102	6,670,582	331·8	6,922,600	344·8
Moravia <sup>1</sup>	22,815	8,816	2,662,884	300·1	2,806,500	325·7
Silesia <sup>1</sup>	4,428	1,708	672,268	398·6	721,500	422·4
Slovakia	48,936	18,895	3,000,870	158·8	3,222,600	176·5
Ruthenia	12,656	4,886	606,568	124·1	683,400	139·8
	140,894	54,207	18,618,172	251·1	14,356,600	264·8

<sup>1</sup> Including the small Austrian and German territories which have been added by the Peace Treaty to Czechoslovakia.

Of the Czechoslovak citizens 8,760,937 are Czechoslovaks, 3,123,568 Germans, 745,431 Magyars, 461,849 Ruthenians, 75,853 Poles, 180,855 of Jewish nationality, and 25,871 others. There were besides 238,808 aliens.

The population of the principal towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants in 1921 was:—

Prague . . . . .	676,657	Liberec . . . . .	34,985	Ostrava Sl. . . . .	22,890
Brno . . . . .	221,755	Opava . . . . .	33,457	Přerov . . . . .	21,416
Ostrava M. . . . .	113,709	Pro-tějov . . . . .	31,092	Znojmo . . . . .	21,197
Bratislava . . . . .	93,189	Teplice-Sanov . . . . .	28,892	Krnov . . . . .	21,129
Plzeň . . . . .	88,416	Jihlava . . . . .	28,179	Chomutov . . . . .	21,123
Olomouc . . . . .	57,200	Cheb . . . . .	27,524	Mukáčevo . . . . .	20,865
Košice . . . . .	52,995	Most . . . . .	27,289	Užhorod . . . . .	20,601
Budějovice Ceske . . . . .	44,022	Jablonec n/N. . . . .	26,929	Varnsdorf . . . . .	20,328
Čstí n/L . . . . .	30,830	Pardubice . . . . .	25,162		

**Religion.**—The majority of the population is Catholic. In 1921 the division of the population according to religion was :—Roman Catholics, 10,384,833; Greek and Armenian Catholics, 535,543; Protestants, 990,319; Greek Orthodox, 73,097; Jews, 354,342; Old Catholics, 20,255; other faiths, 4,943; and without any religion, 724,507.

In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a Czechoslovak Church, which had, according to the Census of 1921, 525,333 adherents.

**Instruction.**—Instruction is compulsory between the age of 6 and 14. The schools may be divided as follows (1) National Schools (Elementary and Advanced Public Schools); (2) Secondary Latin and Technical Schools (Gymnasias and Real-Schools); (3) Universities and Higher Technical Schools; and (4) Trade and Arts, Commercial, Mining and Agricultural, and other special schools. There are practically no illiterates except in Slovakia.

The following table contains the data for elementary and advanced schools (public and private) in Czechoslovakia as at October 31, 1926.

	Elementary Schools (public and private)			Higher Grade Schools (public and private)		
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)
Bohemia . . . . .	6,439	284,937	296,599	1,017	100,868	87,819
Moravia . . . . .	2,854	133,658	138,385	459	38,858	32,924
Silesia . . . . .	685	38,915	39,991	108	9,101	8,193
Slovakia . . . . .	8,606	196,623	195,957	136	14,523	13,273
Ruthenia . . . . .	574	40,149	38,609	16	2,251	2,140
	14,158	694,282	709,541	1,736	165,601	144,400

Of the 14,158 elementary schools, 9,419 (66·6 per cent.) were Czechoslovak; 3,287 (23·2 per cent.) German; 484 (3·4 per cent.) Ruthenian; 794 (5·6 per cent.) Magyar; 87 (0·6 per cent.) Polish, and 87 (0·6 per cent.) other and miscellaneous schools. Of the 1,736 higher grade schools, 1,256 (72·4 per cent.) were Czechoslovak; 433 (24·9 per cent.) German; 11 (0·6 per cent.) Ruthenian; 17 (1·0 per cent.) Magyar; 8 (0·5 per cent.) Polish, and 11 (0·6 per cent.) miscellaneous schools.

During the school-year 1925-26 there were in Czechoslovakia 354 secondary Latin and technical schools (gymnasias and real-schools) with 108,760 pupils. Of these 245 were Czech or Slovak, 93 German, 4 Magyar, 10 Ruthenian, and 2 other. The public, or state-aided, schools of commerce numbered, during the school-year 1925-26, 167, with 31,839 pupils.

There are 4 universities in Czechoslovakia, and 4 technical high schools with students as follows (winter term 1925-26):—

Universities	Number of Students		Technical High Schools	Number of Students	
	Total	Females		Total	Females
Prague, Czech (1848)	8,176	1,615	Prague, Czech .	5,922	209
Prague, German	3,447	368	Prague, German	1,925	54
Brno, Czech (1918)	1,878	256	Brno, Czech . .	1,655	33
Bratislava, Slovak (1919)	1,809	118	Brno, German .	1,704	25
	14,810	2,352		11,206	321

There are, moreover, 2 faculties not comprised in the University Association (in Prague and Olomouc); a Russian academy of law; a Ukrainian University at Prague; and a Ukrainian agricultural academy in Poděbrady; a higher veterinary academy (312 students); a mining academy (493 students); a higher agricultural college (465 students); an academy of arts (201 students); and a high commercial school (in Prague).

**Justice.**—The courts of the Republic are :—The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation sitting in Brno; 4 High Courts of Justice (Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Košice); 36 County Courts (besides the Commercial Court and the Penal Tribunal in Prague); and 421 District Courts, besides 4 special district courts.

There are also special courts for commercial, industrial, revenue and other matters.

A special Administrative High Court decides matters in dispute affecting the administration, *e. g.*, appeals against illegal decisions and regulations made by State authorities; in cases of conflict between the central State authorities and the organs of the provincial local government; in cases of claims made against the State or the local administration which have been vetoed by the administrative authorities.

**Finance.**—Budget estimates for four years in thousands of crowns :—

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Extra-ordinary Revenue	Total	Ordinary Expenditure	Extra-ordinary Expenditure	Total
1924	15,987,448	408,846	16,391,294	12,290,977	4,703,000	16,993,977
1925	8,926,550	374,784	9,301,334	7,025,724	2,547,862	9,573,586
1926	9,587,815	547,987	10,085,752	7,279,680	2,790,591	10,070,271
1927	9,360,662	368,252	9,728,914	8,289,496	1,414,009	9,703,505

According to the budget for 1927, the national debt is as follows (in million crowns) :—

	Million Crowns
Internal debt . . . . .	24,049
Foreign debt . . . . .	6,496
Debts resulting from the Peace Treaties . . . . .	4,400
Total . . . . .	34,945

This amount does not include the debt of 5,933 million crowns occasioned by the reorganisation of the Czechoslovak currency, which is to be paid out of the revenue derived from the levy on capital.

A Board of Audit and Control was constituted by an enactment of March 20, 1919. It is charged with the superintendence of State economy, the State property and the national debt. This Board has an equal standing with the Ministries and is independent of them. Its president is nominated, at the request of the Government, by the President of the Republic.

**Defence.**—Service in the army is regulated by the law of March 19, 1920. Liability to service lasts from the ages of 17 to 60, but begins normally at the age of 20. Service in the active army is for 14 months, after which the soldier passes to the first reserve until he attains the age of 40, when he passes to the second reserve, where he remains until 50. By the law of July 2, 1924, the peace strength of the active army during the period of 3 years beginning with October 1, 1924, has been fixed as follows: between October 1 and March 31 in each year, at 150,000; and between April 1 and September 30, at 90,000. The maximum effective in 1927 numbered 10,629 officers and 113,874 other ranks.

—	Divisions	Brigades	Regts.	Battns.	Squadns.	Coys.	Batts.
Infantry . . .	12	24	48	144	—	576	—
Cavalry . . .	—	3	10	—	63 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
Artillery: . .							
Field . . .	—	14	30	—	—	—	228
Heavy . . .	—	2	5	—	—	—	30
Mountain . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	57
Engineers . . .	—	—	5	17	—	88	—
Aviation . . .	—	—	3	6	—	17	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes 3 cyclist squadrons.

In the 1927 budget, 1,370 million crowns were allocated for the army.

There is a small defensive force consisting of 6 patrol vessels and armed tugs for river service.

**Production and Industry.**—The Czechoslovak territory is one of the richest in Europe, both as regards natural resources and industrial development. Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on.

For the years 1925 and 1926, the area and the yield of the crops were as follows:—

Crops	Area (in acres)		Yield (in metric tons)	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat . . . .	1,526,774	1,551,750	995,371	928,889
Rye . . . . .	2,093,037	2,068,563	1,855,575	1,166,138
Barley . . . .	1,715,272	1,768,834	1,130,702	1,143,061
Oats . . . . .	2,070,671	2,093,136	1,169,179	1,379,886
Potatoes . . . .	1,580,402	1,604,908	7,303,728	5,046,685
Sugar-beet . . .	759,781	686,464	—	6,599,051
Maize . . . . .	887,335	891,793	273,812	265,502

In 1925–26, there were 166 sugar factories in the country, which produced 1,507,344 metric tons of sugar. Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener). In 1926, Czechoslovakia produced 9,669 metric tons of hops. The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries. In 1926, the Republic had 525 breweries producing 9,712,625 hectolitres of beer. In 1925–26, there were 892 distilleries with an output of 580,010 hectolitres of spirits.

The number of live-stock was in January 1, 1927: Cattle, 4,691,320; horses, 740,202; pigs, 2,539,201; sheep, 861,128, and goats, 1,244,701.

In 1926, the fruit crop yielded 157,045 tons of apples, 109,149 tons of pears, and 348,766 tons of stone fruit.

Czechoslovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe. The forests comprise 33 per cent. of the whole area (about 11,496,864 acres).

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Most, Chomutov, Teplice, and Falknov),

iron, graphite, garnets. Gold (annual production from 230 to 350 kilogrammes from the mine at Roudny), silver, copper and lead are found in the Carpathians, and rock-salt in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Coal production in 1926, 18,789,098 tons of lignite and 14,507,596 tons of hard coal. Exports in 1926 were 2,801,219 tons of hard coal, 489,000 tons of coke 2,848,992 tons of lignite, compared with 1,420,865, 422,000 and 2,674,450 respectively in 1925. On January 1, 1925, there were 332 coal mines, employing 118,288 persons.

The number of factories in 1925 was 11,619. Of these, 2,035 were textile mills, 2,083 glass works and stone factories, 1,881 for food production, 1,356 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 849 machine factories, 867 for metal manufacture, 366 paper mills, 649 chemical factories.

**Commerce**—Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports . . .	10,222,388	15,854,717	17,594,246	15,276,671	17,929,998
Exports . . .	12,573,315	17,085,373	18,798,958	17,856,559	20,127,174

Principal articles of import and export in 1926 and 1927 :—

Imports	1926	1927	Exports	1926	1927
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns		1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Cereals . . .	1,870,175	2,172,000	Woolen Goods	1,610,730	2,085,000
Cottons . . .	2,123,750	2,059,000	Cottons . . .	2,484,466	3,071,000
Woolen Goods .	1,573,359	2,040,000	Wood, Coal, &		
Fats and Oils .	600,082	626,000	Peat . . .	1,751,776	2,032,000
Iron Goods . .	422,204	519,000	Glass . . .	1,168,994	1,144,000
Machinery . .	461,599	473,000	Sugar . . .	2,247,162	1,525,000
			Iron and Iron		
			Goods . . .	1,253,939	1,619,000
			Cereals & Milled		
			Products . .	781,436	1,000,000

Imports and exports in 1925 and 1926 were distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Austria . . .	1,298,704	1,130,916	3,252,331	2,904,259
Belgium . . .	179,450	195,415	85,369	90,987
France . . .	691,752	677,444	267,322	253,223
Germany . . .	5,496,729	3,237,131	4,231,743	3,553,614
Great Britain .	653,875	605,042	1,533,724	1,540,168
Holland . . .	509,492	510,971	258,147	274,145
Hungary . . .	1,120,778	1,028,477	1,177,668	1,228,203
Italy . . .	725,664	388,177	755,638	441,403
Poland . . .	1,238,230	1,096,689	658,144	364,225
Rumania . . .	368,977	490,931	840,327	834,703
Switzerland . .	330,569	326,729	556,710	516,224
United States of America .	1,117,084	765,437	755,879	845,030
Yugoslavia . .	502,290	533,868	620,117	963,308
Other Countries .	3,866,363	4,299,999	3,605,829	4,047,007
Total . . .	17,594,247	15,276,671	18,798,958	17,856,559

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Czechoslovakia in 1926 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: sugar, refined, 5,176,837*l.*; unrefined, 3,670*l.*; barley, 193,863*l.*; soft sawn wood, 124,600*l.*; glass, 1,142,638*l.* The chief export from the United Kingdom to Czechoslovakia in 1926 was cotton yarns, 248,778*l.*; woollen goods, 238,436*l.*

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Czechoslovakia into U.K.	£ 8,299,931	£ 13,472,820	£ 10,721,093	£ 10,916,048	£ 9,360,680
Exports to Czechoslovakia from U.K.	993,575	1,876,223	1,556,733	1,329,537	1,835,646

**Communications.**—On January 1, 1926, there were 13,715 kilometres or 8,522 miles of railway line in the Republic, of which 6,849 miles are owned by the State and the remaining 1,592 miles privately owned, 12 miles owned by foreign States and 69 miles owned by foreign railways. Of the State railways 989 miles are double-tracked, and of the privately owned lines 64 miles.

The Peace Treaty vested the Czechoslovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin. Of the waterways of the country, the Danube is the most important; its chief port is Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Labe (Elbe) the two main ports are Ústí (Aussig) and Děčín (Teschén). On the Vltava and Elbe in 1926, 1,643,050 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 554,167 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 737,579 tons. By way of the Danube 446,085 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 303,126 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 57,493 tons.

In 1926 there were 5 air routes operating in the international service, and 4 in the national service. The former connect Prague with Paris, Warsaw, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin. In 1926, the number of passengers on the State lines was 1,688, while 11.2 tons of freight and 2.8 tons of mail matter were also carried.

In 1926, there were 4,542 post offices and 3,643 telegraph offices, and 79,208 miles of telegraph wire; 15,241,558 telegrams were despatched and received. Number of letters handled, 908,120,145. In 1926, there were 114,943 telephone stations and 249,193 miles of telephone wire.

**Banking and Currency.**—In 1925 there were 32 joint-stock banks in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia with a total paid-up share capital of 1,858,900,000 crowns and with reserve funds of 1,072,900,000 crowns; 6 Land-banks issuing their own bonds, which at the beginning of 1925 amounted to 2,617,579,000 crowns. In 1925, there were 132 small joint-stock banks in Slovakia and Podkarpatská Rus with a share capital of 412,817,000 crowns and reserve funds of 155,202,000 crowns. In 1925, there were 370 savings banks with 12,488,714,000 crowns of deposits. In 1925, there were in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia 4,006 Reiffeisen banks with deposits amounting to 3,644,715,000 crowns. On December 31, 1926, the deposits in the Czechoslovak banks amounted to 39,165,400,000 crowns.

In accordance with the law of April 14, 1920 (as amended in April 1924), the Czechoslovak National Bank was set up in 1926. Its capital is 12,000,000 dollars, of which one-third has been subscribed by the State and the remainder raised by subscription in Czechoslovakia. The notes of the



Bank will be covered by gold to the extent of 20 per cent. The bank is to continue the policy of the Banking Office of stabilising the Czechoslovak crown on the basis of the American dollar, and this stabilisation is to be effected with a 5 per cent. fluctuation on a rate of 290–303 cents equivalent to Kč 100.

The note circulation on June 30, 1927, amounted to 7,118,400,000 crowns; the metallic reserve was 1,053,500,000 crowns.

On June 30, 1927, there were in circulation 22,727,106 five-crown pieces, 87,453,230 crown pieces, 49,041,733 fifty-heller pieces, 97,123,057 twenty-heller pieces, 69,940,436 ten-heller pieces, 60,273,874 five-heller pieces, and 21,998,622 two-heller pieces, of the total value of 255,481,947 crowns.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Jan Masaryk, C.B.E. (appointed June 1925).

*Counsellor.*—Dr. Viktor Bráf.

*Secretaries.*—Dr. Bohumil Messany, J. K. Fragner, J. V. Hyka, and Josef Hanc.

*Military and Air Attaché.*—Squadron Leader Alois Kubita.

*Consul.*—Dr. František Pavlíšek.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.*—Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G. (appointed March 23, 1927).

*Secretaries.*—E. A. Keeling, and C. N. Stirling.

*Military Attaché.*—Major C. E. D. Bridge, D.S.O., M.C.

*Commercial Secretary.*—H. Kersaw, O.B.E.

There are Consular Representatives at Prague, Bratislava, Brno and Liberec.

## Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Manuel Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque. First year 1920. Prague. Aperçu Statistique du Commerce extérieur, publié par l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque.

Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque.

La Statistique Tchécoslovaque. Czech edition, Vol. 1–39, French edition, 36 volumes.

Résultats préliminaires du recensement de la population du 15 février, 1921.

Bulletin Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque.

Exposé sommaire des travaux législatifs de l'Assemblée nationale tchécoslovaque publié par la Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale. Prague.

Statistický Lexikon Obcí v Čechách. Prague, 1923.

Statistický Lexikon Obcí na Moravě a ve Slezsku. Prague, 1924.

Bohemia and Moravia; Slovakia; Austrian Silesia. (Handbook in the series published by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.) London, 1920.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Encyclopédie tchécoslovaque. Vol. I. Industrie et commerce. Rédigé par Jaroslav Veselý. Prague, 1923.

*Beněš* (E.), Bohemia's Case for Independence. London, 1916.—La Politique extérieure de la République Tchécoslovaque. Prague, 1922.

*Bestoušek* (E.), Bibliographie tchèque. Prague, 1920.

*Bourlier* (Jean), Les Tchèques et la Bohême contemporaine. Paris, 1918.

*Čapek* (T.), Bohemia under Hapsburg Misrule. London, 1915.—Bohemian Bibliography New York, 1919.—The Czechs (Bohemians) in America: a Study of their National, Cultural, Political, Social, Economic and Religious Life. New York, 1920.

*Chmelar* (J.), Political Parties in Czechoslovakia. Prague, 1920.

*Cisár (J.) and Pokorný (F.), The Czecho-Slovak Republic. A survey of its history and geography, its political and cultural organization, and its economic resources. London, 1923.*

*Gruber (J.), Czechoslovakia. New York, 1924.*

*Hasek (H.), Die Tschechoslowakei: Ein geographisches, politisches und wirtschaftliches Handbuch. Vienna, 1925.*

*Kutlva (J.), La Constitution de la République Tchécoslovaque. Prague, 1922.*

*Liitzow (Count), Bohemia: an Historical Sketch. London, 1896.*

*Mauer (Jean), L'enseignement dans la République Tchécoslovaque. Prague, 1920.*

*Maurice (C. E.), Bohemia from the earliest times to the foundation of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in 1918. London, 1922.*

*Mercur (M.), La Formation de l'Etat Tchécoslovaque. Prague, 1923.*

*Mothersole (Jessie), Czechoslovakia, the Land of an Unconquerable Ideal. London, 1926.*

*Noske (V.), Independent Bohemia. London, 1918.—The Spirit of Bohemia. London, 1926.*

*Pavel (A.), Les Bases et les effets de la Réforme foncière en Tchécoslovaquie. Prague, 1925.*

*Rašín (Alois), Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History. Oxford and London, 1923.*

*Robson (E. I.), A Wayfarer in Czechoslovakia. London, 1925.*

*Rivet (Charles), Les Tchécoslovaques. Paris, 1921.*

*Schott (Helena), Czechoslovakia (Peeps at Many Lands). London, 1926.*

*Seton-Watson (R. W.), The New Slovakia. Prague, 1924.*

*Smetana (J.), Encyclopédie Tchécoslovaque Communications. Paris, 1927.*

*Štara (E.), La législation ouvrière en Tchécoslovaquie. Prague, 1927.*

*Stiepel's Deutsches Amt-Jahrbuch (Politisch-wirtschaftlicher Kalender) für die Tschechoslowakische Republik. 1921. Zusammenestellt nach amtlichen Daten. Reichenberg, 1920.*

*Tector (Lucy E.), Land Reform in Czechoslovakia. London, 1923.*

*Wass (L.), La République Tchécoslovaque. Paris, 1919.*

*Wijk (N. van), The Czechoslovak Republic. London, 1923.*

*Worliczek (C.), Grundlagen, Grundgedanken und Kritik der Tschechoslowakischen Bodenreform. Reichenberg, 1925.*

## DANZIG.

### (DIE FREIE STADT DANZIG.)

By Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertook to establish the Town of Danzig with the surrounding territory as a Free City, to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The League of Nations also appoints a High Commissioner.

*High Commissioner.*—Dr. van Hamel. Appointed December 12, 1925, and assumed duties on February 22, 1926.

The proclamation of the Freedom of the City and adjacent territory, as well as the coming into force of the Danzig-Polish Treaty, in accordance with Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles, took place on November 9, 1920. According to this Treaty Danzig and Poland form a single customs territory. A further Treaty between Danzig and Poland was signed on October 24, 1921, providing for joint economic administration. Since January 1, 1922, the Polish-German customs frontier extends to the sea, *i. e.*, Danzig is a unit in the Polish customs administration.

The Constitution (approved by the League of Nations on May 11, 1922) provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 120 members elected for 4 years, and a Senate. This consists of a President, as Chairman, a Vice-President, and 20 Senators, the President and 7 Senators in main office being elected by the *Volkstag* for 4 years, the Vice-President and the other 13 Senators for the duration of the *Volkstag*. Election is by majority of votes. Any

citizen over 25 years of age is eligible. Senators in main office may not accept any other public or professional appointment. They are also not allowed to become directors of any trading concern. The President of the Senate directs and supervises the whole routine of the Administration. The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public. Plebiscites take place if demanded by a tenth of the voters. Any alteration of the Constitution by the *Volkstag* can only be effected by a two-thirds majority, with at least two-thirds of the Deputies present.

Elections are universal, direct, equal, and secret on the basis of proportional representation, suffrage being granted to all men and women belonging to the State of Danzig who have attained 20 years of age. The elections for the Legislative Assembly held on November 13, 1927, resulted in the return of the following parties: Social Democrats, 42; German Nationalists, 25; Centre, 18; National Liberals, 5; Communists, 8; German-Danzig People's Party, 5; German Liberals, 4; Poles, 3; smaller parties, 10; total, 120.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Free City of Danzig is about 754 square miles, and population 384,000 on August 31, 1924, of which 4·4 per cent. voted for the Polish party at the last election for the Legislative Assembly.

The territory contains a total of 318 localities, of which 251 are rural communes, 63 estate districts, and 4 cities. In addition to the municipality of Danzig, whose administrative district had a population in July, 1927, of 230,000 (the district of Oliva having been incorporated with it on July 1, 1925), the following localities are cities:—Zoppot, 27,500 inhabitants; Neuteich, 2,860; and Tiegenhof, 3,100. Several centres classed as rural communes or otherwise are considerably larger than most of the 'cities,' as appears from the following list:—Ohra, 12,450; Praust, 3,350; Emaus, 2,340; Bürgerwiesen, 2,250; Stutthof, 2,500; Brentau, Hohenstein, Pasewark, Kalthof, Steegen, Lichtenau, Liessau, and Schöneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000. The number of households in the territory is 87,729 (August 31, 1924).

**Instruction.**—In May, 1927, Danzig had the following schools:—9 high schools for boys, 8 for girls and 1 for boys and girls together; 11 middle schools and 293 elementary schools. In the high schools there were 6,346 pupils (3,017 girls); in the middle schools, 3,594 pupils (1,453 girls); in the elementary schools, 41,237 pupils (20,111 girls). Teachers in high schools, 329, and middle schools, 139; in elementary schools, 1,001.

The Technical Institute had in the summer term of 1927, 65 teachers and 1,548 students.

**Finance.**—For 1923, the Budget of the Free City of Danzig balanced at 45,705,143,000 marks; for 1924, at 81,132,000 gulden; for 1925 at 114,900,000 gulden; for 1926 at 117,857,180 gulden; and for 1927 at 113,209,220 gulden.

**Commerce and Shipping.**—The total registered gross tonnage on December 1, 1925, was 128,673, comprising 44 steamships, 6 motor sailing-ships, 2 oil-tank ships, and 10 sea lighters of over 250 tons burden each, and 5 motor sailing-boats.

Shipping in 1926: entered, 5,967 vessels of 3,432,480 tons, and cleared 5,963 vessels of 3,395,840 tons, German shipping predominating, followed by Danish, Swedish and English.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Polish-Danzig Convention of

November 9, 1920, a Danzig Port and Waterways Board, composed of 5 Polish and 5 Danzig Commissioners with a President of Swiss Nationality, has been formed to administer and exploit the Port of Danzig.

For centuries Danzig has been a well-known grain and timber market and shipping point. Its advantageous geographical situation at the mouth of the Vistula, its vicinity to the great German, Polish, and Russian grain districts, and its foreign shipping connections have placed it at times in the first rank. For lumber Great Britain is Danzig's best customer. Exports in 1926 were as follows: lumber 1,391,000 tons (901,916 tons in 1925); grain, 272,000 tons (187,000 tons in 1925); sugar, 185,000 tons (121,340 tons in 1925); coal, 3,405,000 tons.

**Communications.**—Danzig is connected with Germany by three main lines:—Danzig to Königsberg, 122 miles; Danzig (via Kreuz-Schneidemühl) to Berlin, 312 miles; Danzig to Stettin, 285 miles. Danzig is connected with Poland by three main lines:—Danzig to Warsaw, 204 miles; Danzig to Łódź, 263 miles; and Danzig to Posen, 192 miles. Besides these railway-lines there are regular connections by aeroplanes to Berlin (3 hours), to Königsberg (1 hour), to Warsaw (3 hours), to Marienburg (25 minutes). A regular passenger-steamer service is carried on between Danzig (Zoppot) and Swinemünde and Pillau. Other shipping-lines have arranged a regular passenger-service to Memel-Libau (weekly), to London-Hull (weekly), to to Reval-Leningrad (weekly), to Riga and Helsingfors (weekly), to America and Canada (every third week), to Stockholm (every tenth day), to Copenhagen (every tenth day).

The metric system is the sole legal system of weights and measures in Danzig.

**Banking and Currency.**—On October 22, 1923, a new gulden currency was issued by the Danziger Zentralkasse, the provisional bank of issue. According to this arrangement the pound sterling becomes current in the Free City, being equivalent to 25 gulden of 100 pfennige each. The introduction of the Danzig currency was effected through the Bank of Danzig, which was founded in January, 1924. Bank of Danzig Return, dated June 30, 1927, in Danzig gulden:—Assets: Coin and bullion 2,667,282 (of which gold coin 7,739, Danzig subsidiary coin 2,659,543), balances with the Bank of England inclusive notes 13,523,000, bills of exchange 21,167,185, balances at notice, 12,130,569. Liabilities: Capital paid up 7,500,000, reserves 2,849,542, notes in circulation 35,481,840, deposits on demand 2,735,616 ((a) public deposits including Savings Banks 649,669, (b) foreign public deposits including Banks of Issue 198,239, private deposits 1,420,248), other liabilities 8,539,716.

### Books of Reference.

Constitution of the Free City of Danzig. (German text with translations in English and French.) *League of Nations Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 7. July 1922.

Ausschuss für den Hafen und die Wasserwege von Danzig. *Der Hafen von Danzig*. Danzig, 1924.

Entscheidungen des Hohen Kommissars des Völkerbundes in der Freien Stadt Danzig, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925. Issued by the Senate of Danzig, 1922-25.

Das Abkommen vom Oktober 24, 1921, zwischen der F.S. Danzig und Polen zur Ausführung und Ergänzung der D. P. Konvention.

*Staatshandbuch*, der Freien Stadt Danzig. Published by the State Statistical Office, Danzig, 1926.

*Ashkenazy* (Simon), Danzig and Poland. London 1921.

*Bauer u. Millack*, Danzig's Handel in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Danzig, 1925.

*Chisholm* (G. G.), 'The Free City of Danzig' in *The Geographical Journal* for April, 1920.

- Fischer* (Dr.), Deutschlands Städtebau, Danzig. Berlin, 1924.  
*Franke*, Wirtschaftsführer der Freien Stadt, Danzig. Danzig, 1925.  
*Funk* (Martin), Wirtschaftspolitische Stellung und weltwirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Freien Stadt Danzig. Danzig, 1923.—Die Danzig-Polnische Zoll-Union. Jena, 1926.  
*Gade* (Hans Georg), Entwicklung und Stand der Landwirtschaft im Gebiet der Freien Stadt Danzig. Danzig, 1924.  
*Keyser* (Erich), Die Entstehung von Danzig. Danzig, 1924.—Danzigs Entwicklung. Danzig, 1924.—Danzigs Geschichte. Danzig, 1921.—Die Stadt Danzig. Stuttgart and Berlin, 1925.  
*Makowsky* (J.), La Situation juridique du Territoire de la Ville Libre de Danzig. Paris, 1925.  
*Rudolph* (T.), Staat und Bistum Danzig. Berlin, 1927.  
*Schroeder* (K. L.), Die Völkerrechtliche Stellung Danzigs. Breslau, 1927.  
*Simson* (Paul), Geschichte der Stadt Danzig. Danzig, 1918.

## DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

### Reigning King.

**Christian X.**, born September 26, 1870; son of King Frederik VIII. and Queen Louisa; married April 26, 1898, to Princess *Alexandrine* of Mecklenburg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

### Children of the King.

- I. Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899.
- II. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900.

### Brothers and sisters of the King.

- I. Prince *Carl*, born August 3, 1872; elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 1905; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain; offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olav of Norway), born July 2, 1903.
- II. Prince *Harald*, born October 8, 1876; married April 28, 1900, to Princess Helena of Sonderburg-Glücksborg; offspring Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910; Princess Caroline Mathilde, born April 27, 1912; Princess Alexandrine Louise, born December 12, 1914; Prince Gorm, born February 24, 1919.
- III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden.
- IV. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.
- V. Prince *Gustav*, born March 4, 1887.
- VI. Princess *Dagmar*, born May 23, 1890; married November 23, 1922, to Lieutenant Jørgen Castenskiöld.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448 after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with

this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian X. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 72,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

*House of Oldenburg.*

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I. . . . .	1448	Christian V. . . . .	1670
Hans . . . . .	1481	Frederik IV. . . . .	1699
Christian II. . . . .	1513	Christian VI. . . . .	1730
Frederik I. . . . .	1523	Frederik V. . . . .	1746
Christian III. . . . .	1533	Christian VII. . . . .	1766
Frederik II. . . . .	1559	Frederik VI. . . . .	1808
Christian IV. . . . .	1588	Christian VIII. . . . .	1839
Frederik III. . . . .	1648	Frederik VII. . . . .	1848

*House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.*

Christian IX., 1863.      Frederik VIII., 1906.      Christian X., 1912.

### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is founded upon the 'Grundlov' (charter) of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920. This may in many respects be said to be a further development along the lines laid down in the 'Grundlov' of June 5, 1849, the charter which introduced the Constitution in Denmark. The amendments of September 10, 1920, are mostly of a formal character, necessitated by the incorporation of parts of Slesvig in 1920.

According to the present 'Grundlov,' the legislative power lies with the King and the 'Rigsdag' (Diet) jointly. The executive power is vested in the King, who exercises his authority through the ministers. The judicial power is with the courts. The King must be a member of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church, the official Church of the State. The King has not the right of declaring war or signing peace without the consent of the 'Rigsdag.' The 'Rigsdag' is composed of two bodies: the 'Folketing' (House of Commons) and the 'Landsting' (Senate). All men and women 25 years of age and with a fixed place of abode possess the franchise and are eligible for election. The 'Folketing' is at present composed of 149 members; 117 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts. In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 31 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties not having obtained sufficient returns at the district elections. One member is elected for the Faroe Islands by simple majority. The term of the Legislature is four years, but the King has power to dissolve the 'Folketing' before the end of the four years. The members of the 'Landsting' are elected indirectly by the 'Folketing's' voters of 35 years of age in the following way. In every 'Folketing's' district electors in a number corresponding to the population are elected by the method of Proportional Representation. The whole country is divided into six 'Landsting's' districts. In each of these the electors elect a number of members of the 'Landsting,' between 10-12. In this way 56 members are elected; one is

elected in the Faroe Islands. Moreover, there are 19 members elected by the former 'Landsting,' according to the system of Proportional Representation. The members of the 'Landsting' sit for a term of eight years. There are elections every fourth year for the half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the 'Landsting' go out all at once after an eight years' term.

The members of the 'Rigsdag' receive 5,600 kr. or 7,200 kr. a year, according to whether their homes are in or outside the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Tuesday in October. To the Folketing all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in the chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed December 14, 1926), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following departments:—

*The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Agriculture.*—Th. Madsen Mygdal.

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—L. J. Moltesen.

*Ministry of the Interior.*—Oluf C. Kragh.

*Ministry of Health.*—V. Rubov.

*Ministry of Justice.*—Svenning Rytter.

*Ministry of Defence.*—S. Brorsen.

*Ministry of Public Instruction.*—J. Byskov.

*Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—F. Bruun-Rasmussen.

*Ministry of Public Works.*—J. P. Stensballe.

*Ministry of Finance.*—N. Neergaard.

*Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Navigation.*—M. Slesbager.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folketing.

State of parties in the Landsting, after the election of September, 1924 :—  
31 Liberals, 25 Socialists, 12 Conservatives, and 8 Radicals.

Folketing, elected December, 1926 :—47 Liberals, 16 Radicals, 53 Socialists, 30 Conservatives, 1 Slesvig (German Party), and 2 Georgistic Party.

In the year 1920 there were incorporated into Denmark parts of Slesvig which voted for Denmark at the plebiscite held in accordance with the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919 (made effective Jan. 10, 1920). The Northern Zone voted on Feb. 10, 1920, and 75,431 votes were cast for Denmark, and 25,329 votes for Germany. The Southern Zone voted on March 14, 1920, and 12,800 votes were given for Denmark, and 51,724 votes for Germany. The new Slesvig territories were incorporated on July 9, 1920, being officially named 'Sønderjydske Landsdele' (South Jutland Provinces).

For administrative purposes Denmark is divided into 22 counties (Amt), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand). Moreover, the county is a municipal division with a county council superintending the rural municipalities (about 1,300). There are 88 urban municipalities with a mayor and a town council. Rural as well as urban municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage and Proportional Representation. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

### Area and Population.

According to the census held on November 5, 1925, the area of Denmark is 16,568 square miles (42,927 square kilometres), and the population 3,434,555, including North Slesvig with 1,502 square miles (3,891 square kilometres) and 176,433 inhabitants.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1925:—

Divisions	Area 1925 English sq. m.	Population 1925	Population 1925 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjøbenhavn) } without suburbs . . . . }	28	587,150	20,969
Islands in the Baltic . . . .	5,133	1,271,872	248
Peninsula of Jutland . . . .	11,408	1,575,533	138
Total . . . . .	16,568	3,434,555	207

The area of the Faeroe Islands is 540 square miles, and the population in 1925 was 22,835.

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,591,628 males and 1,676,203 females in 1921. The total population at the census of 1921 was 3,267,831, showing an increase during 1921–25 of 1·05 per cent. per annum (excluding North Slesvig). In Denmark (excluding North Slesvig) the town population has increased from 1,344,210 in 1921 to 1,482,297 in 1925; while the rural population has increased from 1,759,999 in 1921 to 1,952,258 in 1925. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1921, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·57 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·09 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·17 per cent. in Norway, 1·11 per cent. in Sweden, 1·18 per cent. in Germany, and 0·88 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·34 per cent. of the whole.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjøbenhavn), in 1925 was 587,150, or with suburbs, 731,496; Aarhus, 76,226; Odense, 52,376; Aalborg, 42,819; Horsens, 28,135; Randers, 26,856.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years:—

Years	Total Births (living)	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1924	73,834	1,803	26,471	38,107	35,727
1925	71,897	1,737	25,786	37,083	34,814
1926	70,734	1,643	25,733	38,093	32,641

Of the births in 1924, 10·30 per cent. were illegitimate; in 1925, 10·44; in 1926, 10·73. In 1924, there were 1,710 divorces; in 1925, 1,895.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States and Canada, in 1924, 6,319; in 1925, 4,578; in 1926, 5,804.

### Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, who have no political character. Complete



religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,187 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 535 Greek Catholics, 5,947 Jews, 17,349 other or of no confession.

### Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. In 1926 Denmark had 4,493 lower schools; of these 34 were maintained by the Government, 3,852 by the local communities and 607 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous. The number of pupils in the 4,493 schools was on January 1, 1926: 493,237. In 1926, 1,421 pupils were admitted to the university; of these 400 were girls. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1926): a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 70 professors and teachers and 560 pupils; 267 technical schools with about 26,000 pupils; 21 training colleges for teachers with 1,600 pupils; 93 commercial schools with 13,700 pupils; 22 agricultural or horticultural schools and 59 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 9,600 pupils); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 10 teachers and about 80 students; a school for dentists with 18 teachers and 140 pupils; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 22 teachers and about 300 pupils; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 100 professors and teachers and about 1,000 students. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the State annually makes a grant of about 1,465,000 kroner. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has about 120 professors and teachers, and about 4,400 students.

### Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the poor relief law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments) under which in the financial year 1925-26, 82,621 (2.4 per cent. of the population) were relieved at a cost of approximately 34 million kroner.

A law of August 7, 1922, entering into force on April 1, 1923, and replacing the old age pensions law of April 9, 1891, grants an annual sum of money as old age pension (*Aldersrente*) to any person being 65 years of age and fulfilling certain conditions. The old age pension, which does not involve the loss of civil rights, is granted according to the principle of fixed rates, the law stating the sums which have to be paid under the various circumstances. The pension varies according as the commune of domicile is a town commune or a rural one, and certain deductions are made for self-earned incomes. In Copenhagen, for example, the old age pension of a married couple, both 65 years of age, without any earned income, is 1008 kroner per annum. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and seven-twelfths of it is refunded by the State. For the financial year ending March 31, 1926, 105,000 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 73 million kroner.

According to a law of 1913, assistance without the loss of civil rights is granted to children living with their widowed mothers. The expenditure (divided between the municipalities and the State) amounted in the financial year 1925-26 to 2,321,000 kroner.

## Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are organized in 99 tribunals where cases of only small consequence are dealt with by a single judge. Cases of greater consequence are dealt with by the superior courts (*Landsretterne*); these courts are also courts of appeal for the above-named minor cases. Of superior courts there are three: *Ostre Landsret* in Copenhagen with 17 judges, *Vestre Landsret* in Viborg with 12 judges, and *Søndre Landsret* in Sønderborg with 4 judges. From this an appeal lies to the supreme court (*Højesteret*) in Copenhagen, composed of 13 judges. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1925, 3,925 men and 559 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On March 31, 1926, 1,199 men and 65 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

## Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the 'Finanslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folketing at the beginning of each session, i.e. at the beginning of October. As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folketing and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for three years ending March 31 and the estimates for two years :—

Year ending March 31	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From State Capital	Current	For increase of State Capital
	Kroner	Kroner.	Kroner	Kroner
1924-25 . . .	481,500,000	39,805,000	416,900,000	87,740,000
1925-26 . . .	382,732,000	284,824,000	381,647,000	290,519,000
1926-27 . . .	368,727,000	102,746,000	361,771,000	112,578,000
1927-28 <sup>1</sup> . . .	341,581,000	57,288,000	340,220,000	57,706,000
1928-29 <sup>1</sup> . . .	332,042,000	61,486,000	316,430,000	81,821,000

<sup>1</sup> Budget estimates.

The following is an abstract of the Budget estimates for 1928-29 for current revenue and expenditure :—

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Debit balance of domain revenues . . .	1,590,273	Civil list and appanages . . .	1,072,000
Debit balance of State undertakings . . .	24,038,304	Rigsdag . . .	2,150,000
Interest (net) . . .	10,425,792	Council of State . . .	468,157
Balance of funds, etc. . .	557,809	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . .	4,724,697
Direct and indirect taxes . .	341,440,044	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs . . .	2,879,864

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Balance of lotteries . .	2,543,527	Ministry of Public Instruction	61,515,779
Separate revenues . .	2,673,337	Ministry of Justice . .	16,679,805
		Ministry of Interior . .	67,872,551
		Ministry of Health . .	41,862,027
		Ministry of Agriculture . .	11,295,627
		Ministry of War . .	25,841,478
		Ministry of Marine . .	22,182,283
		Ministry of Finance . .	22,844,437
		Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Navigation . .	4,690,688
		Greenland . . . .	—
		Pensions . . . .	12,329,048
Total current revenue .	332,042,232	Total current expenditure .	316,430,197

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities for six years :—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	£		£
1922	66,213,000	1925	66,733,000
1923	66,182,000	1926	64,979,000
1924	67,585,000	1927	64,049,000

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1927 to 29,116,700%. The debt is at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent.

The investments of the State on March 31, 1926, including the reserve fund, the State railways, and the domains, amounted to 1,549,966,000 kroner.

The revenue and expenditure and the property and debt of Copenhagen and of the provincial towns and places, rural communes and county communes were as follows in kroner (year ending March 31) :—

1925	Current Revenue	Current Expenditure	Property	Debt
	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner
Copenhagen with Frederiksberg .	141,900	121,100	546,604	444,471
Provincial Towns and Places . .	100,352	84,684	433,105	302,253
Rural Communes .	102,476	101,617	227,493	141,837
County Communes	42,144	50,022	96,028	61,548

### Defence.

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able-bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands. Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve.

Service commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 8 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 150 days in the infantry, 215 days in the field artillery, 245 days in the coast artillery, and 425 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 200 days, and the train 60 days' continuous training. In the case of about one-fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place twice in the remaining eight years of army service, and then only for 23 days on each occasion.

The country is organised in one territorial command, comprising:—

	Di- visions		Regi- ments		Bat- talions		Squad- rons		Com- panys		Machine Gun Coys.		Bat- teries	
	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve	Regular	Reserve
Infantry . . . . .	3	—	8	3	15	20	—	—	80	40	9	4	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery:—														
Field . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18
Heavy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Coast . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Train . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Infantry and mounted troops are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen 8 mm. rifle or carbine and the Madsen machine gun, field artillery with a Krupp gun, firing a 14·88-pound shell.

In 1927, there were 8,625 recruits called up for training, which with the permanent establishment made up a strength (exclusive of armed police) of 10,892 all ranks. The military expenditure for 1926-27 was 37,746,039 kroner.

The naval forces have been reconstructed pursuant to the law of National Defence of August 8, 1922. The Navy, as well as the Army, is under the direction of the Minister of Defence.

The fleet is for purposes of coast-defence. It now includes three coast defence ironclads of 3,650-3,800 tons, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, *Herluf Trolle*, each carrying a pair of 9·4-inch and four 6-inch guns; one of 4,800 tons, *Niels Juel*, with ten 6-inch guns; one of 2,200 tons, *Skjold*, with one 9·4 and three 4·7-inch guns; 2 old cruisers, *Hejmdal* and *Gejser*, used for training purposes, 5 sea-going mine-layers, one sloop *Fylla* (ex-British *Asphodel*), 3 fishery inspection ships (*Islands Falk*, *Beskytteren* and *Diana*), 23 torpedo boats; 16 submarines. The Navy is now paying chief attention to submarines and aircraft, and a new parent ship for the former is under construction. It is also proposed to build 3 new torpedo boats. Expenditure of the Ministry of Marine in 1926-27, 24,171,707 kroner.

### Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive ; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. According to the census of July 15, 1927, the extent of the cultivated area in Denmark was as follows (in thousand acres):—grain areas, 3,198 ; root crop, 1,225 ; other crop, 76 ; green fodder and grass, 2,192 ; fallow land, 207 ; total cultivated area, 6,838. The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows :—

Crops	Area		Production	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat . . . .	197,806	251,554	265,290	238,598
Rye . . . . .	530,087	514,227	349,155	317,015
Barley . . . .	744,469	770,476	796,320	727,534
Oats . . . . .	1,099,523	1,047,729	955,629	875,783
Mixed grain . .	560,466	584,652	507,668	488,366
Potatoes . . .	186,091	189,283	1,310,900	811,700

On July 15, 1927, there were in Denmark 523,785 horses, 2,911,949 head of cattle, 3,728,623 swine, and 18,524,000 hens.

According to statistics collected on July 15, 1925, there were 89,175 industrial factories and shops in Denmark, employing altogether 392,000 persons, of whom 270,000 were actual labourers. Of the total establishments 26,300 factories used mechanical power. In 1926, there were in Denmark 5 distilleries whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 6,478,000 litres. In 1926, there were produced 1,431,000 litres of strong beer, and 827,000 litres small beer. In the same year 151,119 tons of beet-sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 69,616 tons of margarine were manufactured at 134 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, 1922, 1,494,444*l.* ; 1923, 1,879,200*l.* ; 1924, 2,463,000*l.* ; 1925, 2,441,000*l.* ; 1926, 1,973,000*l.* The fleet in 1926 consisted of 15,590 boats.

### Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18.16 kroner = *l.*) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1922	86,274,888	71,287,888	1925	114,629,020	107,889,480
1923	112,805,888	93,602,732	1926	89,200,000	83,000,000
1924	180,303,080	118,618,840	1927	91,300,000	85,300,000

In 1926, the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows (18.16 kroner = *l.*) :—

1926	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
Food substances . . . . .	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Personal and domestic . . . . .	834,855	815,642	1,147,970	1,127,453
Fuel . . . . .	228,796	209,521	25,821	8,028
Fodder, manure, seeds . . . . .	118,880	113,155	818	28
Raw products . . . . .	185,561	153,324	25,917	23,408
Industrial products . . . . .	337,162	310,738	125,675	95,514
Other goods . . . . .	877,613	350,533	168,559	132,782
	47,769	44,914	22,432	18,870
Total . . . . .	1,620,126	1,527,827	1,516,687	1,405,573

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows:—

	1925				1926			
	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner
Colonial goods	109,649	100,551	12,970	3,195	95,711	89,914	9,225	3,051
Beverages . . . . .	11,750	11,487	3,508	3,182	9,930	9,769	2,073	2,500
Textile manu- factures	188,937	172,524	27,099	6,352	167,635	155,434	20,017	4,742
Metals and hardware . . . . .	151,992	142,508	35,148	24,057	113,852	108,740	25,089	19,070
Vehicles and machines, &c.	166,843	149,844	148,116	126,169	130,290	121,117	180,517	109,568
Wood & manu- facture . . . . .	84,104	81,870	6,558	4,030	62,873	61,632	4,255	2,706
Coal . . . . .	113,787	113,400	418	9	113,380	113,155	813	23
Animals . . . . .	5,500	5,499	49,720	49,713	8,562	8,562	54,997	54,997
Provisions, eggs, &c. . . . .	38,261	26,034	1,888,196	1,373,235	31,531	28,924	1,049,284	1,041,110
Cereals, &c. . . . .	269,947	259,007	39,894	28,507	148,604	144,487	29,052	24,710

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade:—

Countries	Imports (General).		Exports (General).	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany . . . . .	533,181,000	503,653,000	401,641,000	291,217,000
United Kingdom . . . . .	306,681,000	185,697,000	1,087,870,000	858,879,000
Sweden . . . . .	113,949,000	98,112,000	147,814,000	111,867,000
Norway . . . . .	43,397,000	29,884,000	76,106,000	65,435,000
United States . . . . .	336,774,000	262,737,000	9,971,000	12,153,000
Rest of America . . . . .	119,430,000	84,947,000	23,588,000	18,868,000
Holland . . . . .	74,780,000	59,631,000	15,396,000	10,723,000
France . . . . .	72,309,000	60,517,000	12,720,000	9,512,000
Danish Colonies . . . . .	9,034,000	7,798,000	9,676,000	6,296,000

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were:—

Imports into U.K.	1925	1926	Exports to Denmark	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Butter . . . .	17,110,534	17,166,490	Coal . . . . .	2,410,077	876,911
Eggs . . . . .	5,491,744	4,680,503	Cottons (piece goods)	1,158,156	999,892
Bacon . . . . .	32,180,384	21,670,823	Woollen Goods . .	404,831	484,844

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U.K.	46,203,558	48,904,197	49,058,974	47,054,048	49,977,283
Exports to Denmark from U.K.	12,584,011	18,799,897	10,954,016	8,714,851	9,780,438

### Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1926, Denmark (without colonies) possessed 1870 vessels (above 20 registered tons gross) of 1,108,300 registered tons gross (674,600 registered tons net) in her mercantile marine, of which 638 of 311,400 tons gross (477,800 tons net) were steamers, and 980 motor ships of 259,700 tons gross (164,400 tons net). In 1926, 33,073 vessels of 10,431,000 tons cargo entered the Danish ports from foreign countries, and 34,649 vessels of 10,608,000 tons cleared.

### Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (March 31, 1927) 7,607 kilometres or 4,721 miles of road, besides 23,740 miles of by-ways. There are (1926) railways of a total length of 3,154 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,519 English miles belong to the State. The total value of the State railways (road, buildings, cars, etc.) up to March 31, 1927, was 432,550,000 kroner. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ inches, except 128 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft. 3½ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1926-27 carried 253,848,000 letters and post-cards, and 186,450,000 samples and printed matter. There are 1,394 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1926-27 carried 4,589,000 messages, of which 1,147,000 were internal. The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1927) was 9,017 English miles; number of offices 507. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 446 offices. On March 31, 1927, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 817,196 English miles. In the year 1926-27 there were 474,051,000 telephonic conversations.

### Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1927, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 513,336,000 kroner. The assets included 182,016,000 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 354,178,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 11,340,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 185 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1926, there were 528 savings banks, with 1,762,150 depositors, and deposits amounting to 1 913,000,000 kroner, or about 1,086 kroner to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows :—

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver, nickel, aluminium-bronze, bronze and iron	Total
1873-1926 . . . .	Kroner 149,246,056	Kroner 75,465,344	Kroner 224,711,394
1927 . . . . .	7,157,780	6,055,100	13,212,880
Total (1873-1927) . .	156,403,830	81,520,444	237,924,274

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·870 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold. Small change: 2 kroner, 1 kroner and ½ kroner pieces of aluminium-bronze; 25 öre and 10 öre pieces of nickel, and 5 öre, 2 öre and 1 öre pieces of iron and of bronze.

The standard of value is gold.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Count Preben Ferdinand Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (October 9, 1921).

*Counsellor and First Secretary.*—W. Borberg.

*Second Secretary.*—M. Vincens Steensen-Leth.

*Honorary Attaché.*—Baron Paul J. Bertouch-Lehn.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander C. E. Evers.

*Agricultural Attaché.*—Harald Faber.

*Press Attaché.*—C. E. Aagaard.

*Consul-General, Counsellor of Legation and Commercial Adviser.*—C. M. Rottbøll.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Falmouth, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London (C. G.), Manchester, Newcastle, and Vice-Consuls in several other towns.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir Thomas Hohler, K.C.M.G. Appointed March 14, 1928.

*Commercial Secretary.*—W. Peters, C.M.G.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. C. J. B. Danbeny.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and Vice-Consuls in 16 other towns.

### Colonies.

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark. Its area is 46,740 English sq. miles, and its population in 1921 numbered 14,355. Of the total 274 were Danes and 14,081 natives; the latter numbered 6,729 men and 7,352 women. The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven,



which had (1921 census) a population of 901, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland with 49 inhabitants. The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1925 amounted to 7,192,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 3,271,000 kroner. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Denmark.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. London.  
 Den dansk-tyske Krig, 1864. Udgivet af Generalstabens. København. 1890.  
 Foreign Office Reports on the Trade, &c., of Denmark. Annual. London.  
 Kongelig Dansk Hof og Statskalender. Annual. København.  
 Statistisk Aarbog. Annual. København.  
 Statistiske Meddelelser. København.  
 Statistisk Tabelværk. København.  
 Denmark. Annual. Published by the Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Statistical Dept., Copenhagen.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Baedeker's* Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 10th ed. London, 1912.  
 Bilby (J. W.), Among Unknown Eskimo. London, 1923.  
 Bobé (Louis), and Others, Gronland i Tuhundredeaar for Hans Egedes Landing. Copenhagen, 1921.  
 Body of Laws, 1670-1901. (Love og Anordninger ved Schou, &c.)  
 Both, Kongeriget Danmark, en historisk-topographisk Beskrivelse. 2 vols. Kjøbenhavn, 1882-86.  
 Bröchner (J.), Danish Life in Town and Country. London, 1903.  
 Christensen (W.), Dansk Statsforvaltning i det 15. Aarhundrede. Copenhagen. 1904.  
 Cook (T.), Guide to Norway and Denmark with Iceland and Spitzbergen, 8th ed. London, 1907.  
 Copenhagen and Its Environs [Danish Tourist Society publication]. London, 1898.  
 Cousange (Jacques de), La Scandinavie. Paris, 1914.  
 Desmond (Shaw), The Soul of Denmark. London, 1918.  
 Drachmann (Povl), The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries. Oxford, 1915.  
 Faber (Harald), Co-operation in Danish Agriculture. London, 1918.  
 Gallenga (A.), The Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. London, 1864.  
 Harvey (W. J.), and Reppien (C.), Denmark and the Danes. London, 1915.  
 Holland (C.), Denmark: A modern Guide to the Land and its People. London, 1927.  
 Howe (F. C.), Denmark: A Co-operative Commonwealth. London, 1922.  
 Jeaffreson (J. R.), The Faroe Islands. London, 1897.  
 Jones (H.), Modern Denmark: Its Social, Economic and Agricultural Life. London, 1927.  
 De Lannoy (C.), et Vander Linden (H.), Histoire de l'Expansion Coloniale des Peuples Européens. Vol. II. Netherlands and Denmark. Brussels, 1911.  
 Leach (H. G.), Scandinavia and the Scandinavians. London, 1915.  
 Matzen, Danmarks Statsforfatnings, &c. Ret. I.—III. Kjøbenhavn, 1898-1901.  
 Maurer (K.), Zur politischen Geschichte Islands. Leipzig, 1880.  
 Murray's Handbook for Denmark and Iceland, 6th ed. London, 1904.  
 Nansen (F.), The First Crossing of Greenland. London, 1891.—Eskimo Life. London, 1893.  
 Nationalökonomisk Tidsskrift. Periodical. Kjøbenhavn.  
 Nyholm (C. G. V.), Grundtræk af Danmarks Statsforvaltning. Copenhagen, 1893.  
 Otté (E. C.), Denmark and Iceland. London, 1881. Scandinavian History. London, 1874.  
 Rasmussen (Knud), Greenland by the Polar Sea: The Story of the Thule Expedition. English edition. London, 1921.  
 Rosstock (X.), Copenhagen: The Capital of Denmark and its Environs. Copenhagen, 1922.  
 Scott (D. H.), Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide to Iceland. 8th edition. Leith, 1906.  
 Seignobos (C.), A Political History of Contemporary Europe 1814-1896. 2 vols. From the French ] London, 1900.  
 Sellers (Edith), The Danish Poor Relief System. London, 1904.  
 Sevard (A. C.), A Summer in Greenland. London, 1922.  
 Sidgwick (C. S.), The Story of Denmark. London, 1890.  
 Starcke, Olrik, and Carlsen, Le Danemark. Paris, 1900.

*Stefansson (Jon.)*, Denmark and Sweden, with Iceland and Finland. (Story of the Nations.) London, 1916.

*Stefansson (V.)*, My Life with the Eskimos. London, 1913.

*Thomas (Margaret)*, Denmark Past and Present. London, 1902.

*Westemeyer (H.)*, and *Trap (T. P.)*, Statistisk-topographisk Beskrivelse af Kongeriget. Danmark. 4th ed. 5 vols. Kjobenhavn.

*Westemeyer (H.)*, Danemark; Geschichte und Beschreibung. (Of this there is an English translation. London, 1891.)

*Westergaard (H.)*, Economic Development in Denmark: Before and During the World War. London, 1922.

## ICELAND.

(ISLAND.)

### Reigning King.

Iceland is united with Denmark by a personal bond of union under the government of **King Christian X.** (*see* Denmark).

The first settlers came to Iceland in 874. Between 980 and 1264 Iceland was an independent republic, but by the 'Old Treaty' of 1263 the country recognised the rule of the King of Norway. In 1381, Iceland, together with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish Kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark. Since December 1, 1918, it has been acknowledged as a sovereign State, and is united with Denmark only through the identity of the Sovereign.

King Christian X. has as King of Iceland a civil list of 60,000 kroner.

**Constitution and Government.**—By the Act of Union of November 30, 1918, Iceland is temporarily united with Denmark in certain affairs beyond the King's person.

According to the Act of Union, Denmark and Iceland are free, sovereign States, united by one King and by the agreement comprised in the Union Act. The order of succession is not to be altered without the assent of both States. In Iceland, Danish citizens enjoy the same rights as Icelandic citizens, and in Denmark the latter enjoy the same rights as Danish citizens. But citizens of either of the States are exempt from military service in the other. Danish goods and products in Iceland and Icelandic goods and products in Denmark are treated no less favourably than those of any other country. Denmark takes charge of the foreign affairs of Iceland, and if Iceland so desires it, special Icelandic attachés or experts on Icelandic conditions may be appointed to Danish embassies and consulates, the expenses arising out of such appointments to be borne by Iceland. Denmark has a minister at Reykjavík, and Iceland a minister at Copenhagen.

An advisory Danish-Icelandic committee of eight members has been appointed to review Bills of importance to both States, and also to prepare Bills aiming at co-operation between the two States. After December 31, 1940, the Danish Parliament and the Icelandic Legislature may demand negotiations to be opened concerning the revision of the Union Act.

Denmark has informed the Powers that, in conformity with the Union Act, she recognises Iceland as a sovereign State.

The present constitution of Iceland is embodied in the Charter of May 18, 1920. By the terms of this Charter the executive power belongs to the King, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative power rests conjointly with the King and the Parliament, which is called *Althing*. The *Althing* is composed of 42 members, of whom 36 are elected for the term of 4 years by universal suffrage in constituencies, each electing one or two representatives by simple majority, except the capital, where 4 members are elected by Proportional Representation. The remaining 6 members are elected for the term of 8 years by Proportional Representation for the whole country. The franchise is enjoyed by all Icelandic citizens (men and women) of good reputation (unless they are indebted for poor-relief) who are over 25 years of age and have resided in the country during the previous 5 years. All voters are eligible as candidates, save only the superior judges.

The *Althing* is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House. The former is composed of 14 members, viz. the 6 members elected by Proportional Representation for the whole country, together with 8 members elected by the whole *Althing* in common sitting out of the members elected by universal suffrage. The remaining 28 members form the Lower House. The members of the *Althing* receive payment for their services besides travelling expenses; members residing in the capital are allowed 8 krónur (8s. 11d.) per day, and members residing outside the capital 10 krónur (11s. 1d.) per day. This payment has temporarily been raised by 40 per cent.

The *Althing* must meet on February 15 in every year, unless it is convoked by the King at an earlier date. The Budget Bills must first be laid by the Government before the Lower House, but all other Bills can be introduced in either of the Houses. If the Houses do not agree they assemble in a common sitting, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters, with the exception of Budget Bills, where a simple majority is sufficient. The ministers have free access to both Houses, but can only vote in the House of which they are members.

The executive power is exercised under the King by a ministry divided into 3 departments. The ministry, appointed August 28, 1927, is as follows:—

*President of the Council and Minister of Trade and Communications*—Tryggvi Thorhallsson.

*Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs*—Jonas Jonsson.

*Minister of Finance*—Magnus J. Kristjánsson.

The ministers are responsible for their acts. They can be impeached by the *Althing*, and in that case their cause will be decided by the *Landsdómur*, a special tribunal, which can only try parliamentary impeachments.

For administrative purposes Iceland is divided into 16 provinces (*sýslur*), each governed by a chief executive functionary (*sýslumaður*). Each province forms one or two municipal districts with a council superintending the rural municipalities (about 200). There are also 7 urban municipalities with a town council, independent of the provinces, and forming by themselves administrative districts co-ordinate with the provinces. The municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage (men and women over 25 years of age), in urban municipalities by Proportional Representation, but in rural municipalities by simple majority.

**Area and Population.**—The following table gives the area and population of Iceland according to the census in 1920.—

Divisions.	Area, English sq. m.	Population, 1920.	Population, 1920, Per sq. m.
The South-West . . . .	4,125	34,425	8·3
The Western peninsula . . . .	2,658	13,897	3·7
The North . . . . .	13,695	22,900	1·7
The East . . . . .	5,954	10,214	1·7
The South . . . . .	12,277	13,754	1·1
Total . . . . .	39,709	94,690	2·4

At the end of 1926, the population was estimated at 101,764.

The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. annually	Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. annually.
1880	72,445	—	1910	85,188	0·91
1890	70,927	0·21	1920	94,690	1·07

In 1920, there were 46,172 males and 48,518 females. The conjugal condition was as follows :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Males . . . . .	30,497	13,776	1,681	218
Females . . . . .	30,663	13,694	3,898	263

In 1920, 54,245 were domiciled in rural districts, and 40,445 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants). The population is almost entirely Icelandic. In 1920, the foreign-born population numbered only 710, or 0·7 per cent. of the whole ; 352 were born in Denmark, 155 in Norway, and 203 in other countries.

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavík, had in 1926 a population of 23,224 ; other towns are Vestmannaeyjar, 3,331, Hafnarfjörður, 3,085, Akureyri, 3,050, Ísafjörður, 2,227, Siglufjörður, 1,580, Seydisfjörður, 977.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years :—

Years.	Marriages.	Total living Births.	Stillborn.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births over Deaths.
1924	557	2,500	67	1,462	1,038
1925	623	2,543	67	1,239	1,314
1926	623	2,659	71	1,134	1,525

Of the births in 1926, 13·6 per cent. were illegitimate (14·3 per cent. in 1925).

**Religion.**—The national Church, and the only one endowed by the State, is Evangelical Lutheran. But there is complete religious liberty, and no civil disabilities are attached to those not of the national religion. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of one bishop. At the census of 1920 only 463 were returned as Dissenters.

**Instruction.**—There is a University in Reykjavík, comprising 4

faculties (Theology, Medicine, Jurisprudence, and Philosophy). There is one grammar school, 3 public high schools, besides 2 ladies' schools, a school for elementary-school teachers, 2 schools of agriculture, a school of navigation, a commercial high school, and several other special schools. The elementary instruction is compulsory for a period of 5 years, the school age being from 10 to 14 years. Before the age of 10 the children are usually privately educated, at any rate in the country. In 1919–20, there were 209 elementary schools, with 318 teachers and 6,485 pupils. There are also several continuation schools for young people.

**Pauperism and Old-Age Pensions.**—Ordinary poor-relief is regulated by the law of November 10, 1905. Each community constitutes a poor district. In 1925, the expenditure amounted to 56,800*l*.

There is in every community one Old-Age Pension Fund, to which all men and women from 18 to 60 years of age, to whom pensions are not otherwise secured, are bound to contribute, unless they are considered too poor to do so. In addition the funds receive a subvention from the State. Grants are made to infirm poor persons over 60 years of age who for the preceding 5 years have not received poor-relief. In 1921 there were granted subvention from the funds to an amount of 4,182*l*., and at the end of that year the total property of the funds amounted to 34,595*l*.

**Justice and Crime.**—The lower courts of justice in Iceland are those of the provincial magistrates (*sýslunenn*) and town judges (*þæjarfógetar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hæstirjettur*) in Reykjavík, which has 3 judges.

In 1923, 38 men and 2 women were convicted of crime.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1923 .	446,408	569,459	1926 .	684,876	696,078
1924 .	613,901	523,312	1927 <sup>1</sup> .	596,593	611,765
1925 .	924,965	666,240	1928 <sup>1</sup> .	575,654	575,970

<sup>1</sup> Budget estimates.

Budget estimates for the year 1928 :—

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes . . . . .	2,275,000	Interest on State debt . . . . .	599,208
Customs . . . . .	5,300,000	Reduction of debt . . . . .	636,468
Post and telegraphs . . . . .	1,975,000	Civil list of the King . . . . .	60,000
Monopoly of spirits . . . . .	450,000	Althingi and the central administration . . . . .	452,610
Balance of domain revenue . . . . .	34,600	Foreign Affairs . . . . .	80,500
Interest on State assets. . . . .	241,000	Justice, police, etc. . . . .	840,026
Other revenues . . . . .	170,000	Sanitary affairs . . . . .	376,905
		Communications . . . . .	3,225,980
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction . . . . .	1,404,076
		Science, literature, and art . . . . .	198,030
		Trade, etc. . . . .	965,055
		Social welfare . . . . .	665,800
		Pensions . . . . .	189,270
		Other expenditure . . . . .	210,000
Total revenue . . . . .	10,451,600 (575,654 <i>l</i> .)	Total expenditure . . . . .	10,453,878 (575,970 <i>l</i> .)

The State possesses a comparatively large reserve fund invested in different loans. On December 31, 1926, it amounted to 2,026,588 krónur (about 112,000*l.*)

The public debt of Iceland has been incurred partly by the establishment of telegraph lines and other important public works, partly by increasing the means of the National Bank, but mainly owing to the extraordinary expenses caused by the European War (buying of ships and providing of commodities). The public debt was on December 31, 1926, 10,501,373 krónur. It is in a great measure a foreign debt, due mainly to Danish creditors. The foreign debt amounted to 7,481,468 krónur, and the internal debt 4,019,905 krónur.

**Defence.**—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications, and according to the Act of Union of 1918 its permanent neutrality is established.

**Production.**—Of the total area of Iceland, about six-sevenths is unproductive, but only about one-quarter per cent. is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes, and turnips. In 1926 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 3,458,000 cwt., the crop of potatoes 66,000 cwt., and of turnips 23,000 cwt. In the spring of 1926 the live stock was as follows:—Horses 52,800, head of cattle 27,900, sheep 590,000, goats 2,800.

The total value of the fisheries in 1925 was estimated at 46,791,000 krónur (about 2,577,000*l.*), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 43,378,000 krónur, and the herring fishery at 3,413,000.

**Commerce.**—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926 <sup>1</sup>	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	2,798,981	3,512,198	3,865,138	2,800,000	2,700,000
Exports . . .	3,194,119	4,752,729	4,380,408	2,700,000	3,200,000

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1925 was as follows (kr. 18.16=1*l.*):—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Animals living and animal food . . .	1,057,976	65,222,417
Cereals . . .	7,127,362	—
Colonial produce . . .	5,490,432	—
Textile materials . . .	54,153	1,489,203
Yarn, rope, etc. . .	3,907,865	9,640
Textile manufactures . . .	10,222,177	84,887
Skins, hair, etc. . .	1,906,533	3,347,613
Oils, tallow, etc. . .	6,200,100	7,648,275
Timber and wooden goods . . .	5,981,853	120
Coal . . .	6,781,000	—
Salt . . .	2,939,532	—
Metals and hardware . . .	5,379,050	985
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc. . .	6,004,895	300
Other articles . . .	7,137,935	386,778
Total . . .	70,190,913 (3,865,188 <i>l.</i> )	78,640,218 (4,330,408 <i>l.</i> )

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1925 :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Denmark . . . . .	23,884,152	7,926,480
Great Britain . . . . .	24,070,557	10,407,211
Norway . . . . .	9,327,817	9,181,182
Sweden . . . . .	1,814,941	6,300,369
Germany . . . . .	4,012,887	1,350,591
Netherlands . . . . .	1,458,153	122,023
Belgium . . . . .	263,233	562,580
France . . . . .	397,001	2,448
Portugal . . . . .	85,109	1,019,520
Spain . . . . .	2,872,679	31,826,419
Italy . . . . .	375,633	7,687,607
United States . . . . .	1,408,731	194,449
Other countries . . . . .	719,470	2,019,379
Total . . . . .	70,190,918	78,640,218

The chief articles of import from Iceland to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 1926 were: fish, 161,160*l.*; skins, 39,434*l.*; horses, 4,732*l.* Chief articles of the United Kingdom exports to Iceland, 1926: coal, 61,655*l.*; cottons, 32,788*l.*; meal and flour, 45,593*l.*; petroleum, 20,047*l.*

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U.K. . . . .	317,324	368,379	413,946	279,038	335,032
Exports to Iceland from U.K. . . . .	340,453	454,332	614,496	447,508	502,202

**Shipping and Navigation.**—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 12 gross tons) was, in 1927, 81 steam vessels of 23,788 gross tons, 215 motor vessels of 5,472 gross tons, and 20 sailing vessels of 558 gross tons: total, 316 vessels of 29,818 gross tons.

**Internal Communications.**—There are no railways in Iceland. At the end of 1924 there were completed about 611 km. (379 miles) of carriage roads outside the towns.

There are 428 post offices.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1926 was 1,947 miles. The wires had a length of 5,460 miles. There were 222 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of dispatches sent in the year 1926 was 245,837, of which 135,359 were internal. Number of telephone conversations was 455,277. The total receipts amounted to 1,398,226 krónur, and the total expenditure to 1,127,457 krónur, leaving a surplus of 270,769 krónur.

**Money and Credit.**—There are two banks in Iceland, *Landsbankinn* (The National Bank), a note-issuing bank which belongs entirely to the State, and *Íslands banki* (Bank of Iceland), a private joint-stock bank, which has a limited right of issuing notes. On December 31, 1926, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 51,038,834 krónur. The

liabilities included 2,464,000 krónur note issue. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank. The accounts of the Bank of Iceland balanced 43,884,477 krónur at the end of 1926. The assets included 1,926,550 krónur in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 4,800,000 krónur note issue, and 4,500,000 krónur of capital.

At the end of 1926 there were 50 savings banks with 22,000 depositors, and deposits amounting to 7,533,000 krónur, or about 342 krónur to each account.

**Money, Weights and Measures.**—The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*. The *króna*, which is divided in 100 *aurar*, is of the value of 1s. 1½d. or about 18 krónur, to the pound sterling.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF ICELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland is represented by the Diplomatic Representatives of Denmark.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ICELAND.

*Consul at Reykjavík.*—Asgeir Sigurdsson, O.B.E.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Seydisfjörður, Isafjörður, and Vestmannaeyjar.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Iceland.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Hagskýrslur Íslands.* Statistique de l'Islande. Reykjavík.

*Hagfróðindi* (Statistical Journal) Reykjavík.

*Skýrsla um störf landssinnans.* Statistique des télégraphes et téléphones d'Islande. Annual. Reykjavík.

*Starfskrá Íslands* (Office-list of Iceland) Reykjavík.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Arnórsson* (Einar), *Íslensk þjóðfélagsfræði* Reykjavík, 1915.

*Baumgartner* (A.), *Island und die Faroer.* 3rd Ed. Freiburg am Breisgau, 1902.

*Bisiker* (William), *Across Iceland* London, 1902.

*Coltingwood* (W. G.) and *Steffánsson* (Jón), *A Pilgrimage to the Saga Steads of Iceland.* Olverston, 1899.

*Dufferin* (Lord), *Letters from High Latitudes.* 11th Edition. London, 1908.

*Gjerset* (Knut), *A History of Iceland.* London, 1924.

*Gudmundsson* (V.), *Island am Beginn des XX. Jahrhunderts* (Transl. from Danish). Kattowitz, 1904.

*Herrmann* (F.), *Island in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart.* 3 vols. Leipzig, 1907–1910.—*Island.* Das Land und das Volk. Leipzig u. Berlin, 1914.

*Hermannsson* (Halldór) *Islandica.* An Annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library. Ithaca.

*Jónsson* (Snaebjörn), *The Iceland Year-Book.* Reykjavík.

*Kaahund* (Kr.), *Bidrag til en Historisk-Topografisk Beskrivelse af Island.* I-II. København, 1877–82.

*Kahle* (B.), *Ein Sommer auf Island.* Berlin, 1900.

*Leclercq* (Jules), *L'Islande et sa Littérature.* Brussels, 1923.

*Leith* (Disney), *Iceland.* London, 1908.

*Mitteilungen der Islandfreunde, Organ der Vereinigung der Islandfreunde.* Jena.

*Rosenvinge* (L. K.) and *Warming* (E.), *The Botany of Iceland.* 2 vols. Copenhagen and London, 1914 and 1920.

*Russet* (W. S. C.), *Iceland Horseback Tours in Saga Land.* Boston, 1914.

*Scott* (D. H.), *Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide to Iceland.* 8th Edition. Leith, 1906.

*Stefánsson* (Jón), *Denmark and Sweden, with Iceland and Finland (Story of Nations).* London, 1918.



*Stefánsson* (Stefán), Iceland. A Handbook. Reykjavík, 1911.  
*Thoroddssen* (Th.), Island. Grundriss der Geographie und Geologie. Gotha, 1906.—  
 Lysing Islands. I-IV. Kaupmannahofn, 1908-23  
*Thorsteinsson*, Thorsteinn: Iceland. A Handbook Published on the 40th  
 Anniversary of the National Bank of Iceland. Reykjavík, 1926.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Columbus is said to have discovered the island of Santo Domingo which he called Hispaniola (1492), and the city of Santo Domingo was for long the centre of Spanish power in America.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Dominican Republic, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, at various dates down to 1924. The Constituent Assembly passed a new Revised Constitution on June 13, 1924, the principal changes in which were the creation of the office of Vice-President, that a President may not seek re-election for a second successive period of office, abolition of the death penalty, and election of senators, deputies, governors of provinces and certain provincial officials by direct popular vote. Each province is represented in the legislature by one senator and (in practice) by two deputies. Senators and deputies are elected for four years, and receive 300 dollars per month, or 3,600 dollars per year.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, Health and Welfare, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

*President of the Republic.*—Horacio Vasquez. (Assumed office on July 12, 1924.)

*Vice-President.*—Frederico Velazquez.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Dominican Republic, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, Quisqueya or Santo Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 19,332 square miles, with 1,017 miles of coast line and 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti, and a population, according to the census of 1921, of 897,405. The population of each of the 12 provinces was as follows: Santo Domingo, 146,446; San Pedro de Macoris, 43,612; Seybo, 58,408; Azua, 100,577; Barahona, 43,180; Samaná, 16,915; La Vega, 105,820; Pacificador, 77,620; Espailat, 50,956; Santiago de los Caballeros, 122,773; Puerto Plata, 59,025; and Monte Cristi, 67,073.

The population contains some creoles of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City, where the dry goods trade is mainly in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but on the Samaná Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, descended from American negro immigrants of 1828, who speak corrupt English. The Haitian patois is spoken to a considerable extent along the frontier.

The capital, Santo Domingo, on the left bank of the river Ozama, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, brother of Christopher, was destroyed

in 1502 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. According to the census of 1921, the City of Santo Domingo had 30,957 inhabitants and the City of Puerto Plata 7,807; Santiago de Los Caballeros 17,052; San Pedro de Macoris, 13,802; La Vega, 6,564; Samaná, 1,656; Sanchez, 3,075; Azua, 4,707; Monte Cristy, 2,580; Pacificador (San Francisco de Macoris), 5,188; and Espaillat (Moca), 3,994.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic; other forms of religion are permitted. There is a Catholic Archbishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States. The Archbishop has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to both these countries (Santo Domingo and Porto Rico) and to Cuba.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or State schools are primary, secondary, technical schools, and normal schools. The Professional Institute was formed into a University by Presidential decree on November 29, 1914. In 1920 there were 972 public schools in the Republic (6 being secondary) with 105,000 pupils (51,585 in 1918), and 1,544 teachers.

**Justice.**—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (Procurador General de la Republica) appointed by the executive; all these appointments are only for 4 years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts, each having its own civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into 60 communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are three appeal courts, at Santiago de los Caballeros, at Santo Domingo City, and at La Vega.

**Finance.**—The receipts and disbursements for 6 years were, in United States dollars :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1922 . .	12,164,142	11,353,686	1925 . .	10,702,091	10,689,313
1923 . .	6,171,292	7,241,988	1926 . .	14,279,375	13,481,619
1924 . .	3,708,919	7,951,722	1927 . .	11,700,250	11,700,250

In accordance with the American-Dominican Convention of 1907, an American Receiver-General of Customs supervises customs collections and controls the payment of interest and amortization of the three Dominican Bond issues. This arrangement has at present nearly 20 more years to run providing there are no further loans.

Customs collections for the calendar year 1924 amounted to 4,283,750 dollars; for 1925, 4,915,003 dollars; for 1926, 4,668,800 dollars. Income from the national lottery, 1926, was 2,235,690 dollars.

The bonded debt of the Republic as at December 31, 1926, was as follows:—1908 loan, 2,262,790 dollars; 1922 loan, 10,000,000 dollars; and 1926 loan, 5,000,000 dollars; total, 17,262,790 dollars.

**Defence.**—The National Military Force consists of a native constabulary known as the 'Policia Nacional.' This body comprises 3,000 officers and men.

The Republic has no navy.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the chief source of wealth, sugar cultivation being the principal industry. Of the total area, about 12,500 square miles is cultivable, and about 3,000,000 acres suitable for grazing. The largest sugar estates are in the southern part of the Republic; tobacco, cacao and coffee being grown in the central, northern, and eastern portions; production of sugar in 1925, 345,492 short tons; 1926, 394,033 short tons. There are 21 sugar 'centrals,' mostly owned and operated by American companies, although very little of the sugar is sold to the United States. Cacao yield in 1927, 26,000,000 kilos. Tobacco production in 1927, 35,000,000 pounds; coffee production in 1925, 2,666,313 pounds. The forest area of the Republic is 9,500,000 acres.

The live-stock census taken on May 15, 1921, showed 360,155 cows, 87,876 oxen, 199,127 calves, 162,800 horses, 64,860 mules, 674,232 pigs, 705,000 goats and 2,949,053 fowls.

Minerals of almost every kind are found at various places in the Republic, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region. Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is found in considerable quantities, as well as some anthracite coal. Silver, platinum, and traces of quicksilver have been found, and rock salt near Neiba is found in inexhaustible quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil. For building purposes there is a large variety of limestone and sandstone.

**Commerce.**—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in pounds sterling (£1 = 5 dollars):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	2,863,499	3,649,016	4,316,114	5,087,810	4,735,506
Exports .	3,046,271	5,208,564	6,052,579	5,354,122	4,979,174

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows:—

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1925		1926		1925		1926	
	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.
United States .	16,502,243	65.12	14,377,932	60.72	5,608,223	20.95	5,628,672	22.61
United Kingdom .	1,346,530	5.31	1,380,268	5.82	8,626,311	32.22	7,058,543	28.36
France .	502,256	1.98	553,359	2.34	1,088,793	4.07	1,070,084	4.30
Italy .	278,987	1.10	353,781	1.50	129,881	0.49	245,195	0.98
Porto Rico .	1,690,578	6.67	1,306,694	5.52	1,380,547	5.16	1,238,287	4.97
Cuba .	112,454	0.44	62,369	0.26	684,413	2.56	678,149	2.72
Germany .	1,493,275	5.89	1,852,397	7.82	1,000,656	3.74	932,149	3.94
Canada .	80,278	0.32	158,546	0.67	5,081,524	18.98	5,387,218	21.64
Total (including all others) .	25,339,052	—	23,677,533	—	20,770,611	—	24,395,871	—

In 1926, the chief imports other than foodstuffs were (in dollars): cotton goods, 3,714,205; vegetable fibre, 2,203,090; mineral oils, 1,737,430; iron and steel manufactures, 1,637,685; machinery, 1,412,296; motor cars and

carriages, 1,308,932; hides and skins, 711,833; chemical and pharmaceutical products, 657,145; silk goods, 529,623. Principal exports in 1926, raw sugar, 14,699,613 dollars; cacao, 3,831,432 dollars; coffee, 1,890,441 dollars; and tobacco leaf, 1,192,026 dollars; molasses, 559,714 dollars; sugar cane, 645,531 dollars. Of the export of raw sugar in 1926, 336,000,000 pounds went to the United Kingdom, the principal exporter, and 274,465,000 pounds to Canada.

Total trade between the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Dominican Republic to U.K.	1,116,941	2,767,235	2,139,755	1,337,570	2,008,425
Exports to Dominican Republic from U.K.	150,143	234,514	238,995	248,432	291,651

**Shipping and Communications.**—The merchant marine of the Republic consists of 1 steamer of 263 tons, 8 schooners between 73 and 193 tons, and 20 schooners of less than 50 tons. These vessels are principally engaged in the coastwise trade.

In 1926, 1,959 vessels of 2,357,444 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 1,585 vessels of 1,959,901 tons, cleared.

A trunk highway from the capital on the south coast to Monte Cristy on the north coast, with a total length of 182 miles, was completed and opened to traffic in May 1922. The highway from Santo Domingo to San Pedro de Macoris was opened in April 1923; it has since been extended to Seybo, *viâ* Hato Mayor, and is being continued to Higüey. Another road running west to San Cristóbal, Bani and Azua was opened in July, 1923. This road is being continued to Comendador on the Haytian frontier, where it will join a Haytian road to Port-au-Prince. The journey between the Haytian and Dominican capitals is now possible by motor in 12 hours.

There are two railway lines in the Republic: (1) Samaná-Santiago line, belonging to an English company, runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega (73 miles); it has two branch lines (under the same management, but different ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de Macoris (8½ miles), and from Las Cabullas to Salcedo (8 miles); this last has been extended to Moca (7 miles) in order to join the other system; (2) a Government line, the Dominican Central railway, runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). Total length of line (1919) 153 miles. There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates.

On January 1, 1919, the postal and telegraphic services were united. The number of offices handling both services is 62; number of post offices, 87.

The telegraph, in the hands of a French company, is in operation between Santo Domingo, Cotui, La Vega, Moca, Santiago and Puerto Plata; from Santiago to Monte Cristy and from Santo Domingo to San Pedro de Macoris, with a total length of about 310 miles. Submarine cables belonging to the same company and to the All-America Cables, Incorporated, connect in the north Puerto Plata with New York and Puerto Rico, and in the south Santo Domingo with Puerto Rico and Curaçao. A concession was obtained by the All America Cables, Inc., which commenced operations in August, 1924, when their existing cable from Porto Rico to Cuba was lengthened and brought into Santo Domingo City.

There is a telephone system owned and operated by the Dominican Government with a total length of 1,034 miles. This telephone system connects this

Republic with Haiti. There are two wireless stations in the Republic: one in Santo Domingo City and the other in La Romana (a new port in the province of Seybo, declared open to foreign traffic in August 1912). The number of radiograms sent (1921-1922) was 5,442; received, 7,251. In addition, Government wireless stations are now also to be found at Santiago de los Caballeros and San Pedro de Macoris, but are not yet available for public service.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1, viz., 1 peso = 20 cents United States currency. There are no Dominican gold coins or paper money in circulation.

The metric system was adopted on August, 1, 1913, but English and Spanish units are quite common in ordinary commercial transactions.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Charge d'Affaires.*—Don C. M. Lamarche Henriquez.

*Consul-General.*—Eduardo Cazeaux.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires in Santo Domingo.*—Capt. E. A. de Comeau.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. the Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

There is also a Vice-Consul at San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, and Puerto Plata, and a Consular Agent at Romana.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Dominican Republic.

The Constitution of the Dominican Republic of 1908. San Domingo, 1918.

Santo Domingo, its Past and its Present Condition. [U.S. Navy Department.] Santo Domingo City, 1920.

Informe sobre la situación económica y financiera de la República Dominicana. I el modo de solucionar sus problemas, presentado por el Licdo. Francisco J. Peynado, a la comisión especial del senado de los EE. UU. para investigar los asuntos de la República Dominicana. Santo Domingo, 1922.

*Deschamps* (E.), La República Dominicana, Directorio y Guía General. 1907.

*García* (José Gabriel), Compendio de la historia de Santo Domingo. Revised ed. 3 vols. Santo Domingo, 1896. [Brings the history down to July, 1865.]

*Hasard* (S.), Santo Domingo, Past, and Present. London, 1873.

*Logroño* (A.), Compendio Didáctico de Historia Patria. Vol. I. Santo Domingo. 1912. [Up to 1844.]

*Merino* (Padre), Elementos de geografía física, política é histórica de la República Dominicana. Santo Domingo, 1889.

*Moreau de Saint-Méry* (M. L. E.), Description Topographique, Physique, Civile, Politique et Historique de la Partie Espagnole de l'Île de Saint Dominique. Philadelphia, 1799. [Probably the standard work on Spanish Santo Domingo.]

*Monte y Tejeda* (Antonio), Historia de Santo Domingo. Completed ed., bringing the history down to 1821. 4 vols. Santo Domingo, 1890.

*Moya* (C. N. de), Bosquejo Histórico de la República Dominicana. (Historical research of the Dominican Republic). Santo Domingo, 1919.

*Novel* (Carlos A.), Historia Eclesiástica de la Arquidiócesis de Santo Domingo, First City of America. 2 vols. Rome, 1913.

*Ober* (F. A.), In the Track of Columbus. Boston, Mass., 1893.

*Rodríguez* (A.), La Cuestión Dominico-Haitiana: Estudio Geográfico-Histórico. 2nd Ed. San Domingo, 1919.

*Schönrich* (Otto), Santo Domingo: The Country with a Future. New York, 1919.

*Stoddart* (T. L.), The French Revolution in San Domingo. New York, 1915.

*Tippenhauer*, Die Insel Hayti. Leipzig, 1898.

## ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador, which is situated in the north-west of South America, approximately between latitude 1°40' north and 6° south, and between 69°20' east longitude and 90° west, was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. Under the present Constitution, promulgated December 28, 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of thirty-two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years), and the second of 48 deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people. Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice-President. In case of death, or other cause of vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Since the military *coup d'état* which took place on July 9, 1925, the political situation of Ecuador has been very uncertain, and continual changes have taken place in the form of administration. The Junta of Provisional Government, composed of seven men, proved impossible and was dissolved on April 1, 1926, by the Military Board, who appointed Dr. Isidro Ayora Provisional President of the Republic with full powers to administer the country. The political situation since that date appears to have improved considerably, especially in view of the fact that the Military Board has practically dissociated itself from politics. It is proposed to summon a National Assembly at a later date in order to nominate, in a constitutional form, the chief magistrate.

By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic. Until October 20, 1918, most of the Indians were virtually in bondage, and peonage and debt servitude existed in their worst forms on the landed estates. But by a Legislative decree of that date peonage was abolished. By an edict of 1896 the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship, provided they can read and write.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under the administration of a Territorial Chief, whose functions are the same as those of a Provincial Governor.

### Area and Population.

Since the frontiers of Ecuador have not been settled, no definite figure of the area of the country can be given. Ecuador is said to have more boundaries than any other country, and there are maps of the Republic showing six different frontiers according to six different authorities. Taking

the boundaries arranged with Brazil in 1904, with Colombia per Treaty of July 15, 1916, and those for Peru according to the Royal Decree of 1740, the area of Ecuador is 571,250 square kilometres (220,502 square miles). Taking its Peruvian boundary in accordance with the Protocol Pedemonte-Mosquera of 1830, its area is 443,750 square kilometres (171,287 square miles). According to an estimate made in 1926, the total area is 284,860 square kilometres, or 109,978 square miles. The area of the Archipelago of Colon (Galapagos Islands) adds 7,430 square kilometres (2,868 square miles). The country is divided into 17 provinces and one territory—the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called 'Colon,' situated in the Pacific Ocean about 600 miles to the west of Ecuador.

So far no exact census has been taken, but the population may be estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. Inhabitants of pure European blood number approximately 601,219; those of mixed blood are estimated at about 291,050; Indians at 462,400; negroes at 7,831; savages in the oriental region at 200,000. The foreign community is composed of about 10,000 persons.

The estimated population of the Republic (1926) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets);—

Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Population	Population per Square Mile
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas) . . . .	5,465	20,000	3·6
Manabi (Puertoviejo) . . . . .	7,892	100,000	12·7
Los Rios (Babahoyo) . . . . .	2,296	40,000	17·4
Guayas (Guayaquil) . . . . .	8,381	150,000	18·0
El Oro (Machala) . . . . .	2,339	35,000	14·9
Carchi (Tulcan) . . . . .	1,495	36,000	24·0
Imbabura (Ibarra) . . . . .	2,415	70,000	28·9
Pichincha (Quito) . . . . .	6,218	200,000	32·1
Leon (Latacunga) . . . . .	2,595	110,000	42·3
Tungurahua (Ambato) . . . . .	1,686	107,000	63·4
Chimborazo (Riobamba) . . . . .	2,989	125,000	41·9
Bolivar (Guaresda) . . . . .	1,159	45,000	38·8
Cañar (Azogues) . . . . .	1,521	74,000	42·0
Azuai (Cuenca) . . . . .	3,874	150,000	38·8
Loja (Loja) . . . . .	3,706	100,000	26·8
Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora <sup>1</sup> .	53,129	200,000	3·7
Galapagos Islands (San Cristobal) .	2,868	500	0·1
Totals . . . . .	109,978	1,562,500	14·2

<sup>1</sup> The total area of the oriental region is estimated at 117,463 square miles, but about 108,108 square miles are uninhabited.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,702), Guayaquil (100,000), Cuenca (30,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahia (5,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

In 1923 there were 82,222 births, 11,590 marriages and 46,149 deaths. Increase of births over deaths, 36,078.

### Religion and Instruction.

According to the Constitution the State recognises no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all. The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Since 1895 all State appropriations

for the benefit of the Church have ceased. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902.

Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education is carried on in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans); at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, and at the Azuay University, in Cuenca. Total expenditure on the Universities in 1925, 587,625 sucres. Number of students at the Central University (1924-25), 303. There is also a law college at Loja. During the school-year 1922-23 there were 1,488 schools in operation in the Republic, 1,170 of which were Government schools, 127 municipal, and 191 private schools. The total attendance at these schools in 1922-23 was 101,378, and they had 1,838 teachers. There are 3 training colleges—2 at Quito and 1 at Guayaquil.

### Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. The eight superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Loja and Portoviejo. The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. The Court of Accounts is empowered to audit and investigate all public accounts. In the Republics there are 496 parochial justices.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows in sterling (for 1922, 1923 and 1924, at the old rate, 10 sucres = £1; for 1925 and 1926, at the new rate, 24·3 sucres = £1).

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,867,891	2,582,749	3,162,272	1,602,672	1,985,829
Expenditure . . .	2,879,553	3,390,026	3,852,581	1,818,278	1,814,447

The public debt as at December 31, 1924, was:—Foreign debt (calculated at 4 sucres per dollar), 77,178,814 sucres; internal debt, 39,834,541 sucres; total, 117,013,356 sucres. During the year 1926 the internal debt, which by December 31, 1925, stood at 49,355,427 sucres, was drastically reduced to 19,189,969 sucres by (1) cash payments of 11,725,526 sucres, (2) adjustments with creditors netting 4,428,315 sucres and (3) by profits accruing from the revaluation of the gold reserves as applied to the debt, 14,011,615 sucres.

In October, 1926, there arrived in Ecuador a Financial Mission appointed by the Government for the purpose of placing the finances and currency of Ecuador on a more stable basis. The Mission was headed by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of Economics at Princeton University, one-time adviser to the Dawes Commission, who had served on similar missions for the Governments of South Africa, Poland, Chile and Colombia. The recommendations of the Mission were accepted by the Government, which in order to safeguard their operations appointed 4 American experts, to serve for 3 years.

### Defence.

The Ecuadorian regular army has an establishment of 636 officers and 7,579 men. This force is composed of 3 regiments of artillery, 15 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, and 3 battalions of sappers, which form the



native army. Military service was made compulsory on May 24, 1921, but is not enforced. The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have Vickers Maxim, old-fashioned Krupps and new Ehrards. The country is divided into 7 military districts. A military school is established at Quito. An Italian Military Mission contracted by the Government of Ecuador is at present instructing the Ecuadorean army. The mission is composed of 5 members and is headed by General Pirzio Biroli.

The Government has established at Duran an aviation school with Italian personnel. Several machines have been purchased by the Government, and some, including a hydroplane, presented by the foreign colonies resident in Ecuador.

The Navy consists of the gunboats *Libertador Bolivar* (1896), 750 tons, and *Cotopaxi* (1884), 300 tons.

### Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on; and the hill country, the foothills, and the high mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of cereals, potatoes, and the fruits and vegetables suitable to temperate climes. The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa. It is estimated that the cocoa plantations in Ecuador embrace 150,000 hectares (about 375,000 acres), divided into 6,000 properties, with approximately 80 million cocoa plants. The production of cocoa was, in 1922, 743,560 cwts.; in 1923, 546,948 cwts.; in 1924, 564,840 cwts.; in 1925, 13,160 cwts.; and in 1926, 4,276,220 cwts. Coffee is also grown. Rubber plantations have been formed in the Balzar and Tenguel districts and in Manabí and Esmeraldas, with more than a million trees. But rubber is rapidly declining on account of the destructive methods employed in its collection. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities. Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of cotton, especially in the province of Manabí; and ivory nuts are produced and exported in large quantities.

Ecuador is auriferous. At Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Petroleum is found; the estimated annual production in the Republic is about 40,000 barrels. In 1926, 22,206,677 kilos of petroleum were exported. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Chimborazo district and in the Galapagos Islands. In 1926, 8,956 kilos of gold, valued at 2,620,946 sucres, were exported from Ecuador.

Excepting the inter-Andean plateau and a few arid spots on the Pacific coast, Ecuador is a vast forest. Roughly estimated, 10,000 square miles on the Pacific slope extending from the sea to an altitude of 5,000 feet on the Andes, and the Amazon Basin below the same level containing 80,000 square miles, nearly all virgin forest, are rich in dyewoods, cinchona trees, and other valuable timber. Of the total surface of the Republic only 4,700,000 hectares are actually cultivated, rendering an annual gross production of 416,000,000 sucres.

Panama hats, made of *Toquilla* straw, are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, the principal centres being Monticristi, Jipijapa and Cuenca. Exportation of Panama hats in 1926 amounted to 235,052 kilos, valued at 5,552,597 sucres. The Government of Ecuador attempted to monopolise the hat business for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on 'paja toquilla,' but large quantities of the material still go to Peru; and Payta, Peru, where little 'toquilla' is grown, is a strong competitor of Ecuador;

in the manufacture of Panama hats. There are flour mills, 18 sugar works, breweries, chocolate factories, and 15 textile factories, one of which produces cotton prints of good quality. This industry is rapidly progressing and produces several kinds of cotton and woollen cloths which are consumed locally and exported to Colombia.

### Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (for 1922-1924 at the old rate, 10 sucres = £1; for 1925 and 1926 at the new rate 24·3 sucres = £1) :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	3,342,304	3,946,078	2,600,147	2,278,042	1,937,163
Exports . . .	4,610,712	4,569,878	8,068,895	2,934,017	2,605,248

The principal imports and exports in 1926 were given as follows:—

Imports			Exports		
—	Quantities	Value	—	Quantities	Value
	Kilos	Sucres		Kilos	Sucres
Textiles . . .	2,641,007	11,095,566	Cocoa . . .	21,769,851	26,436,135
Foodstuffs . . .	14,586,686	7,824,997	Coffee . . .	6,072,390	11,518,262
Hardware . . .	11,942,895	5,402,051	Rubber . . .	1,068,593	2,666,018
Machinery . . .	4,775,221	5,250,109	Petroleum . . .	22,206,677	2,211,882
Minerals . . .	18,946,311	2,442,032	Hats (Panama) . . .	235,052	5,552,597
Drugs, etc. . .	1,255,9·3	1,751,929	Ivory Nuts . . .	17,537,019	6,107,246
Vehicles . . .	2,039,509	1,708,198	Gold . . .	8,956	2,020,946
Paper & Cardboard	1,732,784	1,199,904			
Yarns & Cordage	293,290	1,135,645			
Perfumery . . .	906,6·3	1,045,883			

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1925 consisted of cocoa of the value of 190,014*l.*; cotton, 127,670*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1925 were, cotton goods to the value of 311,025*l.*; woollens, 45,903*l.*; iron and steel, 81,269*l.*

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U.K. . .	239,351	446,750	463,305	212,040	245,805
Exports to Ecuador from U.K. . .	596,054	799,946	688,229	524,722	426,937

A new Customs Tariff, prepared by the Kemmerer Financial Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927. It is roughly estimated that the new tariff represents about 32 per cent. of the value of the imported goods, excluding the value of goods exempt from duty. It is expected to produce a revenue of 12,000,000 sucres per annum, an increase of almost 100 per cent. over that of the previous tariff.

### Shipping and Internal Communications.

Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of nine European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (280 miles). The total length of Ecuadorean railways actually in operation is about 500 miles. The journey from Guayaquil to Quito takes two days, with a stop at Riobamba, where the passengers spend the night; 12 hours trip first day and 9 hours second day. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities.

Quito is connected by telegraph with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. Wireless telegraphy has been installed. At present there are only in operation three stations: one in Quito, one in Guayaquil, and one in Esmeraldas. Further stations are projected at Manabí, Tulcán, Cuenca, Loja, San Cristobal (Galapagos Islands), and Oriental Region.

On January 1st, 1922, there were 217 post offices in the country.

### Banking and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England and the United States.

On March 4, 1927, a decree was issued establishing at Quito the 'Central Bank of Ecuador,' the only body authorised to issue currency. It is organised to protect the country's gold reserves and to assist member banks in times of emergency by rediscounting operations, etc. Its general functions resemble those of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States. It is obliged to maintain a normal 'Gold Reserve' equivalent to not less than 50 per cent. of its bank-notes outstanding, plus its deposits; this reserve stood on January 1, 1928, at 66 per cent. All bank-notes now outstanding and those to be issued by the Central Bank are convertible on demand into gold or into sight drafts on New York or London. Class A shares are owned exclusively by the commercial banks of the country, which have subscribed to the shares of the Central Bank, to an amount equivalent to 15 per cent. of their respective paid-up capitals and surpluses; Class B shares are owned by the public. The new Central Bank was officially opened August 10, 1927, with an authorised share capital of 10 million sucres; the member banks affiliated with it number 21, with an aggregate capital and reserves of over 33 million sucres.

A new General Banking Law has also been enacted, creating the office of Superintendent of Banks to supervise local banks. In addition, all commercial banks are required to have cash reserves equivalent to at least 25 per cent. of their demand deposits and to 10 per cent. of their time deposits.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

A new Monetary Law, prepared by the Kemmerer Mission Exchange, was decreed on March 4, 1927. Under this law Ecuador returns to the gold standard with its currency stabilized at the rate of 24·3 sucres to the £ or 5 sucres per American dollar, the previous legal par value of the sucre having been

10 sucrés = £1 or 1 sucré = 48·665 cents U.S. The new gold sucré is to contain 0·300933 grammes of pure gold, instead of the previous weight of 0·73224. It is divided into 100 centavos. Gold coins known as 'condors' (25 sucrés), and 'double condors' (50 sucrés), 900 fine, are minted. Also silver 2 sucré, 1 sucré and  $\frac{1}{2}$  sucré pieces, as well as 10 centavos, 5 centavos, 2½ centavos and 1 centavo in nickel and copper.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the metric system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but it is not adopted by commerce, the Spanish measures being more general. The quintal is equivalent to 101·47 pounds.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister.*—Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide (Resident in Paris). Appointed January 14, 1924.

*Charge d'Affaires in London.*—Dr. Antonio Quevedo.

*Attaché in London.*—José Vaquero Morla.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Lord Herbert A. R. Hervey, appointed March 7, 1923 (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru, where he resides).

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Quito.*—R. M. Kohan.

There are consular representatives at Guayaquil, Bahia and Cuenca.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Geografía y Geología del Ecuador*, publicado por orden del Supremo Gobierno de la Republica, por Dr. Teodoro Wolf. Leipzig, 1898.

*Department of Overseas Trade Reports, Annual Series.* London.

*Código Militar.* Quito, 1908.

*Anuario de Legislación Ecuatoriana.* Quito. Annual.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Alsedo y Herrera* (Dionisio), Descripción geográfica de la Real Audiencia de Quito, que ascribió Don Dionisio de Alsedo y Herrera. Issued by the Hispanic Society of America. Madrid, 1915.

*Caamaño* (A. F.), Descubrimiento histórico relativo a la independencia de Quito. Quito, 1909.

*Cevallos*, Compendio del resumen de la historia del Ecuador. Guayaquil, 1886.—*Geografía del Ecuador.* Lima, 1888.

*Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. Annual Report.* London.

*El Ecuador* (Guía Comercial Agrícola e Industrial de la Republica). Quito. Annual.

*Enock* (C. R.), Ecuador. London, 1914.

*González Suárez*, Historia eclesiástica del Ecuador. Quito, 1881.

*Hassauere* (K.), Four years among Spanish Americans. 3rd edition. Cincinnati, 1881.

*Herrera* (P.), Apuntes para la historia de Quito. Quito, 1874.

*Kean* (A. H.) and *Markham* (Sir C. R.), Central and South America. Vol. I. [In Stanford's Compendium.] 2nd ed. London, 1909.

*Niles* (Blair), Casual Wanderings in Ecuador. London, 1923.

*Orellana* (J. G.), Guía Comercial Geográfica comprende las Provincias de Pichincha, Leon, Tungurahua, Chimborazo y Guayas. Guayaquil, 1922.

*Oviedo y Valde*, Historia de las Indias. Madrid, 1885.

*Reiss* (W.), and *Stübel* (A.), Hochgebirge der Republik Ecuador. 3 vols. Berlin, 1892-98.

*Steuers* (W.), Reise in Peru und Ecuador (1909). Munich, 1914.

*Simson* (Alfred), Travels in the Wilds of Ecuador. London, 1887.

*Stabler* (J. H.), Travels in Ecuador. *Geographical Journal*, October, 1917.

*Stübel* (A.), Die Vulkanberge von Ecuador. [Geology and Topography.] Berlin, 1897.

*Ternaux-Compans* (L.), Histoire du royaume de Quito. Traduite de l'Espagnol. (Velasco, Historia del reino de Quito.) 2 vols. Paris, 1840.

*Whymper* (Edward), Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator. London, 1892.

## EGYPT.

(MISR.)

EGYPT was originally part of the Turkish Empire. On December 18, 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and the next day a Proclamation was issued deposing 'Abbas Hilmi, lately Khedive of Egypt, and conferring the title of Sultan of Egypt upon Hussein Kamil, eldest living prince of the family of Muhammad Ali. The British Protectorate was recognised by France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Portugal, and the United States of America. Sultan Hussein Kamil died in 1917, and was succeeded by his brother. The Protectorate terminated on February 28, 1922, and the Sultan was proclaimed King on March 15, 1922.

## King.

**Fuad I.** Ahmed Fuad Pasha, G.C.B., was born on March 26, 1868, son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha; became Sultan on October 9, 1917; married Princess Nazli on May 24, 1919; offspring, Prince Faruk, heir to the throne, born February 11, 1920; Princess Fawzieh, born November 5, 1921, and Princess Faiza, born November 8, 1923; and Princess Faika, born June 8, 1926.

According to Article 161 of the Constitution, the King's Civil List is fixed at £E150,000, and the Royal Family's at £E111,512.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the ninth ruler of the dynasty of Muhammad Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1805, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. On April 13, 1922, the King issued a Rescript fixing the order of succession to the Kingdom of Egypt and declaring the Throne hereditary in the dynasty of Muhammad Ali. The Rescript confirms the Sultan's son, Prince Faruk, as Heir Apparent, and establishes the succession of Kings in the direct male line by primogeniture. Failing such direct line, it provides that the Throne shall pass first to the King's brothers and their direct descendants by right of age, whom failing to the King's uncles and their direct descendants by right of age, it being laid down that each new King establishes a new house and that the succession is vested in his direct line. The ex-Khedive 'Abbâs Hilmi is expressly excluded, but without prejudice to whatever rights to the succession under the new law his direct and lawful male descendants may acquire.

Female members of the house and their descendants are excluded, also anyone who is not in possession of full mental powers, who is not a Moslem, or who is not the son of Moslem parents. The King's majority is fixed at 18 years, and in the event of his being a minor when he succeeds a Regency Council will be appointed either by his predecessor under a secret seal to be opened after his death and ratified by Parliament, or in default by Parliament. This Council will consist of three members chosen from Princes, ex-premiers, ministers and ex-ministers, and Presidents and ex-Presidents of whatever Houses of Parliament may exist.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Muhammad Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1805-48
Ibrahim, son of Muhammad . . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Muhammad . . .	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Muhammad . . . . .	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim . . . . .	1830	1895	1863-79
Muhammad Taufiq, son of Ismail . .	1852	1892	1879-92
'Abbâs Hilmi, son of Taufiq . . . .	1874	—	1892-1914
Hussein Kâmil, son of Ismail . . . .	1854	1917	1914-1917

### Constitution and Government.

For an account of the government before 1922, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK*, 1924, p. 834-5.

The draft Constitution, which was promulgated on April 19, 1923, declares Egypt to be a Sovereign State, its monarchy hereditary, and its government representative. Egyptians have equal legal, civil and political rights, irrespective of race language, or religion. Liberty of the individual and of religious belief is guaranteed, and compulsory elementary education is established for both sexes free in Government schools. All powers emanate from the nation. The King exercises legislative powers concurrently with the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Each House has the right to initiate laws, but the King and Chamber of Deputies alone can deal with taxes. No measure can become law unless it is voted by Parliament and sanctioned by the King. The Throne is hereditary in the family of Muhammad Ali, and the succession in accordance with the existing rescript (see above). The King can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, to which the Ministers jointly and separately are responsible. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy. But no war of offence may be declared without the consent of Parliament. All powers shall be exercised through the intermediary of the Ministers. No one who is not an Egyptian, and no member of the reigning dynasty, can be a Minister. The King appoints and dismisses Ministers and, on the proposal of the Foreign Minister, diplomatists. The Parliament consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The King nominates two-fifths of the Senate and the remaining three-fifths shall be elected by universal suffrage, one Senator to 180,000 inhabitants, for a period of ten years. One half of the Senate is to be renewed every five years. The King nominates the President of the Senate. The Deputies shall be elected by universal suffrage, one Deputy to 60,000 inhabitants, with a mandate for five years. Members of Parliament receive an annual allowance of £E600. Taxes can only be imposed, reduced, or abolished by law, and no public loan, or undertaking committing the Treasury, may be contracted, and no concession or monopoly can be accorded without the consent of Parliament. The Budget must be presented to Parliament three months before the beginning of the financial year, and must first be discussed and voted in the Chamber of Deputies. The existing financial obligations incurred through the Public Debt or other international engagement cannot be modified. The strength and organisation of the army will be fixed by law.

Islam is the State religion and Arabic the official language. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. The King may exercise his powers in regard to religious establishments and pious foundations and the nomination of religious chiefs according to the laws of the country. The Constitution does not affect Egypt's obligations to Foreign States or the rights of foreigners acquired in Egypt by virtue of recognised treaties and customs. The provisions relative to the representative Parliamentary régime, the succession to the throne, or the principles of liberty and equality cannot be revised. The Constitution is applicable to the Kingdom of Egypt without prejudice to the rights which Egypt has in the Sudan. The King's title will be established after the status of the Sudan has been definitely fixed by negotiation.

The present Chamber of Deputies was elected in May 1926, and the new session began on November 18, 1926. State of parties:—Zaghlulists, 142; Constitutional Liberals, 28; Nationalists, 5; Independents, 18; and Unionists, 7.

The present Ministry was formed on March 16, 1928, as follows :—

*Prime Minister and Minister of Interior.*—Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

*Foreign Affairs.*—Wassif Ghaly Pasha.

*Justice.*—Ahmed Khashaba Pasha.

*Agriculture.*—Mohammed Safwat Pasha.

*Finance.*—Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha.

*Wakfs.*—Mohammied Naguib El Gharably Pasha.

*Education.*—Aly El Chamsy Pasha.

*War.*—Gaafar Wali Pasha.

*Communications.*—William Makram Ebeid Bey.

*Public Works.*—Ibrahim Fahmy Bey.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorising public-markets, fixing the number and pay of ghafirs (village watchmen), and authorising the creation of ezbas (hamlets). They are the local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudir is the *ex-officio* President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (muhâfzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirias or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markazes.

In fourteen towns (Alexandria, Mansûra, Medînet el-Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni-Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mit Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el-Zayât, Benha, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions composed of both Europeans and Egyptians in equal numbers have been formed to govern locally the towns and look after their interests.

With the exception of Alexandria, all Mixed Commissions have the power to impose taxes on all residents in the town alike, but in case of non-Egyptian residents taxes can only be obtained from those who have already given their express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

The Municipal Commission of Alexandria obtained in 1890 from European Powers full power to impose local taxation on all residents in the town.

In 56 other towns, another form of local commission exists with four elected members only. Foreign members, not to exceed two in number, can be nominated at the discretion of the Central Government.

These local commissions have practically the same taxing powers as the Mixed Commissions mentioned above.

A third form of local commissions was formed in 1918 under the name of Village Council and exists now in 39 towns in Egypt. This is composed of four elected members only, but without any power of nomination of Foreign members. It has more or less the same taxing power as the Mixed Commissions.

The Central Government has complete power of Veto on all decisions of every form of Commission in Egypt.

#### Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and the Sinai Peninsula is about 383,000 square miles ; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley, Delta and Oases covers only about 13,600 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles ; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and lakes. Egypt is divided

into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census taken in 1917 and on February 18, 1927 :—

Administrative Divisions	Area in sq. miles (approx.)	1917 Census	1927 Census			Population per sq. mile 1927
		Total	Males	Females	Total	
Cairo . . . . .	62	790,989	556,005	508,819	1,059,824	16,975
Alexandria . . . . .	29	444,617	297,984	272,380	570,314	19,666
Canal . . . . .	4	91,090	71,495	62,182	133,677	37,228
Suez . . . . .	4	30,996	21,101	18,065	39,166	11,025
Damietta . . . . .	1	30,984	17,718	17,094	34,812	45,081
Eastern Desert . . . . .	373	11,868	27,120	23,182	50,252	—
Southern Desert . . . . .		25,859	12,189	13,208	25,392	
Sinai . . . . .		5,480	9,006	5,736	14,742	
Red Sea coasts . . . . .		4,684	1,538	595	2,133	
Total for Governorates . . . . .	473	1,486,467	1,014,106	916,206	1,930,312	4,081
Beheira . . . . .	1,689	892,246	472,264	501,653	973,917	594
Gharbieh . . . . .	2,740	1,659,313	860,573	920,828	1,786,896	652
Menoufieh . . . . .	622	1,072,686	544,896	557,844	1,102,240	1,772
Daqahlia . . . . .	1,025	988,643	525,286	552,415	1,077,701	1,052
Sharkia . . . . .	1,934	955,497	498,021	519,361	1,012,882	523
Kaloubieh . . . . .	368	528,581	277,615	279,687	557,802	1,514
Total for Lower Egypt . . . . .	8,328	6,094,916	3,173,055	3,336,788	6,510,438	781
Giza . . . . .	409	524,352	297,150	292,752	589,902	1,441
Fayoum . . . . .	670	507,617	275,954	276,027	552,581	824
Beni-Suef . . . . .	423	452,898	253,178	253,657	506,830	1,197
Minia . . . . .	782	763,922	419,405	417,990	837,404	1,070
Assiout . . . . .	812	981,197	542,818	534,201	1,077,109	1,327
Girga . . . . .	609	864,746	487,847	477,818	965,660	1,586
Kena . . . . .	705	888,805	461,509	445,007	896,516	1,272
Aswan . . . . .	363	253,340	120,681	145,561	266,542	735
Total for Upper Egypt . . . . .	4,773	5,186,872	2,848,687	2,844,007	5,692,544	1,192
Total . . . . .	13,574	12,718,255	7,036,298	7,096,996	14,133,294	1,044
Nomads . . . . .	—	82,663	—	—	35,462	—
Grand Total . . . . .	—	12,750,918	—	—	14,168,756	—

In 1925, Egypt ceded to Italian Cyrenaica the oasis of Jarabub. (For the new frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica, see map in the 1927 edition of the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures :—

1846 (Census) . . . . .	4,476,440	1907 (Census) . . . . .	11,287,359
1882 (Census) . . . . .	6,831,131	1917 (Census) . . . . .	12,750,918
1897 (Census) . . . . .	9,734,405	1927 (Census) . . . . .	14,168,756

The annual rate of increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1.18 per cent. ; from 1882 to 1897, 2.39 per cent. ; 1897-1907, 1.49 per cent. ; 1907-1917, 1.23 per cent. ; 1917-1927, 1.06 per cent.

Births registered, 1926, 623,825 ; deaths, 377,461 ; 1925, births, 607,564 ; deaths, 369,885 ; 1924, births, 604,568 ; deaths, 343,864.



The principal towns, with their populations, according to the preliminary result of the census of 1927, are:—Cairo, 1,059,824; Alexandria, 570,814; Port Said, 103,228; Tanta, 89,712; Mansura, 62,815; Asyût, 57,086; Faiyûm, 52,372; Zagazig, 52,351; Damanhûr, 51,720; Mehall el Kubra, 45,355; Minya, 43,978; Beni Suêf, 39,478; Suez, 35,547; Damietta, 34,812; Benha, 28,412; Qena, 27,523; Shibîn el-Kôm, 27,335; Giza, 26,773; Sohâg, 24,991; Rosetta, 22,758; Aswân, 16,366.

### Religion and Instruction.

In 1917, the population (excluding 32,663 Nomads) consisted of 11,628,753 Moslems; 856,670 Orthodox; 47,465 Protestants; 107,531 Roman Catholics; 14,441 other Christians; 59,581 Jews; 8,814 others and unknown. Thus Moslems formed 91·40 per cent. of the population; Christians, 8·06 per cent.; Jews, 0·47 per cent.; others, 0·07 per cent. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded in the year 361 of the Hegira, being 972 of the Christian era. Other centres of higher learning are the Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta, the Mosque of Damietta, the Mosque of Dessûqi (Tanta), and the Meshiakhat Olama of Alexandria. All these institutions are under the supervision of the Council of the University of El-Azhar.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Maktabs.' In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'Maktabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table:

Year	Maktabs awarded grants-in-aid and under inspection					Grant-in-aid £E
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1920-21	3,001	5,882	182,628	28,372	210,995	22,028
1922-23	2,940	5,782	185,971	27,978	213,949	22,656
1923-24	2,904	5,839	190,444	29,622	220,066	22,968
1924-25	2,801	5,682	189,384	29,044	218,428	23,060
1925-26	2,762	5,220	174,479	28,316	202,795	23,002

The following table gives statistics concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1926-27. The schools

marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1926-27		
	Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female
The State University :—			
Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy .	1	543	—
„ Law (and night classes) .	1	973	—
„ Science . . . . .	1	290	—
„ Arts . . . . .	1	212	—
Other Higher Colleges :—			
Engineering . . . . .	1	568	—
Dental . . . . .	1	60	—
*Military . . . . .	1	96 <sup>a</sup>	—
Veterinary . . . . .	1	50	—
Teaching (and night classes)	3	1,863	204
School for Qâdîs . . . . .	1	165	—
Agriculture . . . . .	1	145	—
Commerce (and night classes) .	1	821	—
Special and Technical Schools :—			
Agriculture (Intermediate) . . .	2	235	—
Commerce „ . . . . .	1	450	—
Technical „ . . . . .	2	1,165	—
School of Egyptian Arts & Crafts .	1	350	—
Trades (Elementary) . . . . .	4	1,342	—
Teaching (Elementary) (& night classes)	43	7,639	1,905
Domestic College . . . . .	1	—	59
Nurses and Midwives . . . . .	1	—	50
*Police . . . . .	1	77	—
*Reformatory Schools . . . . .	2	804	86
Secondary Schools . . . . .	18	9,536	79
Primary Schools . . . . .	60	10,997	2,639
Girl's High Elementary Schools .	10	—	1,179
Maktabas (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	335	33,370	19,894
" " (Compulsory Education)" .	49	4,753	920
" " (Compulsory Education)" .	1,233	91,800	35,613
Commercial Night Classes . . .	6	1,087	—
Trades Night Classes . . . . .	5	347	—
Infant Schools . . . . .	20	632	1,045
Evening Classes for Workmen . .	45	5,187	—
Secondary Tr. Coll. (& night classes)	2	834	—

<sup>1</sup> And 6 cadets abroad in England.

The number of schools under the control of the Provincial Councils in January, 1927, either through direct management or through grants-in-aid, was as follows :—

	No. of Schools or Sections	No. of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Makhtabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	3,333	242,589	51,284	293,873
Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools and Night Classes	21	2,812	—	2,812
Higher Primary Schools	90	14,182	2,402	16,624
Evening Classes for Workmen	455	26,690	—	26,690
Total . . . . .	3,899	286,223	53,776	339,999

By agreement with the Provincial Councils it was decided in 1912 that the Ministry of Education should hand over to the Councils the duty of making provision for Elementary Schools in their areas, including the giving of grants-in-aid to the private Maktabas.

The Ministry of Education had under its direct management (January 1927):—

	Attendance		
	Male	Female	Total
337 Maktabas	30,943	18,538	49,581
49 Train. Colleges for Elem. Teachers (and night classes)	6,965	1,839	8,804
1 Domestic School	—	41	41
1 School for Nurses and Midwives	—	58	58
4 Trades Schools	976	—	976
56 Primary Schools	15,896	1,556	17,452
17 Secondary Schools	8,049	41	8,090
9 Technical and Commercial Schools (and night classes)	2,535	—	2,535
1 University (Four schools)	2,018	—	2,018
1 School of Engineering	581	—	581
1 High School of Agriculture	97	—	97
1 Veterinary School	40	—	40
1 Dental School	18	—	18
1 School for Qadis	149	—	149
3 High Training Colleges (and night classes)	1,416	206	1,622
1 High School of Commerce	180	—	180
2 Intermediate Schools of Agriculture	173	—	173
8 Higher Elementary Schools	—	1,037	1,037
18 Infant Schools	597	851	1,448
44 Evening Classes for Workmen	5,309	—	5,309
1 Secondary Tr. College (and night classes)	526	—	526
Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe	155	35	190
	76,632	24,252	100,884

### Justice.

Before 1883 the only native tribunals in the country were the *Mehkemas*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.), and *wakfs*—the latter being either charitable foundations, or family settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a charitable foundation—and also in certain non-religious cases (*e.g.* succession) between non-Moslem natives. In matters of personal law other than intestate succession, non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious authority. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 91 Summary Tribunals and of three Judicial Delegations, each presided over by a single judge, with civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E250 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; eight Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and two Courts of Appeal, one at Cairo and the other at Assiut. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisms (to the number of 27) for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Civil cases not within the competence of the Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to one of the Courts of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal

appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law, in criminal matters, to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

The so-called 'Cantonal Courts,' created by a law of June, 1912, are composed of village notables, and have general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value, besides an extended jurisdiction in special matters, and a petty criminal jurisdiction with penalties up to 24 hours' imprisonment or PT25 fine. The jurisdiction of each court extends to a group of villages. The courts are now 240 in number.

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners who are nationals of Powers possessing capitulatory rights are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1875, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction, in civil matters, between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to land in Egypt. These Tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction, notably in cases of police offences, offences against the bankruptcy laws, and misappropriation of property seized by order of the tribunal. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1923-24	36,254,047	31,466,480	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	41,938,491	38,973,840
1924-25	37,698,661	29,976,185	1927-28 <sup>2</sup>	38,919,000	38,919,000
1925-26	39,582,525	34,204,977	1928-29 <sup>2</sup>	37,532,000	41,532,000

<sup>1</sup> Thirteen months, April 1, 1926-April 30, 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1926-27<sup>1</sup> (April 1 to April 30), and the budget estimates for the year 1927-28, are as follows:—

Receipts	1926-27 <sup>1</sup> Actual figures	1927-28 Estimates	Expenditure	1926-27 <sup>1</sup> Actual figures	1927-28 Estimates
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Direct taxes:			Civil List . . . .	641,309	638,346
Land tax, &c.	5,930,564	5,932,000	Parliament . . . .	301,757	263,856
Indirect taxes:			Expenses of Administration	16,748,843	17,071,293
Customs . .	5,668,454	4,681,000	Expenses of Revenue Earn-		
Tobacco . .	6,466,757	6,100,000	ing Administrations:		
Excise . .	192,964	222,000	Railways . . . .	5,246,635	4,788,736
Miscellaneous			Telegraphs . . . .	250,289	242,310
taxes . .	553,787	475,000			

Receipts	1926-27 <sup>1</sup> Actual figures	1927-28 Estimates	Expenditure	1926-27 <sup>1</sup> Actual figures	1927-28 Estimates
Receipts from Revenue earn- ing Adminis- trations:			Post Office . . .	689,787	707,339
Railways .	7,647,284	6,600,000	Telephones . . .	361,984	390,061
Telegraphs .	232,221	227,000	Army		
Post Office .	789,408	700,000	Egyptian Army . .	1,658,220	1,782,354
Telephones .	680,077	626,000	Educational Missions . .	165,720	169,555
Receipts from Administrative Services:			Pensions . . .	2,467,256	1,872,750
State Domains	1,083,071	951,000	Tribute and Debt.		
Ports and			Tribute . . .	706,623	604,826
Lighthouses	401,466	358,500	Expenses of Caisse de la		
Judicial and			Dette . . .	44,108	43,032
Registration			Consolidated Debt . .	4,333,380	3,735,415
fees . . .	2,215,563	1,881,500	Non-Consolidated Debt .	345,563	3,4,910
Interest on			Sundries . . .	53,418	61,846
Funds . . .	2,721,131	2,111,000	Museum of Arabic Art . .	8,260	9,230
Cotton Tax			Total Ordinary Expen- diture . . .	34,018,152	32,595,370
(P & L.) . .	1,683,903	1,200,000	Expenditure for new works	3,887,684	6,323,630
Miscellaneous			Excess of receipts over expenditure . . .	2,960,151	—
Revenue . .	4,305,445	3,969,550	Ottoman Loan (Tribute) <sup>2</sup> .	1,067,504	—
Total ordinary revenue . .	40,572,090	36,034,550			
Extraordinary revenue . .	293,897	242,000			
Draft on the Reserve Fund <sup>2</sup>	1,067,504	2,642,450			
Total . . .	41,933,491	38,919,000	Total . . .	41,933,491	38,919,000

<sup>1</sup> Thirteen months.   <sup>2</sup> Instalments of interest suspended in 1925-26 and paid in 1926-27.

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified Debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified Debt thus increased to 57,776,340*l.*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,589,800*l.*; and the Daira Sania debt was increased to 9,512,900*l.*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on October 15, 1905, and June 1, 1913, respectively. The amount and the charge of the various debts in April, 1927, were as follows:—

—	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent. . . . .	4,665,100	807,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. . . . .	30,683,980	1,045,334
Unified Debt, 4 per cent. . . . .	55,971,960	2,182,906
Total . . . . .	91,271,040	3,535,415

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1927-28, amount to £E4,798,183.

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund. In this Fund on April 30, 1927, there was a balance of £E33,787,370.

## Defence.

### EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Under the constitution granted to Egypt defence is for the present reserved and remains under British control. Service in the army is compulsory, but, owing to the small contingent required, only a fraction (approximately 4 per cent.) of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for five years with the colours and five years in the reserve. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 2 squadrons of cavalry, 4 batteries and 2 garrison companies of artillery, 11 battalions of infantry, and various departments. A few of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 12,500 officers and other ranks, excluding His Majesty's Body-guard. The strength of the latter is approximately 40 officers and 1,100 other ranks.

### ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

In 1927, the normal British garrison consisted of 3 regiments of cavalry, 3 batteries R.H.A., 3 batteries Light Brigade R.A., 2 companies of engineers and 8 battalions of infantry, and one armoured car company (as well as companies of medical, ordnance, Pay, Service, Signal, and Veterinary departments), the establishment being 11,200. Egypt is also the Headquarters of the Middle East Air Command, and contains four squadrons of aeroplanes and a number of air depôts.

## Production and Industry.

The cultivable area of Egypt Proper was reckoned in 1926-27 at 8,276,788 feddâns (1 feddân = 1.038 acre), and of this 680,366 were taken up for public utility purposes and 2,052,061 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time. The agricultural population (Fellahîn) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 51 feddâns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, in March 1927, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among foreigners and natives :—

Extent of holding in feddâns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Feddâns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per-centage
Up to 1	1,001	1,945	554,584	1,389,588	555,585	9.9	1,391,533	67.0
From 1-5	4,078	1,594	1,102,374	520,730	1,108,452	19.7	531,324	25.6
„ 5-10	4,032	570	553,490	31,027	557,522	9.9	31,597	3.9
„ 10-20	7,284	508	520,418	33,519	533,702	9.5	33,027	1.9
„ 20-30	6,292	256	287,464	11,922	293,756	5.2	12,178	0.6
„ 30-50	13,545	343	349,393	9,117	362,938	6.4	9,460	0.4
Over 50	489,934	1,194	1,727,612	11,271	2,217,546	39.4	12,465	0.6
Total	526,166	6,410	5,101,335	2,071,174	5,627,501	100.0	2,077,584	100.0

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirût an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The area and production of cotton in six years were :—

Season	Area, Feddâns	Crop, Qantârs	Season	Area, Feddâns	Crop, Qantârs
1921-22	1,289,826	4,352,958	1924-25	1,787,843	7,273,974
1922-23	1,800,843	6,713,312	1925-26	1,924,382	7,964,645
1923-24	1,715,150	6,531,257	1926-27	1,785,702	7,652,190

In 1925, the area and yield of wheat were 1,421,372 acres and 996,676 tons ; barley, 308,955 acres and 216,371 tons ; beans, 398,867 acres and 244,638 tons ; lentils, 61,097 acres and 37,439 tons ; onions, 35,070 acres and 227,557 tons ; maize, 2,009,092 acres and 2,014,749 tons ; millet, 262,559 acres and 329,690 tons ; rice, 220,255 acres and 290,833 tons ; sugar-cane, 50,155 acres and 1,620,040 tons.

In 1926, there were in Egypt 36,467 horses, 738,662 donkeys, 22,858 mules, 721,738 cattle, 763,134 buffaloes, 1,143,554 sheep, 529,972 goats, and 171,093 camels.

The principal mineral products in 1926 were (in metric tons) : Phosphate rock, 232,008 ; petroleum, 172,952 ; manganese iron ore, 121,868. The production of gold in 1926 was 20.5 kilos. Other products are : Nitrate shale, carbonates and sulphate of soda, ochres, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, clay, gypsum, natron, nitrate of soda, salt, and turquoise. The following minerals are also known to exist, namely, alum, copper ore, beryl, granite, ornamental stones, and sulphur.

## Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years :—

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports <sup>1</sup>	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1923	45,276,963	58,887,327	2,259,802	230,804
1924	50,736,918	65,733,935	1,490,190	178,908
1925	58,224,895	59,197,662	617,038	98,140
1926	52,400,050	41,759,391	354,650	125,924
1927	48,685,128	48,840,503	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding re-exports and transit trade.

Commerce by principal countries :—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Argentina . . .	26,256	20,253	1,705	1,211
Anstralias . . .	2,440,828	2,046,706	20,144	6,008
Belgium . . .	2,124,393	2,216,889	223,049	210,757
Chile . . .	1,850,889	1,782,643	61	75
China . . .	764,654	450,073	16,985	32,889
France . . .	5,899,682	5,676,480	7,461,940	4,950,774
Germany . . .	3,348,143	3,793,423	3,545,752	1,892,811
Greece . . .	922,997	1,082,440	298,802	198,725
India and Aden . . .	2,979,730	2,169,372	60,390	513,697
Italy . . .	6,129,989	4,547,642	3,613,795	2,381,429
Japan . . .	1,105,108	882,545	2,166,888	1,623,216
Switzerland . . .	639,363	507,954	2,203,056	1,443,906
United Kingdom . . .	14,600,664	11,405,307	26,167,972	18,921,153
United States . . .	2,116,238	2,474,217	8,411,246	5,584,254
Austria . . .	675,009	658,389	226,667	156,411
Brazil . . .	336,089	479,153	112	69
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,224,117	1,230,608	1,057,207	616,153
Finland . . .	542,935	432,969	—	20
Holland . . .	752,173	589,341	341,163	393,024
Palestine . . .	799,182	534,870	375,180	390,596
Persia . . .	581,640	579,228	913	596
Rumania . . .	1,344,088	1,929,404	50,469	38,266
Russia . . .	794,202	526,918	171,478	171,130
Spain . . .	121,697	111,857	1,177,821	900,069
Sweden . . .	594,084	609,496	43,327	34,653
Syria . . .	966,863	718,257	285,796	271,280
Turkey . . .	1,111,359	1,492,112	132,100	114,842

Value of the leading imports and exports during three years :—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products . . .	1,322,800	1,367,752	1,801,984	618,847	526,926	324,741
Hides, skins and leather goods . . .	565,010	662,895	673,810	307,982	247,768	324,776
Other animal products . . .	65,777	66,102	53,757	85,791	68,116	56,426
Cereals, vegetables . . .	4,536,725	7,101,278	5,952,455	5,760,723	4,795,344	4,077,332
Colonial produce . . .	2,940,826	3,168,274	2,054,519	543,218	204,129	94,471
Spirits, oils, &c. . .	3,271,309	3,558,837	3,803,222	479,102	304,175	756,025



Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Paper, books, &c.	910,846	1,081,821	1,026,891	70,956	74,654	73,658
Wood & coal.	4,174,094	4,840,085	4,355,458	25,188	24,054	19,776
Stone, earthenware and glass.	1,454,093	1,687,928	1,499,159	5,144	5,945	11,458
Colouring materials	406,926	397,536	380,823	26,488	18,274	22,054
Chemicals, perfumes, &c.	3,411,701	4,204,789	3,790,541	216,892	154,993	184,860
Textiles & yarns <sup>1</sup>	17,118,807	17,965,629	18,681,434	56,864,786	52,024,761	34,670,388
Metals and manuf.	6,741,411	8,472,477	8,761,754	383,934	224,755	742,680
Sundries	1,474,974	1,777,266	1,888,087	62,898	51,505	46,190
Tobacco	1,782,119	1,478,006	1,851,670	382,041	383,233	355,106
Total	50,786,918	58,224,895	52,400,059	65,733,985	50,198,662	41,759,391

<sup>1</sup> The cotton tissues imported amounted in 1926 to £E5,985,829; in 1925 to £E9,257,209; in 1924 to £E8,798,665. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1926, 6,885,868 qantars, valued at £E34,370,891; in 1925, 6,423,039 qantars, valued at £E51,650,306; in 1924, 7,253,905 qantars, valued at £E56,554,499.

Of the total imports in 1926, the value of £E42,308,468 and of the exports the value of £E39,902,282, passed through the port of Alexandria; 1925, imports £E47,460,081, exports £E57,985,592; 1924, imports £E41,163,549, exports £E64,153,289.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt, according to British Board of Trade returns:—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c.	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922	23,968,084	3,110,019	752,867	850,793	7,550,057	2,093,986	739,351	870,458
1923	26,449,055	3,372,300	628,604	666,524	6,674,029	2,247,049	925,288	660,050
1924	31,684,362	3,439,394	860,627	706,507	6,680,505	2,241,427	848,759	523,423
1925	28,658,285	2,774,864	547,028	874,403	7,552,856	2,148,071	887,679	529,986
1926	20,206,262	2,420,370	293,141	932,254	8,598,900	1,005,541	1,036,111	408,706

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	38,061	38,264	34,202	25,100	23,685
Exports to Egypt from U.K.	15,073	15,118	16,424	11,030	12,568

<sup>1</sup> Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

## Shipping and Navigation.

In 1926, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 7,798 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 27,507,463 entered at, and 7,779 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 27,482,566 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Tor, El Kosseir, Safage, Marsa Matruh and Sollum). The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade) that entered the ports was 3,022 of 160,288 net tons, and of those that departed, 3,020 of 158,890 net tons.

Arrivals and departures of commercial steamers at Alexandria during five years:—

Year	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1922 <sup>1</sup>	1,574	3,107,066	1,564	3,108,481
1923 <sup>1</sup>	1,766	3,720,446	1,772	3,734,382
1924 <sup>1</sup>	1,881	4,206,769	1,885	4,241,420
1925 <sup>1</sup>	2,102	4,781,805	2,106	4,800,655
1926 <sup>1</sup>	2,001	4,643,717	2,004	4,671,861

<sup>1</sup> Excluding supplies and military transports

The mercantile steamers visiting the port of Alexandria in 1926 comprised :

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British . . . . .	517	1,338,828	520	1,306,216
American . . . . .	62	268,401	62	268,576
Belgian . . . . .	44	81,492	44	80,835
Bulgarian . . . . .	11	9,658	11	10,238
Danish . . . . .	11	28,137	10	22,990
Dutch . . . . .	35	87,673	35	89,060
Egyptian . . . . .	142	105,451	142	110,519
Finnish . . . . .	1	2,363	1	2,368
French . . . . .	133	815,498	130	810,085
German . . . . .	114	228,294	115	238,725
Greek . . . . .	274	274,099	271	270,521
Hungarian . . . . .	5	11,315	5	11,407
Italian . . . . .	432	1,049,161	427	1,062,421
Japanese . . . . .	2	8,757	2	8,757
Norwegian . . . . .	40	68,619	40	73,556
Rumanian . . . . .	67	94,333	67	95,384
Russian . . . . .	7	6,970	6	6,063
Spanish . . . . .	6	20,069	6	20,053
Swedish . . . . .	34	64,110	35	57,408
Yugoslavian . . . . .	24	40,494	25	48,689
Total . . . . .	2,001	4,643,717	2,004	4,671,861

### Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of all nationalities that passed through the Canal in 1926.

Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British . . . . .	2,673	14,722,149	Japanese . . . . .	156	932,966
American . . . . .	115	704,732	Norwegian . . . . .	111	487,475
Danish . . . . .	75	831,392	Russian . . . . .	7	44,021
Dutch . . . . .	542	2,860,720	Spanish . . . . .	16	48,811
Egyptian . . . . .	6	9,651	Swedish . . . . .	58	270,245
Finnish . . . . .	7	23,189	Yugoslavian . . . . .	2	8,874
French . . . . .	834	1,733,242	Other nationalities	11	40,122
German . . . . .	422	2,145,868			
Greek . . . . .	28	77,710			
Italian . . . . .	316	1,327,001			
			Total . . . . .	4,879	25,760,267

The number of Government vessels (war ships and transports) that passed through the Canal in 1926 was 101 of 295,899 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 73 British of 256,164 net tonnage).

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years :—

Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts
			£ st.				£ st.
1921	3,975	18,118,990	5,900,000	1924	5,122	25,109,882	7,406,400
1922	4,345	20,748,245	6,612,800	1925	5,337	26,781,985	7,682,800
1923	4,021	22,730,162	6,975,600	1926	4,980	26,040,377	7,463,600

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1921, 295,199 ; 1922, 275,031 ; 1923, 246,331 ; 1924, 263,869 ; 1925, 269,522 ; 1926, 286,432.

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long (including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours), connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

### Internal Communications.

On April 30, 1927, there were (exclusive of sidings) 2,272 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 854 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies. 1,183 miles of State and 756 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 1,089 miles of State and 98 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. The State railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails (the line, 124 miles in length, from Luxor to Assuan being opened on wide gauge in Dec. 1926), except that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in.

The length of line of the State Railways in 1926 was 1,988 miles ; the number of passengers carried in 1926-27 (thirteen months : 1st April to 30th April), 32,560,000 : weight of goods carried, excluding service transports, 5,439,000 tons ; and the net receipts, £E2,249,583.

The working expenses, £E5,397,701 in 1926-27, represent an average of 70·6 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E7,647,284.

The telephones have belonged to the Egyptian Government since April 1918. On March 31, 1927, the telegraphs and telephones had a total length of 149,045 miles, the length of the wire being 179,329 miles. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria via Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. The number of telegrams in 1926-27 (thirteen months) was 3,179,929, as against 2,988,337 in 1925-26 (12 months), not including railway service telegrams (3,090,121), and those sent (561,649) and received (486,752) by the Eastern Telegraph. The Abu Zabal wireless station commenced working in April, 1922.

There were, in 1926, 3,504 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1926) there passed through the post-office 62,567,000 letters and post-cards, and 21,567,000 newspapers, &c., and samples ; in the external service, 30,971,000 letters and post-cards, and 14,750,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1926 to 8,908,000 articles. Receipts £E789,403 ; expenses £E689,787.

There is a regular fortnightly air mail service via Palestine between Cairo and Mesopotamia, and a similar service in the reverse direction.

### Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 2,675,000*l.* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l.* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3½ per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahin at interest ranging from seven to nine per cent.

There are, including the two banks just referred to, six mortgage banks and seven ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E52,280,703, *i.e.*, £E47,032,903 for the former, including Debentures to the amount of £E37,056,598, and £E5,247,800 for the latter. The reserve funds of these two groups of banks amount to £E6,280,918 and £E3,189,666 respectively.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492. On December 31, 1926, the depositors numbered 155,963, and their balances amounted to £E1,867,015.

In April, 1912, a rural savings bank service was inaugurated. At the end of that year the balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £E25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927. On December 31, 1926, the balance amounted to £E7,059, and the number of accounts to 776. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E1,085,966 and the number of depositors to 14,433.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### MONEY.

By decree of October 18, 1916 (20 Zi-l-Higga 1334), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8·5 grammes ·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0*s.* 6½*d.* A new coinage was introduced at the same time. It replaces the monogram of the Sultan of Turkey by that of the Sultan of Egypt.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes ·833 fine, and therefore contains 11·67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46*d.* in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ushr el girsh* or *millièmes*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) and half pound in gold; 20, 10, 5, and 2 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅓ piece in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres. The gold pieces of the Latin Monetary Union equivalent to the French 20 franc piece are permitted to circulate at a uniform rate of £E0·7715.

Bank notes are issued by the National Bank in various denominations from £E0·25 to £E100. They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible. The amount in circulation at the end of August, 1927, was £E25,800,000. In 1918 the Government issued currency notes of 10 piastres and 5 piastres, but these have now been withdrawn, and the amount of currency notes in circulation has shrunk from £E1,715,000 in September, 1920, to £E51,000 at the end of August, 1927.

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the 'Commission Internationale du mètre' by the

Law No. 10 of September 26, 1914. The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891.

Measures of length: <i>Diraa baladi</i>	= 0 metre 58 centimetres.
„ weight: <i>Dirhem</i>	= 3 grams 12 centigrams.
„ capacity: <i>Ardeb</i>	= 198 litres.

#### MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43·555 gallons, or 5·44439 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 334 rotls; beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls; maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270 rotls.

#### WEIGHTS.

<i>Okieh</i>	. . . . .	= 1·3207 ounce.
<i>Rotl</i>	. . . . .	= 99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	. . . . .	= 2·7513 lbs.
<i>Qamtâr</i>	{ or 100 Rotls or } 36 Okes	= 99·0493 lbs.

#### LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8347
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5276
<i>Qassabah</i> = 3·8823 yards	= 139·7639

#### MEASURES OF SURFACE.

*Feddan*, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468·148 sq. pics = 1·03805 acres.  
1 sq. pic = 6·0547 sq. ft. = 0·5625 sq. metre.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Vacant.

*Counsellor of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires ad interim)*.—Sésostris Sidarous Bey, C. V. O.

*First Secretary*.—Abdel Rahman Fikry Bey.

*Second Secretary*.—M. Georges Cattani.

*Attaché*.—Radi Abou-Seif Radi.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

*His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan*.—Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., D S O. Appointed Oct 10, 1925.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Nevile Meyrick Henderson, C. M. G.

*Secretaries*.—M. D. Peterson, C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp, P. S. Scrivener, and G. A. Wallinger.

*Oriental Secretary*.—W. A. Smart.

*Assistant Oriental Secretary*.—L. B. Graffey Smith.

*Commercial Secretary for Egypt and Sudan*.—E. H. Mulock.

There is a Consul General at Alexandria and Consuls at Cairo and Port Said, and a Vice-Consul at Suez.

### Books of Reference concerning Egypt.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire Statistique de L'Egypte*. Cairo. Annual.

*Monthly Agricultural Statistics*. Cairo. Monthly.

*Weekly and Annual Returns of Births, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases*. Cairo.

Suez Canal. Report by the British Directors on the provisional Agreement with M. de Lesseps. London, 1888. Correspondence respecting the proposed International Convention for securing the free Navigation of the Suez Canal. London, 1888. *Le Canal de Suez*, published every ten days. Paris. Returns of Shipping and Tonnage. Annual. London.

Trade. Annual Statement of the Foreign Trade of Egypt. Annual. Cairo. Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt. Monthly. Cairo.

Boundaries. Royaume d'Egypte. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères No. 1, 1926. La Frontière Occidentale de l'Egypte. Accord Italo-Egyptien du 6 Décembre 1925. Cairo, 1926.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Baedeker's Egypt*. 7th ed. Leipzig, 1914.
- Balls* (W. Lawrence), *Egypt of the Egyptians*. London, 1915.
- Barois* (J.), *Les Irrigations en Egypte*. Paris, 1911.
- Butcher* (E. T.), *The Story of the Church of Egypt*. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Chirol* (Sir V.), *The Egyptian Problem*. London, 1920.
- Colvin* (Sir A.), *The Making of Modern Egypt*. London, 1906.
- Cook's Handbook to Egypt and the Sudan*. By E. A. W. Budge. 2nd ed. London, 1906.
- Cromer* (Earl of), *Modern Egypt*. 2 vols. London, 1908.—Abbas II. London 1915.
- Cunningham* (A.), *To-day in Egypt: Its Administration, People, and Politics*. London, 1912.
- Harris* (M.), *Egypt under the Egyptians*. London, 1925.
- Havensleaver* (A.), *Geschichte Aegyptens im 19 Jahrhundert*. Halle, 1917.
- Ibrahim* (White), *La nouvelle Constitution de l'Egypte*. Paris, 1925.
- Johnston* (Sir H.), *Nile Quest: Record of Exploration of the Nile and its Basin*, London, 1906.
- Kennett* (A.), *Bedouin Justice*. Cambridge, 1925.
- Lambelin* (R.), *L'Egypte et l'Angleterre. Vers l'indépendance, de Mohamed Ali au roi Fouad*. Paris, 1922.
- Lesage* (C.), *L'Achat des Actions de Suez* (November, 1875). Paris 1906.
- Lesseps* (Ferdinand de), *Le Canal de Suez*. Paris, 1875.
- Lorin* (H.), *L'Egypte d'Aujourd'hui: Le Pays et les Hommes*. Cairo, 1926.
- Macmillan's Guides: Guide to Egypt and the Sūdān*. 7th ed. London, 1916.
- Mardon* (H. W.), *Geography of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*. London, 1902.
- Martin* (P. F.), *Egypt—Old and New*. London, 1926.
- Maspero* (G.), *Ruines et paysages d'Egypte*. Paris, 1910.
- Nicossoff* (E.), *Guide Encyclopédique commercial et administratif d'Alexandrie et du Levant, Egypt, Soudan, Palestine Syrie, 1926-27*. Alexandria, 1927.
- Powers* (H. H.), *Egypt*. New York, 1924.
- Ramond* (J.), *Le Désert Oriental Egyptien. Du Nil à la Mer Rouge*. Cairo, 1923.
- Roux* (J. C.), *L'Isthme et le Canal de Suez*. 2 vols. Paris, 1901.—*Le Coton en Egypte*. Paris, 1908.
- Royle* (C.), *The Egyptian Campaigns, 1882-85*. New ed., continued to 1899. London, 1900.
- Scott* (J. H.), *The Law Affecting Foreigners in Egypt*. Edinburgh, 1907.
- Société Sultaneih d'Economie Politique. Bibliographie Economique, Juridique et Sociale de l'Egypte Moderne (1798-1916)* by R. Maunier.
- 'Tunewaff'*, *Egypt*, 1919. Oxford, 1925.
- Todd* (John A.) and *Du Cane* (Ella), *The Banks of the Nile*. London, 1913.—*"Tawwaf"*—*Egypt, 1919; a narrative of the Rising in Upper Egypt*. Oxford, 1925.
- Tratill* (H. D.), *From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier*. London, 1896.—*Lord Cromer's Biography*. London, 1897.—*England, Egypt, and the Sudan*. London, 1900.
- Travers-Symons* (M.), *The Riddle of Egypt*. London, 1914.—*Britain and Egypt*. London, 1925.
- Ungard* (A.), *Der Suezkanal, seine Geschichte, &c.* Wien, 1905.
- Weigall* (A. E. P.), *A History of Egypt from 1763 to 1914*. London, 1915.—*Travels in the Upper Egyptian Deserts*. London, 1909.
- White* (A. S.), *The Expansion of Egypt*. London, 1899.
- Willcocks* (W.) and *Craig* (J. I.), *Egyptian Irrigation*. 3rd ed. London, 1913.—*Report (Official) on Perennial Irrigation and Flood Protection for Egypt*. Cairo, 1894.—*The Nile Reservoir Dam at Assuan and After*. London, 1901.—*The Nile in 1904*. London, 1905.—*The Assuan Reservoir and Lake Moeris*. London, 1905.
- Worsfold* (W. B.), *The Redemption of Egypt*. London, 1900.
- Young* (G.), *Egypt—(Modern World Series)*. London, 1927.

## ESTONIA.

(EESTI VABARIIK.)

The Estonian Republic is situated on the Eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, South of the Gulf of Finland between 57° 27' and 59° 42' North Latitude and 21° 46' and 28° 21' Longitude (Greenwich), and includes the Baltic Islands Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumaa (Dagö), and Muhumaa (Moon). The Eastern border towards Russia is formed by Lake Peipsi and the Southern by the Republic of Latvia.

In 1721, the country, which had belonged to Sweden since the early part of the seventeenth century, was handed over by Sweden to Russia, and remained under the rule of the latter until 1917. In 1917, after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, Estonia regained her independence, which was declared on February 24, 1918. By the Treaty of Tartu, of February 2, 1920, Soviet Russia recognised the independence of Estonia. On January 26, 1921, the Supreme Council accorded the Republic *de jure* recognition.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution of the Estonian Republic was passed by the Constituent Assembly on June 15, 1920, and has been in force since December 20, 1920.

The power of the State is in the hands of the people. The sovereign power is assured to the people by means of the elections to the Legislative Assembly (*Riigikogu*, State Assembly), the referendum, and the right of initiating legislation.

The State Assembly is composed of 100 members, elected for three years on the basis of proportional representation, and by universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage. The Assembly forms the Government, and accepts its resignation, promulgates the laws, passes the budget, decides the financial policy generally, ratifies treaties, the mobilisation decree, and state of siege, &c.

The signatures of 25,000 citizens are necessary in demanding a referendum, proposing a new law, or amending the existing laws. The budget and measures affecting war, peace and foreign treaties cannot be submitted to a referendum.

The executive power consists of the State Head (*Riigivanem*, State Elder), and ministers, who form the Government. The Government directs the foreign and home policy of the Republic, appoints officials (except where special laws exist), and introduces legislation. It is chosen by the State Assembly, and is responsible to that body. The Government collectively and individually must possess the confidence of the Assembly, and must resign if a vote of no confidence is passed. The Government is the Commander-in-Chief of the Republican defence forces in peace time.

The members of local organs of self-government are elected on a basis similar to that on which rests the elections to the State Assembly. If the law has not created special offices, the executive power of the Government is exercised through the local government institutions.

The national flag of Estonia is blue, black and white in horizontal stripes.

The elections for the Estonian State Assembly were held on May 15-17, 1926, and resulted in the return of the following parties:—Agrarians, 25; Socialists, 24; Settlers, 14; Reformist Labour [*Tööerakond*], 13; Populists, 8; Workers' Party, 6; Christian Party, 5; Minority Nationals, 5.

The cabinet formed on December 9, 1927, was as follows:—M. Toennisson, Prime Minister and President of the State; M. Rebane, Foreign Minister; M. Tetso, Finance; M. Reek, War; and M. Hinderson, Interior.

The Prime Minister is called the State Head.

*State Head (Riigivanem).*—M. Toennisson.

**Area and Population.**—The boundary line between Estonia and Russia is defined by the Peace Treaty of February 2, 1920. The boundaries between Estonia and Latvia were settled on November 1, 1923. The total area is about 47,558 square kilometres, or 18,362 square miles.

The population of 1,117,270 (January 1, 1926) is composed as to 87·7 per cent. of Estonians, 1·7 per cent. of Germans (Balts), and 10·6 per cent. of Russians and other nationalities.

The Republic is divided into eleven districts, as follows (the capitals are given in brackets, and when two are given the second mentioned is the German name):—Harju (Tallinn-Reval), Viru (Rakvere-Vesenberg), Jarva (Paide-Weissenstein), Laane (Haapsalu), Tartu (Tartu-Dorpat), Voru (Voru), Viljandi (Fellin), Parnu (Parnu), Saaremaa-Oesel (Kuresaare-Arensburg), Petseri (Petseri), and Valga (Valk). The capital, Tallinn (Reval), was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1926 had 127,000 inhabitants. The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 59,000 inhabitants. The population of the port of Parnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 21,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 27,000.

**Religion and Instruction.**—There is no State religion in Estonia. Five-sixths of the population are Lutherans, the rest Greek Orthodox, Catholics, &c.

Elementary education is obligatory and gratuitous. In 1925-26, there were 1,356 elementary schools in the Estonian Republic. Of this number 1,304 were supported by local authorities and 52 were private schools. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 81, of which number 28 were private schools (mostly supported by the Government).

For special or professional education there are 5 teachers' seminaries, 3 navigation schools, commercial schools with an eight years' course, agricultural schools with a four years' course, mercantile schools with a four years' course, and industrial and art schools with a six years' course.

The minority nationals (Germans, Russians, Swedes, Jews, and Letts) receive education in their mother tongue.

For higher education there are the Dorpat University (founded in 1632), which on December 1, 1919, was re-opened as an Estonian seat of learning maintained by the Government; number of students (1926), 4,651 (3,342 men and 1,309 women); and the Technical Institute at Tallinn, with 484 students.

**Justice.**—The supreme judicial power is invested in the State Court of Justice, which is elected by the State Assembly and sits in Tartu (Dorpat).

The laws are being gradually revised by the State Assembly.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows (in thousand Estonian marks):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926-7	1927-8 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue ...	7,181,550	7,839,789	7,750,652	8,571,000	8,022,053
Expenditure ...	6,794,049	7,272,072	7,417,196	8,307,000	8,020,540

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.



The foreign debt of Estonia (January 1, 1927), was as follows:—15,477,927 dollars to the United States, 1,289,643*l.* to United Kingdom, and 986,399 kroner to Sweden.

In connection with the financial reform of Estonia of 1927, the Estonian Government raised under the auspices of the League of Nations in June 1927 an international loan of 1,350,000*l.*, placed in London, Amsterdam and New York.

**Defence.**—Military service is compulsory. The period of service in the active army is 1½ years. The army is organised in 4 divisions. The peace strength in 1927 was 1,500 officers and 1,5840 other ranks, and the mobilizable strength 90,000. The military budget for 1926-7 was 1,539,900,000 Estonian marks.

The naval forces consist of two destroyers (1,800 and 2,000 tons, 4-in. guns), a gunboat of 1,100 tons, carrying two 4·7-in. guns, one torpedo boat and half a dozen smaller craft.

**Production.**—Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief occupations. There are 126,561 allotments on which about 70 per cent. of the total population is engaged. The total area is about 10,851,648 acres, divided as follows: forest land, 2,220,002 acres (20·1 per cent.); fields, 2,532,799 acres (22·9 per cent.); meadows, 2,602,274 acres (24·46 per cent.); pastures, 1,836,402 acres (17·48 per cent.); untillable land, 1,632,206 acres; (15·04 per cent.), including a peat bog of 496,112 acres.

The principal crops, with acreage and yield, are shown as follows:—

	Acreage		Yield in tons.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Rye . . . . .	382,489	386,340	185,531	114,055
Wheat . . . . .	50,730	59,104	21,880	23,919
Barley . . . . .	288,720	299,982	117,082	131,474
Potatoes . . . . .	170,404	171,814	640,272	925,496
Oats . . . . .	371,899	361,999	128,670	132,106

In 1927, Estonia had 628,880 head of cattle, 665,510 sheep, 348,100 pigs, 224,820 horses, and 809,670 poultry.

In 1926, there were in Estonia 399 dairy factories, of which 81 per cent. were co-operative. Butter is the chief article of export and already represents 25 per cent of the total exports. In 1926, Estonia exported 8,691 tons of butter to the value of 2,377·1 million marks.

In 1925, Estonia had 3,738 industrial establishments with 35,579 workmen. Over 10 per cent. of the total population of Estonia finds occupation in the various industries of the country, the most important of which are: textile, paper, cement and oil shale industries, forestry, timber, match, flax and leather industries. Shale oil output, 1926, 340,000 metric tons, showing a net profit for the State of 13,777,562 marks.

**Commerce.**—Trade for 4 years is shown as follows in Estonian kroons:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports . . . . .	82,042,001	96,546,252	95,569,750	96,425,250
Exports . . . . .	75,657,905	96,646,175	96,375,730	105,775,720

Principal imports in 1926 (thousand Estonian marks) were: grain and flour, 1,938,080; cotton, flax, and other textile materials, 1,107,612; food-stuffs, 1,106,377; textile products, 930,455; machinery, 731,279. Principal exports in 1926 (thousand Estonian marks), dairy produce, 2,778,968; timber, 1,832,765; textile products, 1,433,258.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Estonia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns).—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Estonia into United Kingdom	£ 1,827,529	£ 2,461,701	£ 1,813,045	£ 2,233,226	£ 2,249,763
Exports to Estonia from United Kingdom.	920,710	628,372	603,729	551,612	671,834

**Shipping and Communications.**—During 1926, 2,498 vessels of 724,168 tons entered and 2,453 vessels of 725,442 tons cleared the ports of Estonia. The principal port is Reval. In 1926, the merchant marine consisted of 63 steamers of 28,468 tons, and 305 sailing vessels of 26,393 tons, with a total tonnage of 61,415.

Estonia had a total railway mileage in 1925 of 1,770 kilometres, or 1,099 miles.

**Currency.**—On April 29, 1927, the Estonian Government passed a series of laws which came into operation on January 1, 1928, providing for the creation of a new currency unit, for the termination of the privilege of note issue by the State, for the unification of the currency, and for the reorganization of the bank of issue. The Eesti bank will in future be the sole emission agency. The Treasury notes will be withdrawn and in future there will be only Eesti bank notes.

The actual currency is to be altered. The unit will be a coin called a *Kroon*, which is the same as a Swedish gold *krona*, and will have a gold content of 0.403226 grammes of pure gold. This will be subdivided into 100 *sents*, each sent being equivalent to one of the present Estonian marks, which have been stable for almost three years at the ratio of 100 to 1 Swedish *krona*. Abbreviation for internal use Kr. for 'Kroon,' for international use Ekr. for 'Estonian Kroon,' and for internal and international use s for 'sent.'

On September 1, 1927, there were in circulation 1,584,438,254 marks of Treasury (currency) notes and 1,966,405,800 marks in Eesti bank notes. The denominations of the currency are: paper notes, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100 and 25 marks; nickel coins, 10, 5, 2 and 1 marks pieces.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF ESTONIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Dr. Oskar Philipp Kallas (appointed January, 1922).

*Consul-General and Counsellor of Legation.*—Rudolph A. Möllerson.

*Second Secretary.*—Voldemar Ojanson.

There are Consular Representatives in London, Aberdeen, Hull, Dover, Belfast, Leith, Bo'ness, Liverpool, Methill, Alloa, Glasgow, Manchester, Dundee, Cardiff, Southampton, Dublin, Newcastle, Sydney, Gibraltar, Malta, Fowey, Burndisland, Grangemouth, Swansea.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ESTONIA.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (appointed December 4, 1927), also minister at Riga and Kovno.

*Secretary.*—E. H. Carr, C.B.E.

*Third Secretary.*—A. V. Burbury, M.C.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Major H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

*Consul-General at Reval.*—H. Montgomery Grove.

## Books of Reference.

- Publications of the Bureau Central de Statistique de l'Estonie.  
 Bulletin de l'Estonie, No. 1. April, 1919. Paris.  
 Estonian Review. No. 1. January, 1919. London, 1920.  
 Mémoire sur l'indépendance de l'Estonie, présentée à la Conférence de la Paix par la Délégation Estonienne.  
 Anvansson (J.), Public Instruction in Estonia. Washington, 1926.  
 Bouchman (N.), L'Estonie, ses ports et ses chemins de fer. Tallinn, 1925.  
 Buchan (John) Editor, The Baltic and Caucasian States. London, 1923.  
 Holtenberger (M.), Landeskunde von Eesti. Dorpat, 1926.  
 Luiga (G. E.), Die Agrarreform in Eesti. Helsingfors, 1920.  
 Luiga (G. E.) and Wäpär (A.), Die neue Agrarverfassung in Eesti. Tartu, 1927. Die neue Landordnung. Tartu, 1927.  
 MacCallum Scott (A.), Beyond the Baltic. London, 1925.  
 Maddison (E.), Die Nationalen Minderheiten Estlands und Ihre Rechte. Tallinn, 1926.  
 Martna (M.), L'Estonie. Paris, 1920.  
 Parkus (J. & P.), Eesti. Illustrated handbook in Estonian, French, English and German. Tallinn, 1923.  
 Pullerits (A.), The Estonian Year-Book, 1927.  
 Pusta (C. R.), Vers l'Union Baltique. Paris, 1927.  
 Ruhl (A.), The New Masters of the Baltic. New York, 1921.  
 Rutter (Owen), The New Baltic States and their Future. London, 1925.  
 Schmidt (V.), Album Statistique I. and II. Estonian Central Statistics Bureau.  
 Vesterinen (E.), Agricultural Conditions in Estonia. Helsinki, 1923.

## FINLAND.

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA.)

## Constitution and Government.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Finland is a Republic according to the Constitutional Law of July 17, 1919.

From 1809 Finland was united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand-Duchy. On December 6, 1917, the House of Representatives unanimously proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign State, and she has been recognised as such by the Powers. According to the Constitutional Law of 1906, the House of Representatives consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote. The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year. There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a rearrangement being required every 10 years. Each district is divided into voting circuits. The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which

prepare 4 lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the House of Representatives, which is elected for 3 years.

The President is elected for 6 years by the votes of the citizens. He receives a salary of 700,000 marks and 200,000 marks for allowances. The Council of State (Ministry), appointed by the President, must enjoy the confidence of the House of representatives.

At the elections held in July, 1927, the following parties were returned : Social-Democrats, 60 ; Agrarians, 52 ; Finnish Coalition Party, 34 ; Socialist Labour Party, 20 ; Swedish Party, 24 ; Finnish Progressive Party, 10.

*President of Finland.*—Dr. Lauri Relander (born 1888 ; elected February 16, 1925).

The Council of State, appointed on December 17, 1927, is composed as follows (all but two Agrarians).—

*Prime Minister.*—Dr. Juho Sunila.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—Hj. J. Procopé.

*Minister of Finance.*—Juho Niukkanen.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Antti Aura.

*Minister of Defence.*—Jalo Lahdensuo.

*Minister of Justice.*—Torsten H. Malinen.

*Minister of Education.*—The Rev. Antti Kukkonen.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Karl S. Mattson.

*Minister of Communications.*—Dr. Emil Hynninen.

*Minister of Commerce and Industries.*—Pekka V. Heikkinen.

*Minister of Social Affairs.*—Kalle A. Lohi.

*Minister without Portfolio.*—Dr. Kalle T. Jutila.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes Finland is divided into nine departments. The provincial administration is entrusted in each of the departments to a prefect, who is appointed by the President. The unit of local government is the commune. Each rural parish and each town forms a commune in which all men and all women of 21 years of age who have paid the local taxes for the preceding two years are voters. In all communes a communal council is elected to decide questions of administration and local economy. The executive power is vested in rural communes in a college formed by the head of the commune and four or more aldermen elected by the council. In towns the executive authority is the magistrates with the burgomaster as president and other members elected by the council. There were, in 1926, 38 towns, 16 boroughs, and 531 rural communes in Finland. As executive officers of the Prefect there are 54 bailiffs and 333 sub-bailiffs.

The department of Åland has a county council (*landsting*) consisting of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Parliament. The county council settles the internal affairs of the government. The executive authority is with an executive council, of which the *lantråd* is president.

#### Area and Population.

The area and population of Finland, according to the census taken on December 31, 1920, and that estimated on December 31, 1926, are as follows :—

Departments	Area <sup>1</sup> sq. miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population <sup>2</sup> Dec. 31, 1926	Population per sq. mile, 1926
Uusimaa (Nyland)	4,388	446,329	478,852	109.1
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Björneborg)	8,397	495,661	514,042	61.3
Åland (Åhvenanmaa)	551	26,911	27,234	49.4
Häme (Tavastehus)	6,737	360,528	379,887	56.4
Viipuri (Viborg)	12,072	558,202	598,466	49.6
Mikkeli (St.-Michel)	6,414	204,425	210,061	32.8
Kuopio	13,986	355,701	372,439	26.6
Vaasa (Vasa)	14,800	548,055	572,227	38.7
Oulu (Uleåborg)	65,263	360,095	404,261	6.2
Total	132,608	3,364,807	3,558,059	26.8

<sup>1</sup> Excluding water area.<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 1,660,230 were males and 1,704,577 females. In 1920, 2,754,228 spoke Finnish, 340,963 Swedish, 4,806 Russian, 2,378 German, 1,603 Laponic.

The growth of the population is shown as follows:—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Percentage in towns
1800	46,604	786,055	832,659	5.60
1900	339,613	2,372,949	2,712,562	12.52
1920	543,046	2,821,761	3,364,807	16.14
1924	587,309	2,907,877	3,495,186	16.80
1925	599,371	2,927,088	3,526,359	16.99
1926	609,207	2,948,852	3,558,059	17.12

According to the census of December 31, 1920, the population was divided according to occupations as follows: agriculture, 2,020,021 (65 per cent.); industry, 459,751 (15 per cent.); communications, 104,142 (3 per cent.); commerce, 106,276 (3 per cent.); public administration, 52,250 (2 per cent.); professions, 49,587 (2 per cent.); others, 313,076 (10 per cent.).

The movement of the population for four years was as follows:—

Year	Living Births	Of which illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of stillborn)	Excess of Births
1923	81,961	7,197	2,348	23,634	47,556	34,405
1924	78,457	6,776	2,101	22,048	53,412	24,615
1925	78,260	6,354	2,094	22,103	47,493	30,767
1926	76,875	6,244	2,203	22,695	47,526	29,349

Emigration: 1920, 5,595; 1921, 3,557; 1922, 5,715; 1923, 13,835; 1924, 5,429; 1925, 2,490; 1926, 6,043.

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants at end of 1926, are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), 215,829; Turku (Åbo), 61,664; Tampere (Tammerfors), 52,394; Viipuri (Viborg), 48,990; Vaasa (Vasa), 24,218; Oulu (Uleåborg), 23,020; Kuopio, 22,716; Pori (Björneborg), 17,576; and Kotka, 14,768.

### Religion and Instruction.

The National Church is Evangelical Lutheran religion, but entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the members of all religions and confessions. Ecclesiastically Finland is divided into 5 bishoprics (Turku being the archiepiscopal see), 52 provostships, and 585 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1926: Lutherans, 3,452,933; Greek-Catholics and Kaskolnics, 60,089; Roman Catholics, 655; Baptists, etc., 8,358; Jews, 1,715; Mohammedans, 159; belonging to the civil-register, 34,311. The Greek-Catholics are under an archbishop, resident at Viipuri.

Finland has 3 universities: at Helsinki (founded in 1640 at Turku, and removed to Helsinki after having been burned down in 1827), with (1927) 308 teachers and 3,646 students (1,153 women); at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 39 teachers and 172 students (32 women); and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 25 teachers and 302 students (138 women). In 1926, there were also 1 technical school at Helsinki, with 87 teachers and 705 students (16 women), and 2 commercial schools, one Finnish with 18 teachers and 156 students (16 women), and the other Swedish with 13 teachers and 66 students (8 women).

For secondary education there were, in 1926, 116 lyceums, leading to university, 2,304 teachers and 35,437 pupils (17,365 girls); 65 middle schools (with a curriculum of 5 years), with 622 teachers and 9,206 pupils. There were 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 114 teachers and 1,614 students; and 6 for infant school teachers, with 418 students. There were also 51 high schools for the people, with 352 teachers and 2,745 pupils (1,963 females). For elementary education (1926) there were in the country 4,548 elementary schools, with 220,274 pupils (108,176 girls); 2,552 lower elementary schools, with 64,052 pupils; and (1925) 867 infant schools under the superintendence of the Church, with 96,035 pupils. In the towns there were (1926) 1,310 classes of higher elementary schools, with 40,091 pupils (19,446 girls). There were besides 5 navigation schools, with 130 pupils; 40 commercial schools, with 3,294 pupils; 10 industrial schools, with 647 pupils; 2 technical schools, with 117 pupils; 146 schools for arts and crafts, with 7,650 pupils; 45 agricultural schools, with 1,629 pupils; 4 dairy schools, with 88 pupils; 38 cattle-management schools, with 1,234 pupils; 39 household schools, with 1,651 pupils; 6 horticultural schools, with 89 pupils; and 6 forestry schools, with 206 pupils. The school age in primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1920, only 0.7 per cent. of persons who have completed their 15th year could neither read nor write.

In 1926, there were published 370 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 91 in Swedish, 50 in Finnish and Swedish, and 5 in other languages.

### Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is independent of the Government. The lowest courts of justice in Finland are those of the District. In towns these district courts are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors, the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. From these courts an appeal lies to the Superior Court (*Hovioikeus*) in Turku, Vaasa and Viipuri. The Supreme Court of Judicature (*Korkein oikeus*) sits in Helsinki. Judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

Two functionaries, the *Oikeuskansleri* or the Chancellor of Justice, and the *Oikeusasiamies*, or the Attorney-General, exercise control over the administration of justice. The former acts also as counsel and public prosecutor for

the Government; while the latter, who is appointed by the Parliament, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

At the end of 1926, the prison population numbered 6,278 men and 664 women, while the number of sentences pronounced in 1925 was 96,487 for crimes and 33,822 in civil cases.

### Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1925 supported by the towns and the village communities was 108,749 (8·1 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 213,761,808 marks.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in thousands of marks according to Balance of Accounts:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue .	3,913,527	3,217,044	3,682,979	3,969,977	3,689,200	4,233,100
Expenditure .	3,497,447	3,149,441	3,952,544	4,076,713	3,779,700	4,233,100

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The main items of the ordinary budget of Finland for 1928 are as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Ordinary Revenues—		Ordinary Expenditure—	
State domains and forests .	710,800,000	President . . . .	1,900,000
State railways . . . .	883,700,000	Parliament . . . .	10,700,000
Direct taxes . . . .	502,700,000	State Chancellor . . . .	17,800,000
Customs . . . .	1,113,700,000	Interior . . . .	243,400,000
Tax on tobacco, matches and sweets . . . .	194,000,000	Justice . . . .	105,600,000
Mixed taxes . . . .	215,400,000	Foreign Affairs . . . .	32,700,000
Fees . . . .	197,500,000	Finance . . . .	64,800,000
Miscellaneous revenues .	121,300,000	Defence . . . .	422,000,000
		Church and Education	481,600,000
		Agriculture and Forestry . . . .	296,400,000
		Posts . . . .	107,600,000
		Railways . . . .	681,400,000
		Other Communications	163,800,000
		Trade and Industry . .	61,200,000
		Social Affairs . . . .	97,800,000
		Pensions . . . .	97,400,000
		Debt . . . .	420,100,000
		Miscellaneous expenditures . .	211,800,000
Total	3,933,100,000	Total	3,468,600,000
Extraordinary revenues	133,500,000	Extraordinary expenditure . . . .	764,500,000
Surplus of capital reserve from 1927 . . . .	161,500,000		
Grand Total . . . .	4,233,100,000	Grand Total . . . .	4,233,100,000

At end of October, 1927, the foreign loans totalled 2,236,029,000 marks and the national loans 492,716,000 marks.

The income of the towns in 1919 was 310,237,838 marks, and the expenditure 277,349,296 marks. Their assets amounted to 1,095,425,613, and their debts to 405,055,545 marks.

## Defence.

### ARMY.

The military forces of Finland consist of: (1) the army, air force and coast defence, recruited on the principle of universal service, (2) the Civic Protective Guards Organisation, recruited from the voluntarily enrolled citizens.

The President of the Republic is Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish military forces, but during war he may invest a general with that authority. In peace time the Minister of Defence appointed by the President is responsible for the military administration and the Chief of the Army is in command. The Chief of the Army, assisted by the Chief of the General Staff and his Staff, directs the affairs of the General Staff of the Navy.

Every citizen is liable to serve from the age of 17 to the age of 52. The conscripts are divided into troops of the line and the "landwehr."

The troops of the line consist of the standing army and the reserve. All young men who have reached the age of 21 years are summoned to active service. The period of service is generally 12 months—in the cavalry, air force, technical troops, navy, and field and coast artillery 15 months. The term of service is the same for those who are appointed to be trained to officers of the reserve or non-commissioned officers. In the reserve to which the conscript belongs after service with the colours, the period of service is 7 years.

The "landwehr" is divided into three classes; to the first class belong the conscripts who after their service in the reserve are relegated to the "landwehr" (men of 29–52 years); to the second, the conscripts who are considered as incapable for active service (men of 21–52 years), and the third, young men who cannot on account of their youth yet be enrolled as conscripts (17–21 years).

The effectives in 1927 amounted to 2,080 officers and officials and 26,205 other ranks, organised as follows:—

	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Squadrons	Artillery Groups	Batteries	Companies	Machine Gun Companies
Infantry . . .	3	10	30				63	35
Tanks . . .			1					
Cavalry . . .		2		10				2
Artillery . . .								
Field . . .		4			14	28		
Heavy . . .		4			13	12		
Engineers . . .		4						
Aviation . . .				5				

The Civic Protective Guards Organisation is an essential part of the plan of defence. Concerning the administration the Commander-in-Chief of the Protective Guards appointed by the President is subordinated to the Minister of Defence, and directly responsible to the President with regard to his command. The number of the Protective Guards is about 100,000.

The military ordinary and extraordinary budget for 1926 amounted to 526,913,700 Finnish marks. Among the miscellaneous expenses in the total budget of the Republic there is a subsidy for the Protective Guards, which in 1926 amounted to 30,000,000 Finnish marks.



### NAVY.

The naval forces consist of 4 patrol-boats, 2 torpedo-boats, 4 minelayers, 2 minesweepers and a number of motor launches. Some additional vessels are projected, and 3 submarines are under construction at Abo.

The coast defence is organised under the Minister of Defence in two sections, viz., the mobile defences, under the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet; and the fixed defences, under the Inspector of Coast Defence.

### Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area only covers 6·1 per cent. of the land. The land was divided in 1920 into 250,749 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 96,474; 3–10 hectares, farms 98,258; 10–25 hectares, farms 41,119; 25–100 hectares, farms 13,961; over 100 hectares, farms 937.

The principal crops of 1926 were as follows:—rye, 565,283 acres, yielding 302,490 tons; barley, 272,103 acres, yielding 156,100 tons; oats, 1,090,209 acres, yielding 592,726 tons; potatoes, 171,139 acres, yielding 851,008 tons; hay, 2,460,126 acres. Total land under cultivation, 1926, 5,293,723 acres. Butter production in 1926 was 20,062 tons.

Domestic animals in 1926:—Horses, 399,998; horned cattle, 1,860,479; sheep, 1,413,697; goats, 11,076; pigs, 390,536.

The total forest land amounts to 62,429,000 acres, of which 24,835,000 acres belong to the State. The productive forest land covers 49,764,000 acres, of which 17,570,000 acres belong to the State. In 1924, there were 455 saw mills with 77 water motors, 484 steam, 21 oil and gas, 1,591 electric motors.

Finland had, in 1926, 3,526 large factories, employing an aggregate of 149,367 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 10,935 million marks. The chief were:—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production Marks
Iron and mechanical works . . . . .	597	24,102	1,215,758,400
Textiles . . . . .	274	20,110	1,041,587,500
Wood industries . . . . .	811	52,185	2,823,600,500
Paper . . . . .	178	16,039	2,088,442,800
Leather . . . . .	160	5,686	465,248,900
Chemicals . . . . .	55	2,189	144,115,200
Graphic arts . . . . .	178	4,940	209,908,400
Tobacco . . . . .	9	2,056	376,840,800
Electricity, gas and water . . . .	403	2,888	385,376,900

There were also 513 saw mills with 97 water motors, 537 steam, 26 oil and gas, 1,994 electric motors (1926).

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports . . . . .	4,600,302	4,715,467	5,519,514	5,667,708	6,367,000
Exports . . . . .	4,892,494	4,970,603	5,573,506	5,686,549	6,322,000

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 2 years :—

	1925		1926	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain . . . .	936,942,914	2,061,975,778	726,747,979	2,162,188,856
Russia . . . . .	74,437,375	430,892,820	107,602,493	219,815,584
Estonia . . . . .	39,832,330	29,642,021	37,527,453	31,475,068
Germany . . . . .	1,759,942,579	747,021,969	1,975,168,707	715,162,975
Sweden . . . . .	858,176,255	237,408,547	417,117,795	21,636,112
Denmark . . . . .	845,584,576	177,869,403	310,903,005	141,928,936
Norway . . . . .	47,307,454	21,667,640	55,003,750	28,321,918
United States . . . .	811,580,223	295,647,054	801,226,356	365,188,545
Brazil . . . . .	165,917,381	46,394,762	105,631,416	33,971,021
Argentina . . . . .	28,453,183	55,015,130	37,955,574	51,398,403
Netherlands . . . .	306,500,476	513,505,173	327,000,472	579,654,659
France . . . . .	167,277,941	276,621,280	200,122,013	404,221,636
Belgium . . . . .	149,986,075	364,819,072	175,123,329	298,899,009
Poland . . . . .	49,101,673	3,742,986	86,509,981	1,620,957
Czechoslovakia . . .	67,469,367	239,135	40,301,138	1,110,255

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1925 and 1926 is shown as follows in Finnish marks :—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
Cereals . . . . .	964,806,827	706,551,125	Animals (living)	10,412,865	4,960,795
Colonial produce and spices . . . .	381,781,721	479,750,366	Food obtained from animals . .	614,889,803	530,562,791
Spinning materials .	312,544,232	298,974,442	Timber . . . . .	3,011,961,340	3,153,210,077
Textiles . . . . .	580,290,581	718,600,532	Pulp and paper . .	1,580,351,085	1,628,728,447
Leather, hides, furs . . . . .	251,536,149	219,508,499	Leather, hides, furs . . . . .	148,714,512	115,457,991
Metals . . . . .	473,813,237	614,686,222	Minerals and earths . . . . .	25,640,269	24,050,733
Machinery . . . . .	265,167,101	385,968,435	Gums, resins & tar . . . . .	15,581,120	17,856,302
Minerals and earths . .	208,024,851	273,672,932	Matches, explosives, etc.	34,269,148	37,245,386

Of the total pulp and paper exports in 1926, newsprint accounted for 401,962,468 marks, ground wood-pulp 95,692,125 marks, and chemical wood-pulp 572,033,798 marks. In 1925, the figures were 419,582,064, 87,900,333, and 487,416,734 respectively.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Finland into U.K.	13,205,206	13,808,906	13,213,975	13,247,753	15,901,692
Exports to Finland from U.K.	3,911,101	4,558,482	3,998,813	2,771,121	3,234,110

### Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile marine of Finland on January 1, 1927, aggregated 4,930 vessels of 477,329 net registered tons, and consisted of 511 sailing vessels of 79,351 tons; 548 steam vessels of 109,863 tons, 92 motor boats of 11,095 tons, and 3,779 lighters of 277,620 tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, in 1926, were as follows:—

Countries	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons
United Kingdom . . .	652	619,691	1,401	1,255,556
United States . . .	41	124,262	38	103,487
Germany . . .	1,418	982,471	1,163	644,045
Sweden . . .	2,243	698,905	1,690	378,753
Denmark . . .	538	323,892	514	128,096
Other Countries . . .	2,590	1,323,975 <sup>1</sup>	2,724	1,613,230 <sup>2</sup>
Total . . .	7,482	4,023,286	7,536	4,121,167

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Estonia, 1,162 vessels of 111,592 tons, and Netherlands, 567 vessels of 602,907 tons.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Belgium, 253 vessels of 212,658 tons; France, 355 vessels of 288,623 tons; and Netherlands, 529 vessels of 558,639 tons.

On the air lines Helsinki-Stockholm and Helsinki-Reval, 3,213 passengers and 52,661 kg. goods and mail were transported in 1926.

### Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1925 was 54,449, and the number of timber-rafts 13,807; the receipts from vessels, 11,586,800 marks; and expenditure, 6,322,100 marks.

On December 31, 1924, there were 15,677 miles of high roads and (in 1922) 15,827 miles of secondary roads.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the State built a line 66 miles long between Helsinki and Hämeenlinna. On December 31, 1926, there were 2,886 miles of railways, all but 165 miles belonging to the State. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the State railways in 1926 was 22 million passengers and 10·2 million tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1926 was 5,318 million marks. The total revenue in 1926 was 786,523,000 marks, and the total expenditure 656,650,000 marks.

Finland had 2,811 post-offices in 1926, and revenue and expenditure were respectively 107,211,000, and 62,952,000 marks. The number of letters and postcards was 69,785,000; samples and printed packets, 15,459,000; newspapers, 141,217,000; money-orders, 1,775,000; total, 228,236,000.

There were in 1926 14,170 miles of telegraph and 5,264 miles of telephone wires belonging to the State in Finland. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1926 was 1,460,131. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system is State property.

### Banking, Money, Weights, &c.

The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is the State Bank and the only bank of issue. The Bank is under the guarantee of the House of Representatives; its capital and reserves are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and foreign correspondents, and the additional right of issue 1,200 million marks. The paper

currency of the Bank of Finland on October 31, 1927, was 1,483 million marks, against which the bank held a stock of gold of 319 million marks, and the foreign correspondents 1,325 million marks. Finland had in 1926, besides the State bank, 19 joint stock banks with 513 offices. The deposits of all private banks on December 31, 1926, were 6,101.4 million marks.

The number of ordinary savings banks at the end of 1926 was 470; number of depositors over 600,000, who had to their credit 2,508 million marks; in the Post Office savings banks over 133,000 depositors had 184.4 million marks; and on Consumers' Co-operative Societies' Savings Account 254.4 million marks were deposited.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is stabilized at the current rate of exchange for the dollar of 39.70, and is of the value of 1.24d.

According to the new monetary law gold coin is to be struck of the value of 100 and 200 marks. The former will contain 315/19 grammes and the latter 711/19 grammes of fine gold. Nickel coins are 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$  markka pieces. Copper coins 10 and 5 penni pieces.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially and universally employed in Finland.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF FINLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Armas Herman Saastamoinen. (Appointed Jan. 4, 1926.)

*Counsellor.*—Eino Walikangas.

*Secretary.*—Ville Niskanen.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. Gustaf Taucher.

*Consul-General in London.*—L. Norrgren.

There are also Finnish consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton, and many other places.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FINLAND

*Envoy and Minister.*—E. A. Rennie, M.V.O., Appointed April 30, 1921.

*Secretary*—D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commr. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

*Consul at Helsinki.*—C. H. Mackie.

There are consular representatives at the following places: Hangö, Kotka, Gamlakarleby, Kristinestad, Kuopio, Abo, Lovisa, Wasa, Björneborg, Brahestad, Jakobstad, Tammerfors, Uleaborg, Wiborg.

## Books of Reference concerning Finland.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire Statistique de Finlande.* Edited by the Central Statistical Bureau. Annual (first year, 1879). Helsinki.

*Suomen Valtiokalenteri* (State Calendar of Finland). Annual. Helsinki.

*La Constitution de la Finlande.* Helsinki, 1920.

*Statistique officielle de Finlande.* Annual and monthly publications of the different Government departments.

*Statistique ouvrière,* publiée par l'Office de l'Industrie.

*Bulletin social,* published by the Administration des Affaires Sociales

*The Republic of Finland. An Economic and Financial Survey.* Edited by the Central Statistical Bureau. Helsinki, 1920.

*Trade and Industry of Finland.* Helsinki, 1922.

- Finland im Anfang des XX Jahrhunderts. Helsinki, 1919.  
 Atlas de Finlande, Maps and Text. 3 vols. Helsinki, 1911.  
 Finland. (Handbooks prepared under the direction of the Foreign Office.) London, 1920.  
 Commercial and Financial Reports of the Department of Overseas Trade. Annual. London.  
 Conditions Sociales en Finlande. Helsingfors, 1926.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- La Republica di Finlandia. Florence, 1922.  
 Les Frontières de Finlande (Fennia 42, Bulletin de la Société Géographique de Finlande) Helsinki, 1921.  
 Finland. The Country, its People and Institutions. Helsinki, 1926.  
 Blomstedt (Kaarlo), Editor, Finland, its Country and its People. Helsingfors, 1910.  
 Chalhoub (M.), La Finlande. Paris, 1910.  
 Fisher (J. R.), Finland and the Tsars. New ed. London, 1901.  
 Fredriksen (N. C.), Finland, its Public and Private Economy. London, 1902.  
 Fox (Frank) Finland To-day. London, 1926.  
 Friederichsen (Max), Finland, Estland und Lettland, Litauen. Breslau, 1924.  
 Gebhard (H.), Co-operation in Finland. London, 1916.  
 Habermann (W.), Finland und die öffentliche Meinung Europas. Munich, 1910.  
 Homen (Th.), East Carelia and Kola Lapmark. Helsinki, 1921.  
 Hoopu (K. W.), Finnish Harbours. Helsinki, 1922.  
 Koskenniemi (V. A.), Picturesque Finland. Helsingfors, 1926.  
 Lecerq (Jules), La Finlande aux mille lacs. Paris, 1914.  
 Meckelin (L. H. S.), Finland in the Nineteenth Century. Helsinki, 1894.  
 Ohqvist (J.), Finland. Leipzig, 1919.  
 Phillips (Isabella M.), The Grand Duchy of Finland. London, 1903.  
 Reade (Arthur), Finland and the Finns. London, 1914.  
 Renwick (G.), Finland To-day. London, 1911.  
 Schybergson (M. G.), Politis he Geschichte Finlands, 1809-1919. Stuttgart, 1925.  
 Scott (A. M.), Suomé, the Land of the Finns. London 1926.  
 Soderhjelm (Werner), Finland et Finlandais. Paris, 1913.  
 Stunzner (Otto), Finland, eine Sammlung von Aufsätzen, Streiflichtern auf Volk und Wirtschaft. Frankfurt, 1921.  
 Travers (R.), Letters from Finland. London, 1911.  
 Young (E.), Finland: The Land of a Thousand Lakes. London, 1912.

## FRANCE.

### Constitution and Government.

#### CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June, 1879, August, 1884, June, 1885, and July, 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (e.g. a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs); he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot

declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

*President of the Republic.*—Gaston Doumergue; born August 1, 1863; elected June 13, 1924.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, appointed July 24, 1926:—

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.*—M. Raymond Poincaré (Senator).

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.*—M. Louis Barthou (Senator).

*Minister of the Interior.*—M. Albert Sarraut (Senator).

*Minister of War.*—M. Paul Painlevé (Deputy).

*Minister of Marine.*—M. Georges Leygues (Deputy).

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. Aristide Briand (Deputy).

*Minister of Colonies.*—M. Léon Perrier (Senator).

*Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts.*—M. Edouard Herriot (Deputy).

*Minister of Public Works.*—M. André Tardieu (Deputy).

*Minister of Commerce.*—M. Maurice Bokanowski (Deputy).

*Minister of Agriculture.*—M. Henri Queuille (Deputy).

*Minister of Labour, Hygiene, Assistance, and Social Prevision.*—M. André Fallières (Deputy).

*Minister of Pensions.*—M. Louis Marin (Deputy).

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV. . . . .	1589-1610	Provisional Government, Feb.—Dec. . . . .	1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste' . . . .	1610-1643	Louis Napoléon . . . . .	1848-1852
Louis XIV., 'le Grand' . . . .	1643-1715	<i>Second Empire.</i>	
Louis XV. . . . .	1715-1774	Napoléon III. (died 1873) . .	1852-1870
Louis XVI. (died 1793) . . . .	1774-1792	<i>Third Republic.</i>	
<i>First Republic.</i>		Government of National Defence . . . . .	
Convention . . . . .	1792-1795	Adolphe Thiers, President. . .	1870-1873
Directory . . . . .	1795-1799	Marshal MacMahon „ . . . .	1873-1879
Consulate . . . . .	1799-1804	F. J. P. Jules Grévy „ . . . .	1879-1887
<i>First Empire.</i>		F. Sadi Carnot „ . . . . .	1887-1894
Napoléon I. (died 1821) . . . .	1804-1814	Ca-mille Perier (June—Jan.) „ . . . . .	1894-1895
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		Félix Faure „ . . . . .	1895-1899
Louis XVIII. . . . .	1814-1824	Émile Loubet „ . . . . .	1899-1906
Charles X. (died 1836) . . . .	1824-1830	Armand Fallières „ . . . . .	1906-1913
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Raymond Poincaré „ . . . .	1913-1920
Louis-Philippe (died 1850) . .	1830-1848	Paul Deschanel „ . . . . .	1920
		Alexandre Millerand „ . . . .	1920-1924
		Gaston Doumergue „ . . . .	1924—

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by manhood suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove 'a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the universal vote was reintroduced; in 1919 the *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation, was again adopted; but in 1927 (July 12) the old system of *scrutin d'arrondissement* was once more introduced. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is now composed of 587 Deputies.

Chamber of Deputies, elected May 11, 1924: Communists, 26; Democrats, 14; Left Radicals, 41; Left Republican Democrats, 45; Socialists, 105; Radicals and Radical Socialists, 140; Republican Socialists and French Socialists, 42; Republicans of the Left, 36; Democratic Republican Union, 103; Independents, 30.

The Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

Senate, elected on January 11, 1924: Gauche Démocratique, 157; Union Républicaine, 88; Gauche Républicaine, 30; Right, 10; Union Démocratique et Radicale, 23; Independents, 6.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 45,000 francs a year and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive allowances for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 1,200,000 francs, with a further allowance of 1,200,000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex-Deputies, or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'Etat*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maitres des Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 90 departments including the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin). Since 1881, the three departments of Algeria are also treated for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-Prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1926, in the 90 departments into which France was divided, 37,981 communes. Most of them (33,914) had less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 22,151 have even less than 500; while 159 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part,



by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (3,019), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace (*juge de paix*), but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (279), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was :—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1926
		March, 1926	March, 1921	
Ain . . . .	2,248	317,195	315,757	141·1
Aisne . . . .	2,866	488,999	421,515	170·6
Allier . . . .	2,848	370,562	370,950	130·1
Alpes (Basses-) . .	2,697	88,847	91,882	32·7
Alpes (Hautes-) . .	2,178	87,963	89,275	40·3
Alpes-Maritimes . .	1,443	485,253	357,759	301·6
Ardèche . . . .	2,144	289,263	294,308	134·9
Ardennes . . . .	2,027	297,448	277,811	146·6
Ariège . . . .	1,892	167,498	172,851	88·5
Aube . . . .	2,326	238,253	227,839	102·4
Aude . . . .	2,448	291,951	287,052	119·2
Aveyron . . . .	3,385	328,886	332,940	97·1
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	96,591	94,338	411·0
Bouches-du-Rhône . .	2,025	929,549	841,996	459·0
Calvados . . . .	2,197	390,492	384,730	177·7
Cantal . . . .	2,229	196,999	199,402	88·3
Charente . . . .	2,305	312,790	316,279	135·7
Charente-Inférieure . .	2,791	417,789	418,310	149·6
Cher . . . .	2,819	298,398	304,800	105·8
Corrèze . . . .	2,272	269,289	273,808	118·5
Corse . . . .	3,367	289,890	281,959	86·1
Côte-d'Or . . . .	3,391	328,881	321,088	96·9
Côtes-du-Nord . . . .	2,786	552,788	557,824	198·4
Creuse . . . .	2,163	219,148	228,344	101·3
Dordogne . . . .	3,550	392,489	396,742	110·5
Doubs . . . .	2,052	296,591	285,022	144·5

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1926
		March, 1926	March, 1921	
Drôme . . .	2,532	263,750	263,509	104.1
Eure . . .	2,330	308,445	303,159	132.3
Eure-et-Loir . . .	2,291	255,213	251,255	111.4
Finistère . . .	2,729	753,702	762,514	276.1
Gard . . .	2,270	402,601	396,169	177.3
Garonne (Haute-) . . .	2,457	431,505	424,582	175.5
Gers . . .	2,428	196,419	194,406	80.9
Gironde . . .	4,140	827,973	819,404	199.9
Hérault . . .	2,402	500,575	488,215	203.3
Ille-et-Vilaine . . .	2,697	561,688	558,574	208.3
Indre . . .	2,664	255,095	260,535	95.8
Indre-et-Loire . . .	2,377	334,486	327,743	140.7
Isère . . .	3,178	558,079	525,522	175.6
Jura . . .	1,951	230,685	229,062	118.2
Landes . . .	3,604	263,111	263,937	73.0
Loir-et-Cher . . .	2,478	248,099	251,528	100.1
Loire . . .	1,852	669,216	637,130	361.3
Loire (Haute-) . . .	1,930	260,610	268,910	135.0
Loire-Inférieure . . .	2,693	651,487	649,723	241.9
Loiret . . .	2,629	341,225	337,224	129.7
Lot . . .	2,017	171,776	176,889	85.1
Lot-et-Garonne . . .	2,078	246,609	239,972	118.7
Lozère . . .	1,996	104,733	108,822	52.4
Maine-et-Loire . . .	2,811	477,741	474,786	169.9
Manche . . .	2,475	431,367	425,512	174.3
Marne . . .	3,167	397,773	366,734	125.9
Marne (Haute-) . . .	2,420	195,370	198,865	80.7
Mayenne . . .	1,986	259,934	262,447	130.9
Meurthe-et-Moselle . . .	2,036	552,087	503,810	271.1
Meuse . . .	2,403	218,131	207,309	90.6
Morbihan . . .	2,738	543,175	546,047	193.3
Moselle . . .	2,403	633,461	589,120	263.5
Nièvre . . .	2,658	260,502	270,148	98.0
Nord . . .	2,228	1,969,159	1,787,918	833.8
Oise . . .	2,272	405,971	387,760	173.7
Orne . . .	2,371	277,637	274,814	117.1
Pas-de-Calais . . .	2,606	1,171,912	989,967	449.7
Puy-de-Dôme . . .	3,090	515,399	490,560	166.7
Pyrénées (Basses-) . . .	2,977	414,556	402,981	139.2
Pyrénées (Hautes-) . . .	1,750	187,875	185,760	107.4
Pyrénées-Orientales . . .	1,598	229,979	217,503	143.4
Rhin (Bas) . . .	1,848	670,985	651,686	363.1
Rhin (Haut) . . .	1,354	490,654	468,943	362.2
Rhône . . .	1,104	993,915	956,566	900.2
Saône (Haute-) . . .	2,074	226,313	228,348	109.1
Saône-et-Loire . . .	3,330	549,240	554,816	164.9
Sarthe . . .	2,410	387,482	389,235	119.2
Savoie . . .	2,388	231,210	224,874	96.8
Savoie (Haute-) . . .	1,774	245,317	235,668	138.2

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1926.
		March, 1926.	March, 1921.	
Seine . . . .	185	4,628,637	4,411,691	25,019·5
Seine-Inférieure . .	2,448	885,299	880,671	361·6
Seine-et-Marne . .	2,275	380,017	349,234	167·0
Seine-et-Oise . .	2,184	1,137,524	921,673	520·8
Sèvres (Deux) . .	2,337	309,820	310,060	132·1
Somme . . . .	2,443	473,916	452,624	193·9
Tarn . . . .	2,231	301,717	295,588	135·2
Tarn-et-Garonne . .	1,440	164,191	159,559	114·0
Var . . . .	2,333	347,932	322,945	149·1
Vaucluse . . . .	1,381	230,549	219,602	166·9
Vendée . . . .	2,690	395,602	397,292	147·1
Vienne . . . .	2,711	310,474	306,248	114·5
Vienne (Haute-) . .	2,119	351,311	350,235	165·7
Vosges . . . .	2,303	382,100	333,684	165·9
Yonne . . . .	2,892	277,230	273,118	95·8
Total . . . .	212,659	40,743,851 <sup>1</sup>	39,209,518 <sup>1</sup>	191·5

<sup>1</sup> Not including military and naval forces and crews of the commercial navy abroad, which in 1926 numbered 178,534, and in 1921, 192,978.

According to the Peace Treaty with Germany (June 28, 1919) Alsace-Lorraine has been transferred to France, to date from the Armistice of November 11, 1918. The districts of Lower Alsace, Upper Alsace and Lorraine have become the departments of Bas-Rhin (1,848 square miles and population 651,686); Haut-Rhin (1,354 square miles, population 468,943), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 589,120).

Total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1921) 1,709,749. Thus the total area of France is 212,659 square miles and population 39,209,518.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (article 45), France obtained from Germany as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France, the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines situated in the Saar Basin. The area of this district is about 751 square miles, and the population 657,870. For the next 15 years the Saar Basin will be governed by a Commission of Five, chosen by the League of Nations. At the end of 15 years the population will decide by vote one of three alternatives, viz., the maintenance of the rule set up by the Treaty, union with France, or union with Germany.

Between the years 1811 and 1820, the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1881 and 1890, it was 1·8; between 1901 and 1910 it was 1·2; and between 1921 and 1924 it was 2·25. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2·1.

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase of France, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine (1872-1911).

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Domiciled Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabits
1801	207,765	27,849,003 [26,930,756]	131 [130]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	146 [144]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	164 [161]	62 [58]
1861	212,659	37,886,313 [35,844,902]	176 [173]	72 [66]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	178 [176]	86 [86]
1872	207,054	36,102,921	174	—96 <sup>1</sup> [—17]
1876	—	36,905,788	178	54
1881	—	37,672,048	182	41
1886	—	38,218,903	184	29
1891	—	38,343,192	185	6·5
1896	—	38,517,975	186	9·1
1901	—	38,961,945	188	23
1906	—	39,252,245	189	15
1911	—	39,604,992	189	18
1921	212,659	39,219,518	184	—10 <sup>1</sup>
1926	—	40,743,851	191	—

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

Total number of foreigners in 1926 : 2,498,230 ; in 1921, 1,550,459.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

### *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1913	312,036	790,355	731,441	+ 58,914	35,987
1923	356,501	761,861	666,990	+ 94,871	33,591
1924	355,920	752,307	680,027	+ 72,280	31,697
1925	353,257	768,963	708,879	+ 60,084	31,531
1926	346,126	766,226	713,458	+ 52,768	30,627

The number of divorces was 15,450 in 1913, 21,023 in 1924, 20,002 in 1925, and 20,006 in 1926.

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following towns, according to the census of 1926, have each a population of over 100,000 (figures for census of 1921 added for comparison):—

	1926	1921
Paris . . . . .	2,871,429	2,906,472
Marseille . . . . .	652,196	586,341
Lyon . . . . .	570,840	561,592
Bordeaux . . . . .	256,026	267,409
Lille . . . . .	201,421	200,952
St. Etienne . . . . .	193,737	167,967

	1926	1921
Nantes . . . . .	184,509	183,704
Nice . . . . .	184,441	155,839
Toulouse . . . . .	180,771	175,434
Strasbourg . . . . .	174,492	166,767
Le Havre . . . . .	158,022	163,374
Rouen . . . . .	122,848	123,712
Roubaix . . . . .	117,209	113,265
Toulon . . . . .	115,120	106,331
Nancy . . . . .	114,491	113,226
Clermont-Ferrand . . . . .	111,701	82,577
Reims . . . . .	100,998	76,645

The following towns have a population over 50,000, according to the census of 1926 :

Mulhouse . . . . .	99,892	Boulogne-sur-	Besançon . . . . .	58,525
Limoges . . . . .	98,209	Seine . . . . .	Montrenil . . . . .	58,521
Amiens . . . . .	91,576	Levallois-Perret . . . . .	Troyes . . . . .	58,321
Angers . . . . .	86,260	Le Mans . . . . .	Caen . . . . .	54,128
Grenoble . . . . .	85,621	Calais . . . . .	Boulogne-sur-Mer . . . . .	
Nîmes . . . . .	84,667	Orléans . . . . .		52,839
Dijon . . . . .	83,815	Metz . . . . .	Asnieres . . . . .	52,609
Rennes . . . . .	83,418	Perpignan . . . . .	St. Ouen . . . . .	52,467
Montpellier . . . . .	82,819	Versailles . . . . .	Neuilly-sur-	
Tourcoing . . . . .	81,379	Brest . . . . .	Seine . . . . .	52,433
St. Denis . . . . .	79,872	Béziers . . . . .	Avignon . . . . .	51,685
Tours . . . . .	77,192	Villeurbanne . . . . .	Clichy . . . . .	50,427

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated (comptée à part)*; the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

## Religion.

No religion is recognised by the State.

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*). As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over, after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship: the places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their

furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion ; but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *préfet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government.

There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Alsace and Lorraine, Algeria or the colonies, in addition to 51,000 clergy of various grades. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. There are about a million Protestants in France.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case. Before the passing of that law there were 910 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised ; the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,628 (30,136 men and 129,492 women). After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

### Instruction.

The public schools constitute the University of France and are divided into three classes, primary, secondary, and superior. The Superior Council of 52 members has deliberative, administrative, and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors-general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the prefect being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school-masters, the other for school-mistresses ; there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction: one at Fontenay-aux-Roses for professors for normal schools for school-mistresses, the other at St. Cloud for professors for normal schools for school-masters. The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools ; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force : it established that teachers should be lay ; for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile* ; it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

Description of Schools	1923-24		1924-25	
	Schools	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Enrolled Pupils
<i>Infant Schools :</i>				
Public . . . . .	3,030	280,868	3,049	328,416
Private . . . . .	716	34,764	687	38,381
Total . . . . .	3,746	315,632	3,736	366,797
<i>Primary Schools :</i>				
Public . . . . .	69,198	3,175,639	68,899	3,060,921
Private . . . . .	12,250	797,394	12,127	766,844
Total . . . . .	81,448	3,973,033	81,026	3,827,765

On November 15, 1926, there were 282 higher elementary schools for boys and 209 for girls. The number of pupils was on November 15, 1926, 37,900 boys and 36,680 girls, compared with 37,556 boys and 33,907 girls on November 15, 1924.

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools.

In 1924, 8·9 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is 86 for school-masters, and 85 for school-mistresses. The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1925-26 was 5,394 men and 6,239 women.

*Secondary Instruction : Boys.*—Secondary instruction is supplied in two types of schools—by the State in the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments (*écoles libres*). The course of study extends over 7 years.

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils for 3 years were as follows :—

Public Institutions : France and Algeria	Nov. 1924		Nov. 1925		Nov. 1926	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i> . . . . .	125	77,941	125	78,782	125	76,891
Communal colleges.	244	41,190	243	41,747	242	40,446

*Girls.*—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls :—

Institutions	Nov. 1923		Nov. 1924		Nov. 1925	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils.
<i>Lycées</i> (France and Algeria) . . . . .	68	31,785	68	32,910	69	33,545
Colleges (France and Algeria) . . . . .	92	14,792	93	15,029	94	15,767
Secondary courses (France and Algeria) . . . . .	43	4,658	41	4,654	43	4,648
Total . . . . .	203	51,235	202	52,178	206	53,960

*Higher Instruction* is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896.

There are 17 Universities in France. The following table shows the year of foundation and the total number of students on July 31, 1925 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-en-Provence (1409) . . . . .	1,795	Montpellier (1125) . . . . .	2,230
Algiers . . . . .	1,592	Nancy (1572) . . . . .	2,266
Besançon (1485) . . . . .	395	Paris (1150) . . . . .	22,521
Bordeaux (1441) . . . . .	2,700	Poitiers (1481) . . . . .	1,811
Caen (1432) . . . . .	1,086	Rennes (1785) . . . . .	1,659
Clermont-Ferrand (1808) . . . . .	490	Strasbourg (1567) . . . . .	2,729 <sup>1</sup>
Dijon (1722) . . . . .	805	Toulouse (1230) . . . . .	2,819
Grenoble (1330) . . . . .	2,347		
Lille (1530) . . . . .	2,149		
Lyon (1808) . . . . .	3,476	Total . . . . .	52,060

<sup>1</sup> Including 217 students in the two faculties of Theology.

The faculties are of four kinds : 15 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse, and Algiers); 9 faculties of Medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Algiers); 17 faculties of Science (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Strasbourg, and Algiers); 17 faculties of letters (at the towns last named); 8 higher pharmacy schools and mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy; 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools in January, for 3 years :—

Students of	1923	1924	1925
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Law . . . . .	17,197	16,883	16,517
Medicine . . . . .	9,218	9,551	9,791
Sciences . . . . .	10,419	10,788	11,466
Letters . . . . .	8,881	9,042	10,229
Pharmacy . . . . .	2,035	2,287	2,500
Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy . . . . .	2,400	2,127	2,186
Theology . . . . .	217	213	271
Total . . . . .	50,367	50,891	52,960

There are free faculties : at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising theology, law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics); Lyon (theology, law, sciences,



letters) ; Marseille (law) ; Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction in political science, the *École libre des Sciences Politiques*, and also one for the study of international law, the *Institut des Hautes Études Internationales*.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Yearly competitive examinations in the various branches of teaching (*agrégations*) are open to holders of the degree of licentiate, or doctor in the case of law and medicine, and lead to the title of *professeur agrégé* in secondary and higher (law and medicine) instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the *Collège de France* (founded by Francis I. in 1530), which has courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archaeology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.); the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature; the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne; the *École Normale Supérieure*, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction and, since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own; the *École des Chartes*, which trains the archivist paleographers; the *École des Langues Orientales vivantes*; the *École du Louvre*, devoted to art and archaeology; the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

*Professional and Technical Instruction.*—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the *École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, the *École des Hautes Études Commerciales*, 15 higher schools of commerce with 3,161 pupils (1924), dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, the higher national school of colonial agriculture, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the *École Supérieure de Guerre*, the *École Polytechnique*, the military school at St. Cyr, the *École d'Artillerie* at Fontainebleau, the *École de Cavalerie* at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the *École Coloniale* at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The *École des Beaux Arts*, the *École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs*, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The municipal school of Industrial Physics and Chemistry is dependent on the City of Paris. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are very numerous, comprising (in 1924—the latest

available figures) six national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), two schools of horology, six national professional schools, 87 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 18 are for girls), 20 practical schools of industry; there are also 85 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils; 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

### Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury; and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

Formerly there was a tribunal of first instance in each *arrondissement* for civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, but since the decree of September 3, 1926, such a tribunal exists only in each department. Where the department is an important one, this tribunal may be divided into several sections which sit in the towns other than the capital of the department. Above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in 226 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,315 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* at the end of 1921). Next come Departmental Prisons (69 in 1921), also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 14 for boys and 7 for girls, 10 for boys and 3 for girls being public, and 4 for boys and 4 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 2 for women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts.

### Pauperism and Relief of Old Age.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bien-faisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly

under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1924, the bureaux expended 117,941,600 francs and assisted 756,536 persons. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1924 the institutions for this purpose contained 178,709 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 109,041,800 francs. In 1924 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,886; and at the end of the year had 72,843 patients, besides 73,191 aged and infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1924 amounted to 778,932,000 francs. In the same year 714,588 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 181,231 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 120,836,000 francs. At the end of 1924 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 75,580 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905, for the relief of the aged poor, age limit, 70, the infirm, and the permanently incurable. The Act of 1905 provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State. The number of persons registered for relief on December 31, 1924, was 546,969. The cost to the State for 1924, was 269,035,000 francs. The Old-Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage-earners old-age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the State will contribute 100 francs. This sum will be increased by one-tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16. On December 31, 1924, 7,735,000 persons were registered under the scheme.

A law of March 24, 1873, provides protection for new-born infants. In 1923, 69,713 infants came within the scope of the law. In 1913, two further laws were introduced: that of June 17 to give relief, varying from 0.50 to 1.50 francs or more per day, to women in confinement, and that of July 14, to give relief to families with numerous children. The rate is a minimum of 120 francs per year for every child beyond the third. In 1924, the number of women so aided was 316,390, and the amount of relief 20,257,000 francs. Supplementary relief to nursing mothers, under the law of October 24, 1914, amounted in 1924 to 37,743,000 francs. In 1924, the number of families assisted was 190,759, at an expense of 24,404,300 francs, of which 12,812,500 francs were contributed by the State. Since 1922 it has been customary, in accordance with the law of June 29, 1918, to award prizes for large families. In 1924, in 144 departments, 54,096 prizes were awarded to the value of 16,771,200 francs. By law of July 22, 1923, and July 13, 1925, 120 francs per annum is granted to every French family which has more than 3 children living for every child beyond the third under 13.

## Finance.

### I. STATE FINANCE.

The following figures show the budget estimates for 6 years:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1923	21,531,000,000	23,402,487,556	1926	37,498,739,483	37,338,389,202
1924	25,834,690,700	23,312,061,841	1927	39,960,481,439	39,382,349,274
1925	33,150,844,678	33,187,180,618	1928	42,160,682,651	41,527,952,171

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

Budget estimates in francs for the years 1927 and 1928:—

REVENUE.		
	1927	1928
Taxes . . . . .	36,319,656,000	38,050,719,000
Monopolies and State Industries . . . . .	513,062,010	532,365,245
State Domains . . . . .	405,705,000	448,510,000
Various . . . . .	2,377,618,479	2,775,153,406
Exceptional Revenues . . . . .	230,000,000	342,000,000
Revenue from Algeria . . . . .	13,940,000	16,935,000
Reparations . . . . .	100,500,000	—
Total . . . . .	39,960,481,489	42,160,682,651

EXPENDITURE		
	1927	1928
Finance . . . . .	24,787,896,819	24,350,144,258
Military . . . . .	5,299,619,645	6,210,751,790
Naval . . . . .	1,915,432,377	2,552,094,748
Education . . . . .	2,056,514,080	2,567,334,550
Foreign Affairs . . . . .	186,780,569	183,705,187
Labour and Health . . . . .	845,972,676	942,874,950
Agriculture . . . . .	258,041,097	328,078,500
Public Works . . . . .	1,274,892,000	2,038,233,176
Colonies . . . . .	373,139,227	452,744,621
Total (including all items) . . . . .	39,382,349,274	41,527,952,171

The budget estimates for 1928 as finally passed by the Legislature were as follows: revenue, 42,496,616,196 francs; expenditure, 42,441,457,260 francs.

The French National debt has grown from 28·5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50·9 millions in 1815, 236·5 millions in 1848, 498 millions in 1871; 1,367 millions on July 31, 1914 (34,188,147,969 francs); 5,898 millions on January 1, 1919 (147,472,421,289 francs); 9,609 millions on January 1, 1920 (240,242,109,503 francs); 12,679 millions on March 31, 1922 (316,984,988,953 francs), on December 31, 1923, 417,520,311,784 francs, and on March 31, 1926, 506,234,227,000 francs.

On December 31, 1926, the internal debt of France stood as follows:—

	Dec 31, 1926
	Franks
3 per cent. Rentes . . . . .	19,740,404,900
5 per cent. Rentes . . . . .	18,862,252,720
4 per cent. Rentes, 1917 . . . . .	8,998,445,600
4 per cent. Rentes, 1918 . . . . .	20,603,187,800
6 per cent. Rentes, 1920 . . . . .	27,574,519,333
Amortizable 5 per cent. rentes . . . . .	11,185,049,500
Amortizable 3 per cent. rentes . . . . .	2,655,796,500
Amortizable 3½ per cent. rentes . . . . .	11,473,200
National Defence Obligations, 1919 . . . . .	14,492,894,000
Total of all Long-dated debts . . . . .	162,477,774,949
Short-dated debts (2 to 10 years) . . . . .	38,796,000,000
Total of floating debt . . . . .	62,538,884,500
Advances by the Bank of France . . . . .	34,000,000,000
Total Internal debt . . . . .	297,812,659,449

On August 31, 1927, the total internal debt amounted to 294,957 millions of francs.

The Foreign Debt on December 31, 1926, was made up as follows :—

	Dec. 31, 1926
<b>1. Debts owing to the Allied Governments :—</b>	
Advances by U.S. Treasury . . . . . (dollars)	2,933,173,890
Treasury Bonds of the British Treasury . . . . . (l.)	657,083,000
<b>2. Commercial Debts :—</b>	
U.S. loan of 1920 . . . . . (dollars)	74,184,700
U.S. loan of 1921 . . . . . "	60,805,500
U.S. loan of 1924 . . . . . "	90,780,900
U.S. Municipal loan to Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles . . . . . "	45,000,000
Other indebtedness to the U.S. . . . . "	407,841,845
Bonds issued in Great Britain . . . . . (l.)	2,675,000
Indebtedness to Bank of England . . . . . "	37,000,000
Other indebtedness in Great Britain . . . . . "	3,250,000
Dutch Bank credits . . . . . (florins)	25,000,000
Argentine Bank credits . . . . . (pesos)	18,463,996
Uruguayan Bank credits . . . . . (pesos)	6,000,000

The total foreign debt in francs (calculated at 150 francs to the £) is given at 219,777,858,000 francs. The annual charge on the foreign debt on December 31, 1926, amounted to 1,390,956,000 francs.

## II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1923, the revenue of the departments of France amounted to 2,312,883,080 francs. The departmental debt stood at 2,378,852,524 francs.

For the year 1928, the budget of the City of Paris was balanced at 3,062,800,000 francs (24,700,000%). On March 31, 1924, the debt of the City of Paris was 6,476,014,549 francs.

## Defence.

### I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coastline of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,665 miles, of which 1,246 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The permanent land defences of France now include the former German fortresses of Strassburg, Metz and Thionville, the former being in Alsace and the two latter in Lorraine. West of these lies the former first line of French permanent defences, namely the first-class fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort. The experiences of the Great War, which brought to light the power of mobile heavy artillery, the fire of which could be observed and directed from aeroplanes against permanent defences, will affect profoundly the principles of permanent fortification, and it is doubtful if many even of the first-class fortresses will in future be maintained, while those of the second and third classes will almost certainly disappear in so far as they have been designed to meet land attack. On the other hand coast defences will probably be maintained. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts.

### II. ARMY.

The French Army is divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial Armies, both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for Colonial troops other than those maintained in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco are :

included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The Metropolitan Army is divided into the *Active Army*, the *Reserve Troops* and the *Territorial Army*. The Army, with the exception of the Armies of Occupation is localised and territorialised in the military government of Paris, 20 Army Corps areas and the territories of Alsace and Lorraine. The normal composition of a French Army Corps is 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 artillery brigade of three regiments, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 group and 1 company of observation balloons, and administrative services.

The infantry division consists of 3 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 1 regiment of artillery of 3 groups each of 3 batteries. The cavalry division consists of 3 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments, 1 group of horse artillery, and 1 group of cyclist chasseurs.

The peace establishment of the French Army provides for 5 Cavalry divisions and 32 divisions of the Active Metropolitan Army, of which 6 are *divisions mixtes*, composed partly of native, partly of white troops, 3 divisions of the Colonial Army quartered in France, 3 Algerian divisions, 1 Tunisian division, 3 Moroccan divisions, of which a considerable part are quartered in France and on the Rhine, 4 Aviation brigades, 3 brigades of Tanks, and 39 regiments of Heavy Artillery not allotted to Army Corps. The establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army, exclusive of the North African troops, by units was at the end of 1927 as follows:—

	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Independent Battalions	Squadrons	Independent Squadrons	Groups	Independent Groups	Special Cos or Batteries	Flights	Balloon Battalions
Infantry . . .	32	154	456	37	—	—	5 <sup>1</sup>	—	6	—	—
Tanks . . .	—	23	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . .	5	69	—	—	276	20 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery . . .	—	94	—	28 <sup>3</sup>	—	33	319	8	10	—	—
Engineers . . .	—	15	—	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Air Force . . .	2	16	—	—	—	—	5	—	17	135	6

<sup>1</sup> Light cyclists.

<sup>2</sup> Armoured cars.

<sup>3</sup> Artificers.

The total number of aeroplanes in army service was 1,429.

The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army in 1927, was 438,187, included in this is the Air Force establishment of 32,886. Enlistment for the Metropolitan Army is regulated by the law of April 1, 1923, and is on a compulsory basis, but liberal exemptions are allowed. Service in the active army is for 1½ years, and from 1927, is to begin at the age of 21. At the end of this service the soldier remains on furlough (*en disponibilité*) for 2 years, he then serves in the first reserve for 16½ years, and in the second reserve for 8 years. A plan has been approved in principle for reducing service in the active army to 1 year. It is proposed to bring the new term of service into application in 1930.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those in the *Active Army* on mobilisation, in the same districts as those to which the Active divisions belong. The *Territorial Army* forms a second line and is similarly organised in divisions on mobilisation. The *Customs Corps* is organised in battalions as are the *Chasseurs Forestiers*, these are both recruited from men who have passed into the *Territorial Army*.

The *Gendarmerie* is a police force recruited from the Army but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each military district.

The strength of the *Gendarmerie* is 22,996 (including the *Garde Républicaine*), of whom about half are mounted.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the *Gendarmerie* in the districts. Its strength is 6,300.

The *Colonial Army* is distinct from the *Metropolitan*, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. In 1927, the white troops of the Colonial establishment numbered 59,000, the Foreign Legion numbered 10,000, and the coloured troops 180,000, making with the Metropolitan Army and *Gendarmerie* a total peace establishment of 717,488. The Colonial white troops are recruited either by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfer from the *Metropolitan Army*.

The organisation of the Colonial Army and North African troops by units is as follows:—

Infantry (white)		Infantry (white, colonial and native)		Cavalry		Artillery	
Regiments (3 battalions) . . .	16	Zouaves Regts. .	6	Chassuers Regts. (d'Afrique) . .	6	Field Regts.	10
Battalions . . .	3	Tirailleur Regts. (Moroccan and Algerian) . .	46	Spahis Regts . .	12	Heavy Regt.	1
Companies . . .	3	Mixed Regts. (part white, part Moroccan)	6	Mixed " . . .	3	Field groups	8
Foreign Legion (Regts.) . . .	2	Senegalese Regts.	15				
		Tonkinese " . .	4				
		Annamites " . .	1				
		Malagese " . .	4				

The administration of the French Army consists of a General Staff and of a number of departments, all under the War Minister. In questions of strategy and of higher military policy the War Minister is assisted by a Council called the *Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre*, consisting of himself as President, the Marshals of France and twelve selected generals, of whom one must be Chief of the General Staff.

In September, 1919, it was decided that the uniform of the Army should be the horizon-blue dress with kepi. The *Chasseurs* or Light Infantry battalions were, however, permitted to keep their distinctive dark blue uniform. Khaki was adopted for Colonial and North African troops, and navy blue for the Air Force.

The French infantry is armed with the Lebel magazine rifle: calibre .315. The French field gun is the 7.5 cm. (2.95 in.) Q.F., shielded gun. The French howitzer is the 10.5 cm. (3.35 in.) howitzer, and as the result of the war the French Army possesses a large variety of heavy guns of all calibres.

## NAVY.

Under the Washington Treaty, whose provisions affect her very slightly, France was allowed to retain ten capital ships, but the *France* was lost in Quiberon Bay on August 25, 1922, and the nine remaining displace 197,670 metric tons, while her replacement tonnage is 177,800 metric tons (175,000 tons). She is not called upon to scrap any ship until 1930, though she may begin to build earlier if she wishes. In replacement tonnage she is established as the equal of Italy. The current shipbuilding programme (to be completed by 1929) comprises 6 cruisers of 10,000 tons (of which one is completed), 3 cruisers of 7,880 tons (completed), 21 flotilla leaders (of which 6 are completed), 36 destroyers (16 completed), and 52 submarines, of three distinct types. The whole tendency is thus to devote attention to

cruisers and the flotillas. The air service, which is an integral part of the Navy, is to be developed, and the ex-battleship *Béarn* (discontinued in 1920) has been completed as an aircraft-carrier. The coast defences are now under the control of the Navy, and have been reorganized in four coast 'naval frontier' districts, in relation to 4 divisions of aircraft (40 flotillas), while a fifth division (10 flotillas) is attached to the active fleet. The inclusion of ex-enemy light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in the Fleet strengthened it where it was weakest, but these vessels will soon need replacement. The naval frontier districts include considerable forces of destroyers, submarines, and mine-layers. The chief stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona.

The total naval expenditure in 1927-28, amounted to 1,837,778,819 francs, as compared with 1,781,419,386 francs in 1926-27.

The Navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The latter has charge of all that concerns preparation for war, and is commander-in-chief designate. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the works section, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and a central flying service. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, which advises the Minister on high policy, and several special committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, each under a vice-admiral, but Lorient and Rochefort are being reduced. Two flag-officers are inspectors-general and commanders-in-chief designate in the Channel and Mediterranean.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population,' France was formerly provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 were usually serving with the fleet; now large numbers are taken from the shore for engine-room and other duties.

Certain ex-enemy vessels allotted to France are included in the following summary—4 cruisers, one flotilla leader, 12 destroyers, and 10 submarines. In addition to the units enumerated below, the aircraft carrier *Béarn* was placed in commission during 1927.

	Complete at end of		
	1925	1926	1927
Battleships—1st Class . . . . .	6	6	6
Battleships—2nd Class . . . . .	3	3	3
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	6	6	5
Cruisers . . . . .	7	7	8
Despatch Vessels . . . . .	48	48	48
Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers . . . . .	60	66	64
Torpedo boats . . . . .	12	6	4
Submarines . . . . .	42	60	58

In the ship tables which follow, all the older vessels have been removed as being no longer fit for war service. The armoured cruisers are of a class that will not be maintained. The dates of intended scrapping of battleships under the agreement, where indicated, are shown within brackets.



BATTLE FLEET.

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				

1st Class Battleships.

								Knots
1911	(Jean Bart (1930). Courbet (1930) .	23,400	10½	12	12 12in. ; 22 5·5in.	4	28,000	20·5
1912	Paris (1934) .							
1913	(Bretagne (1934). Lorraine (1936). Provence (1935) .	23,550	10½	17	10 13·4 in., 18 5·5in.	4	29,000	21

2nd Class Battleships.

1909	(Diderot . Voltaire . Condorcet .	18,560	11	12	4 12in. 12 9·4in. .	2	22,500	19

Armoured Cruisers.

1904	Victor Hugo .	12,416	6½	8	4 7·6in. ; 14 6·4in.	2	27,500	22
1905	J. Michelet .	13,300	6½	6	4 7·6in. ; 12 6·4in.	2	29,000	22
1906	Ernest Renan .	13,644						
1907	Edgar Quinet .	14,100	6½	6	14 7·6in. . . .	2	40,000	23
1908	W. Rousseau .							

Cruisers.

1925	Duquesne .	10,000	—	Shields	{ 8 8 in. ; 8 2.9in. AA.	6	130,000	34
1928	Duguay-Trouin .	7,880	—			{ 8 6.1in. ; 4 2 9in. AA.	12	100,000
1924	Lamotte Picquet .		—					
1924	Primauguet .		—					
1915	Metz .	5,200	—	Shields	{ 8 5.9in ; 2 2.9in. AA.	2	45,000	28
1911	Mulhouse .	4,480	—			{ 7 5 9in. ; 2 2.9in. AA.	2	35,515
1914	Strasbourg .	4,842	—		{ 7 5 9in. ; 2 2.9in. AA.		4	36,000
1913	Thionville .	3,850	—			{ 8 3.9in. ; 1 2.9in. AA.	7	25,000

Aircraft Carrier.

1920	Béarn . . . .	21,800	3½	—	8 6·1in. ; 6 2·9in. AA.	4	40,000	21
------	---------------	--------	----	---	-------------------------	---	--------	----

The four older cruisers are all ex-German except the Thionville, which was Austrian. Three cruisers of 10,000 tons, armed with 8 8in. guns, named *Tourville*, *Suffren*, and *Colbert* are under construction. During and since the war over 50 sloops and despatch vessels have been built.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France, including Alsace and Lorraine (136,101,760 acres) 24,710,440 acres were under forests in 1924, 11,786,200 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 84,053,175 acres, of which 56,495,000 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass. Of the forest area (24,710,439 acres), 17,297,308 acres belong to

private owners, 4,942,088 acres to communes, and 2,471,043 acres to the government.

The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production (1 metric ton = 2205 lbs.) for three years:—

Crop	Area (1,000 acres)			Produce (1,000 metric tons)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . . . . .	13,620	13,897	13,122	7,653	8,990	6,308
Mixed Corn . . . . .	244	235	210	120	124	99
Rye . . . . .	2,196	2,147	1,982	1,022	1,109	766
Barley . . . . .	1,764	1,727	1,727	1,046	1,027	998
Oats . . . . .	8,686	8,599	8,780	4,485	4,766	5,285
Potatoes . . . . .	3,615	3,620	3,652	15,850	15,195	11,136
Beetroot, sugar . . . . .	501	536	572	5,778	5,871	4,860

In 1927, wheat production was estimated at 7,738,952 tons; oats, 5,507,411 tons; rye, 934,734 tons; barley, 1,209,902 tons; mixed corn, 105,365 tons; potatoes, 17,144,990; beetroot (sugar), 5,573,018.

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows:—

Year	Under Vines, acres	Wine produced thousands of gallons	Wine Import, thousands of gallons	Wine Export, thousands of gallons	Cider produced 1,000's of gallons
1900	3,974,970	1,441,330	114,760	41,010	647,000
1924	3,002,718	1,606,000	200,200	49,236	627,550
1925	3,525,857	1,478,042	185,858	31,806	217,338
1926	3,351,695	892,410	230,312	36,803	270,534

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1927, is given in metric tons, as follows (figures for 1926 in brackets):—Apples and pears 308,560 (150,107), plums 77,226 (33,286), peaches 21,762 (11,814), apricots 8,225 (5,011), chestnuts 218,984 (198,731), walnuts 51,045 (19,963).

On December 31, 1926, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,393,960; mules, 184,810; asses, 263,630; cattle, 14,482,440; sheep and lambs, 10,775,260; pigs, 5,776,900; goats, 1,388,490.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, Var and Vaucluse. Silk production for 4 years:—

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		Kilogs.	1000 Kilogs.	1000 Francs.
1924 . . .	75,168	2,108	4,224	75,989
1925 . . .	69,592	1,989	3,390	66,762
1926 . . .	67,526	1,935	3,173	100,204
1927 . . .	70,254	1,886	3,612	85,200

## II. MINING AND METALS.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products for 3 years in thousands of metric tons:—

Mineral	1924	1925	1926	Metal Products	1924	1925	1926
Coal . . . .	44,011	47,056	51,408	Pig iron . . .	7,008	8,495	9,398
Lignite . . .	944	987	1,056	Finished iron			
Iron ore . . .	28,992	35,763	39,480	and steel . . .	4,869	4,904	5,486
				Worked steel .	6,900	7,446	8,430

In 1927 the production of coal and lignite was 52,846,698 metric tons, and of iron, 43,500,000 metric tons.

The production of ores for three years, in metric tons, is as follows :—

Ores	1924	1925	1926	Ores	1924	1925	1926
Lead, zinc, silver . . .	39,900	30,300	52,300	Manganese . .	3,700	3,100	2,625
Copper . . .	118	—	9,600	Salt . . . .	1,288,600	1,348,200	1,442,000
Antimony . .	3,400	3,200	2,900	Alsace potash products .	1,059,000	1,189,100	1,296,300
Gold . . . .	68,900	57,400	69,800				

### III. MANUFACTURES.

*Sugar.*—In 1925–26, there were 107 sugar works, employing 23,086 men, 873 women, and 348 children. The yield of sugar during 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1914–15	302,961	1917–18	200,265	1920–21	805,041	1923–24	446,773
1915–16	135,899	1918–19	107,841	1921–22	278,273	1924–25	750,380
1916–17	185,435	1919–20	155,101	1922–23	445,368	1925–26	678,545

*Alcohol.*—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced; in 1921, 34,184; in 1922, 38,126; in 1923, 39,314; in 1924, 43,168; in 1925, 44,264; and in 1926, 32,658.

*Cotton.*—In 1928, there were 11,004,400 spindles, 131,400 looms and 268 textile printing machines used in the cotton industry which employed a total number of 188,630 operatives.

### IV. FISHERIES.

For the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 1925 (the latest available):—Persons employed, 131,600; sailing boats, 20,289; steamers, 535; motor boats, 2,387; value of products, 840,100,000 francs.

### Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade in thousands of francs and in tons were for two years :—

	Imports				Exports			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs
Food products	5,073,278	11,594,914	6,591,795	13,877,016	1,423,107	5,079,362	1,431,748	5,331,338
Raw materials	88,958,985	40,434,903	41,623,474	38,190,649	26,836,186	16,734,102	31,182,822	16,780,531
Manufactured goods . .	1,361,773	7,568,504	1,143,878	5,784,095	4,789,263	37,814,466	5,436,336	33,050,808
Total . .	45,398,986	59,593,321	49,358,947	52,852,760	32,548,504	59,677,930	38,050,956	55,224,717

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs :—

Imports	1926	1927	Exports	1926	1927
Wine . . . . .	1,367.9	2,227.1	Timber . . . . .	469.6	464.8
Wool . . . . .	5,441.0	5,527.5	Textiles, silk . . . . .	4,456.1	3,233.5
Cereals . . . . .	1,933.5	4,536.7	„ cotton . . . . .	3,312.1	3,456.4
Raw cotton . . . . .	4,457.5	3,896.1	Wine . . . . .	975.2	1,011.1
Coal and coke . . . . .	3,682.6	3,850.8	Raw silk and yarn . . . . .	421.0	481.0
Coffee . . . . .	2,256.0	1,541.8	Soaps and perfumes . . . . .	940.2	771.9
Oil seeds and fruits . . . . .	2,781.3	2,315.7	Iron and steel . . . . .	2,662.0	2,903.0
Sugar . . . . .	932.7	624.7	Pearls . . . . .	2,316.7	2,407.0
Petroleum . . . . .	2,327.9	1,486.9	Automobiles . . . . .	2,568.0	1,728.2
Machinery . . . . .	1,407.1	996.0	Chemical products . . . . .	3,501.4	3,127.1
Copper . . . . .	1,311.6	700.1	Glass . . . . .	465.8	451.5
Cast iron and steel . . . . .	253.3	130.5	Clothing . . . . .	2,866.1	2,138.3
Hides and skins . . . . .	1,557.9	1,049.8	Rubber goods . . . . .	1,371.5	956.5
Silk . . . . .	2,865.2	1,678.1	Table fruits . . . . .	527.2	569.9
Chemicals . . . . .	1,274.7	998.8	Vegetables . . . . .	201.2	156.5

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in thousands of francs :—

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
United Kingdom . . . . .	6,515,944	6,463,989	10,707,399	10,178,616
Germany . . . . .	4,969,222	4,213,296	4,446,776	6,475,043
Belgium . . . . .	4,402,523	3,735,689	9,406,061	7,572,436
Switzerland . . . . .	1,035,225	780,252	3,688,636	3,412,064
Spain . . . . .	1,050,026	1,420,131	1,266,678	1,714,226
Italy . . . . .	2,325,568	1,457,559	2,597,241	2,048,782
United States . . . . .	7,912,402	7,051,257	3,912,784	3,605,055
Brazil . . . . .	1,556,494	1,068,700	638,291	539,460
Argentina . . . . .	2,149,227	2,339,563	1,233,049	1,136,243

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the more important articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Staple Imports into U.K.	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c. . . . .	2,585,147	3,691,371	3,264,316	2,065,568
Silk manufactures . . . . .	9,361,246	11,693,533	9,784,890	7,484,063
Woolen goods . . . . .	3,526,712	4,725,389	5,179,323	3,840,853
Artificial silk manufactures . . . . .	68,602	121,633	937,006	1,026,052
Fancy goods . . . . .	1,037,116	956,919	886,327	863,313
Wine . . . . .	2,529,081	2,304,930	2,706,970	2,992,302
Ornamental feathers . . . . .	489,408	571,809	298,337	105,383
Gloves . . . . .	641,605	560,761	627,396	251,669
Motor-cars . . . . .	1,231,771	1,556,685	2,337,040	1,338,844

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1923 was 2,772,462 gallons; in 1924, 3,195,260 gallons; in 1925, 3,184,438 gallons; and in 1926, 3,541,207 gallons.

The following table exhibits the value, according to Board of Trade

returns, of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years :—

Staple Exports from U.K.	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted . . . . .	1,024,060	799,262	849,458	675,108
Iron and steel . . . . .	2,470,294	2,274,582	1,324,164	1,059,089
Coal . . . . .	23,117,659	16,812,032	10,111,093	3,155,013
Cotton yarn . . . . .	1,166,933	1,717,849	1,213,477	1,289,062
Machinery . . . . .	3,075,381	2,506,319	2,525,523	1,914,850

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from France into U.K.	58,462	66,578	65,042	59,176	63,477
Exports to France from U.K.	40,258	41,714	81,026	20,384	23,636

### Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1925, the French mercantile navy comprised 16,474 (16,292 in 1924) vessels with a net tonnage of 2,122,450.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1927, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only :—

—	Entered (1927)		Cleared (1927)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French . . . . .	9,296	13,715,607	8,280	11,489,498
Foreign . . . . .	18,207	85,339,159	16,551	80,443,586
Total . . . . .	27,503	49,054,766	24,781	41,933,083
Marseille . . . . .	4,040	10,523,751	4,200	9,962,479
Le Havre . . . . .	2,741	6,462,449	2,152	5,691,283
Cherbourg . . . . .	1,123	10,725,559	1,129	10,635,174
Bordeaux . . . . .	1,572	2,315,359	1,135	1,990,271
Boulogne . . . . .	2,383	4,089,352	2,371	3,946,355
Dunkirk . . . . .	2,141	3,430,206	2,035	3,420,860
Rouen . . . . .	2,639	2,439,411	947	646,122
Calais . . . . .	1,086	1,750,062	1,083	1,239,912
Nantes . . . . .	547	583,712	277	260,122
St. Nazaire . . . . .	292	521,884	234	327,384
La Rochelle . . . . .	316	854,091	100	436,053
Dieppe . . . . .	1,376	775,907	1,206	602,159
Cette . . . . .	1,018	742,020	878	628,592
Caen . . . . .	583	416,095	580	362,797

### Internal Communications.

#### I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

In 1926, there were in France 25,000 miles of national roads, 11,400 miles of departmental roads, 400,000 miles of local roads, making a total of 436,400 miles. Of the total 24,601 miles are improved roads.

In 1924, there were 4,222 miles of navigable rivers with a total traffic of 19·44 million tons, and 3,291 miles of canals with a total traffic of 17 million tons.

By a law of July 11, 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960, till when (by a Convention made on June 28, 1921), the State guarantees to them working expenses and the interest and redemption of capital and loans.

The length of principal lines open for traffic in 1926 was 25,808 miles, made up as follows: State, 5,610 miles; Nord, 2,374 miles; Est, 3,116 miles; Paris-Orléans, 4,630 miles; Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean, 6,064 miles; Midi, 2,608 miles; Alsace-Lorraine, 1,402 miles. The total receipts for 1927 of all the seven companies was 13,282,300,000 francs; for 1926, 12,835,249,000 francs. Working expenses in 1927 amounted to 10,903,100,000 francs and financial charges, 2,680,900,000 francs, the deficit on the year being 321,700,000 francs.

It has been decided to electrify the whole French railway system. In December, 1926, was opened the newly electrified section of the Orleans railway from Paris to Vierzon, a distance of 127 miles. Important sections of the Medi Railway have also been electrified, namely between Bordeaux and Arcachon and between Dax and Toulouse.

The following table gives particulars of air traffic for 5 years :—

Years	Miles of airway	Mileage flown (in thousands of miles)	Passengers carried	Freight (1,000 lbs.)	Mail (1,000 lbs.)	Load	
						Passengers per trip	Mail and freight per trip lbs.
1921	3,556	1,460	10,619	577	77	1·63	101
1922	5,388	1,740	9,502	1,227	370	1·27	213
1923	4,440	2,105	11,638	2,186	724	1·17	287
1924	4,685	2,267	16,729	1,985	1,175	1·42	263
1925	6,000	3,000	19,768	2,092	1,968	—	—

## II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1924, the receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 1,718 million francs; the expenditure to 1,604 million francs. The number of ordinary letters carried in 1924, was 1,670 millions, and of registered letters 86 millions.

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1924, was 221,616 miles. In 1924, there were despatched 47,922,687 telegrams, of which 42,192,667 were internal and 5,730,020 international. In 1924, gross telegraph receipts were 288,000,000 francs.

In 1924, the telephone systems in France had 148,050 miles of line; number of subscribers (1924) 665,000; number of conversations 808,433,000.

## Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during the past years was :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914-1921 . . . . .	165,002,990	585,580,361	137,158,781	887,742,132
1924 . . . . .	—	—	210,814,724	210,814,724
1925 . . . . .	—	—	136,165,058	136,165,058
1926 . . . . .	—	—	27,591,315	27,591,315

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 558 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1926; the number of depositors was 8,872,883, with deposits to the value of 11,203,542,715 francs, representing an average of francs 1319·01 to each depositor. The National savings-banks, on December 31, 1925, held deposits and interest amounting to 3,935,727,157 francs due to 7,417,740 depositors, representing an average of 530·60 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under State control in 1806, has the monopoly (since 1848) of issuing bank notes. The present privileges of the Bank were last renewed on December 20, 1918, for a further 25 years, *i.e.*, until December 31, 1945. The capital of the Bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the bank on February 16, 1928, and on March 3, 1927, was :—

	February 16, 1928	March 3, 1927
	1000 francs	1000 francs
Gold . . . . .	5,543,831	5,547,828
Silver . . . . .	342,935	341,987
Advances to the Public . . . . .	1,721,732	1,915,335
Advances to the State . . . . .	22,750,000	29,700,000
Notes in circulation . . . . .	57,952,175	52,462,400
Capital and Reserve . . . . .	500,777	434,932

At the outbreak of war the maximum note issue of the Bank of France was 6,800 million francs; on August 5, 1914, it was raised to 12,000 million francs; the amount was increased on successive occasions, the last having been December 7, 1925, when the maximum was fixed at 58,500 million francs.

The following are the principal banks :—The Crédit Foncier de France, founded in 1852, which lends money on mortgage; the Crédit Lyonnais, founded in 1863; the Société Générale, founded in 1864; the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; and the Banque Nationale de Crédit.

### Money, Weights, and Measures..

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* was in normal conditions of the value of 9½*d.* or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins in common use are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes 835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. There are also 25, 10, and 5 centime pieces in nickel and bronze perforated in the centre and consisting of 750 parts copper and 250 parts nickel, and weighing

respectively 5, 4 and 2 grammes. These tokens are in place of the former bronze coins of 10 and 5 centimes, and the coins of pure nickel of 25 centimes which, though they have not altogether disappeared from circulation, are no longer minted. There are also aluminium coins of 2 francs, 1 franc and 50 centimes.

Since May 1920, no silver coins have been struck, while gold coins have not been issued since 1915, save only in 1921 when coins to the value of about 4 million francs were minted. (See mintage table above.) The actual metal currency in circulation is composed of token coins in aluminium-bronze (2 franc, 1 franc and 50 centimes), bronze-nickel coins (25, 10 and 5 centimes), and the old bronze pieces (10 and 5 centimes) or pure nickel (25 centimes). Total value of token coins in circulation on December 31, 1925, 921,125,970 francs.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1879.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use in France.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador.*—M. A. de Fleuriau, G.C.V.O. (appointed October 24, 1924).

*Counsellor.*—M. Roger Cambon, C.V.O.

*First Secretary.*—M. Truelle.

*Third Secretary.*—Jacques Dumaine.

*Attachés.*—Pierre Saffroy and Comte André de Limur.

*Military Attaché.*—General de Brigade Maurice Després, K.C.V.O.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capitaine de Vaisseau Thouronde, C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Commercial Attaché.*—Vicomte de Poulpiquet du Halgouët.

*Financial Attaché.*—Henri Pouyanne.

*Secretary-Archivist.*—Comte La Combe.

*Consul-General in London.*—C. R. Campana.

There are also French Consuls at—Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.), and other places.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

*Ambassador.*—Sir William G. Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Appointed February 20, 1928.

*First Secretary.*—R. F. Wigram.

*Second Secretary.*—A. Holman, M.C.

*Third Secretaries.*—F. R. H. Millar, R. J. Bowker, and D. W. Lascelles.

*Superintending Archivist.*—W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain J. M. Papon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Colonel H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Air Attaché.*—Wing Commander J. R. W. Smyth-Pigott, D.S.O.

*Commercial Counsellor.*—J. R. Cahill, C.M.G.

*Commercial Secretary.*—A. H. S. Yeames.

*Consul-General.*—H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.

There are British Consular Representatives at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles (C.G.), Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg (C.G.), and other towns.



# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning France.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.—Statistique agricole annuelle.—Statistique des Forêts soumises au régime forestier. Statistique agricole décennale.—Compte des dépenses du Ministère de l'Agriculture.—Rapport sur l'enseignement agricole.—Report by L. S. Sackville on the Tenure of Land in France. Fol. London, 1870.

Bibliographie générale de l'histoire de la France. Published by the Directors of the National Library. Paris.

Commerce.—Tableau général du commerce de la France. (Annual.) Paris. Commerce de la France. (Monthly.) *Moniteur officiel du commerce*. Foreign Office Reports. (Annual series.) London. Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, &c. London.

Finance :—Comptes généraux de l'administration des Finances. Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée. (Monthly.) Paris. La situation financière des communes. Budget général de la France. (Annual.) Paris. Foreign Office Reports, London.

Foreign Office List. (Annual.) London.

Industries, Mining, &c. :—Album de statistique graphique du Ministère des Travaux publics. Paris. Almanach de la co-opération française.—Bulletin de l'office du travail. (Monthly.)—La petite industrie. 2 vols. Paris, 1896.—Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation, &c.—Répartition des salaires du personnel ouvrier dans les manufactures de l'état et des compagnies de chemin de fer, 1896.—Salaires et durée du travail dans l'industrie française. 3 vols.—Bulletin officiel du Ministère de l'intérieur. Rapports des inspecteurs divisionnaires du travail.—Statistique de l'industrie minière et des appareils à vapeur. (Annual.)

Instruction, Religion, &c. :—Bulletin de l'instruction publique. (Weekly.) *Annuaire de la Presse*. Statistique de l'enseignement primaire. (Annual.) Rapport sur le budget des cultes.—Rapport sur l'Organisation et la Situation de l'Enseignement primaire publique en France présenté au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique. Paris, 1900.—L'Enseignement Professionnel. Rapport de M. Briat, Conseil supérieur du Travail. Paris, 1905.

Justice and Crime :—Compte de la justice criminelle. (Annual.)—Compte de la justice civile et commerciale. (Annual.)—Gazette des tribunaux.—Statistique pénitentiaire.

Money and Credit :—Comptes rendus sur les opérations du crédit foncier de France. Rapports sur les opérations de la Caisse nationale d'épargne. Rapports sur les opérations des Caisses d'épargne privées.—Rapports du Gouverneur et des Censeurs de la Banque de France.—Rapports sur l'administration des monnaies et médailles.

Navy :—Annuaire de la Marine et des Colonies. (See also the Annual Budget Général.)

Pauperism :—Rapport par la Commission supérieure de la Caisse des retraites pour la vieillesse.—Établissements généraux de bienfaisance.

Population :—Reports on the 1911 Census, published by the Ministry of the Interior.

Railways, Posts, &c. :—Statistiques des chemins de fer français, Documents Principaux.—Statistiques des chemins de fer français, Documents divers. (Annual.)—Album de statistique graphique au ministère des travaux publics. Statistique des chemins de fer français. (Annual.)—Relevé du tonnage des marchandises transportées sur les fleuves, canaux, et rivières. 2 vols. (Annual.)—Statistique de la navigation intérieure. 2 vols. (Annual.)

Shipping, Fisheries :—Tableau général du commerce de la France. Part II. Tableau général des mouvements du cabotage. (Annual.) Statistique des Pêches Maritimes. (Annual.)

Statistics (General) :—Almanach national. Journal officiel.—Annuaire statistique.—Annuaire statistique de la ville de Paris.

Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France. (Quarterly, with a monthly supplement.) La France Financière et Économique. Vol. I. Finances Publiques. Paris, 1919.

Guide Officiel de la Navigation intérieure. Dressé par les soins du Ministère des Travaux Publics (Direction de la Navigation). Nouvelle édition augmentée de l'Alsace, de la Lorraine et des pays Rhénans. Paris, 1921.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire Général de la France et de l'Étranger. First issue, 1919. Paris.

The Anglo-French Review (No. 1, February, 1919). London.

Archer (D.), Corsica: The Scented Isle. London, 1924.

Ardouin-Dumazet (M.), Voyage en France. (A series of extensive travel books relating to all parts of France). Paris, 1909.

Auineau (J.), Le Rhin et la France. Paris, 1921.

Baedeker's Paris and its Environs, 19th edition. London, 1924; Northern France. 5th ed. Leipzig, 1909; Southern France and Corsica, 6th ed. Leipzig, 1914.

Barthélémy (J.), Le Gouvernement de la France. Paris, 1919. English translation by J. B. Morris. London, 1924.

- Batut* (G. de la), and *Friedmann* (G.), *A History of the French People*. London and New York, 1928.
- Baudrillart* (H. J. L.), *Les Populations agricoles de la France*. 3 séries. Paris, 1885-93.
- Beaumont-Jumes* (J. L.), *The Story of France, 1814-1914*. London, 1916.
- Blache* (P. Vidal de la), *Tableau de la Géographie de la France*. Paris, 1908.
- Block* (Maurice), *Dictionnaire de l'Administration française*. New ed. Paris, 1898.
- Bodley* (J. E. C.), *France*. 2nd ed. London, 1902.
- Boehn* (Max von), *Vom Kaiserreich zur Republik. Eine französische Kulturgeschichte des 19ten Jahrhunderts*. Berlin, 1917.
- Bourgeois* (Emile), *History of Modern France*, 2 vols. Cambridge and London, 1919.
- Boutmy* (E. G.), *Etudes de Droit Constitutionnel*. Paris, 1885. English Translation by E. M. Dicey. London, 1891.
- Brissaud* (Jean), *A History of French Public Law*. London, 1915.
- Browne* (Arthur S.), *French Law and Customs for the Anglo-Saxon*. 3rd edition. London, 1914.
- Buchan* (John), Editor. *France. (The Nations of To-day : A New History of the World)*. London, 1928.
- Buell* (R. L.), *Contemporary French Politics*. London, 1921.
- Busson* (H.), and others, *La France d'aujourd'hui et ses colonies*. Paris, 1921.
- Carrière* (J.), and *Bourgin* (G.), *Manuel des Partis politiques en France*. Paris, 1924.
- Cerf* (Barry), *Alsace-Lorraine since 1870*. New York, 1919.
- Chéruel* (P. A.), *Dictionnaire historique des institutions, mœurs et coutumes de la France*. 2 vols. Paris, 1855.
- Clapham* (J. H.), *The Economic Development of France and Germany (1815-1914)*. Cambridge, 1921.
- Coubertin* (Baron P. de), *L'Evolution Française sous la Troisième République*. Paris, 1896. [Eng. Trans. London, 1898.]—*France since 1814*. London, 1900.
- Dart* (S.). Paris, London, 1927.
- Daubarn* (C.), *France and the French*. London, 1911.
- Dell* (Robert), *My Second Country (France)*. London, 1920.
- Dimnet* (E.), *France Herself Again*. London, 1914.
- Dubots* (M.), and *Kergomard* (J. G.), *Précis de Géographie Economique*. 3d. ed. Paris, 1907.
- Duclos* (Madame M.), *The Fields of France*. 2nd ed. London, 1905.—*A Short History of France*. London, 1918.
- Edwards* (G. W.), *Alsace-Lorraine*. London, 1919.
- Edwards* (M. Betham), *France To-day*. 2 vols. London, 1892-4.—*Twentieth Century France*. London, 1917.
- Fèvre* (J.) and *Hauser* (H.), *Régions et pays de France*. Paris, 1909.
- Fisk* (Harvey), *French Public Finance*. New York, 1922.
- Foncin* (P.), *France* [Eng. Trans by H. H. Kane] New York, 1902.
- Ford* (F. M.), *A Mirror to France*. London 1926.
- Funch-Brentano* (F.), editor *The National History of France*. 7 vols. London, 1915-26.
- Fustel de Coulanges* (N. D.), *Histoire des Institutions politiques de l'Ancienne France*. 6 vols. Paris, 1888-92.
- Galton* (Arthur), *Church and State in France (1300-1907)*. London, 1920.
- Gide* (C.), Editor. *Effects of the War upon French Economic Life*. Five Monographs dealing with Merchant Marine, Textile Industry, Finance, Commercial Policy, Labour. Oxford, 1923.
- Grul* (R.), *Die Lateinische Münz-Union*. Berlin, 1926.
- Guérard* (A. L.), *French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century*. London, 1914.—*French Civilization from its origin to the close of the Middle Ages*. London, 1920.
- Gorce* (P. de la), *Histoire du Second Empire*. Tomes I.-III. Paris, 1894-96.
- Guides Joanne* [for Paris and the various districts of France, 20 vols.]. Paris, 1908-09.
- Guizot* (F. P. G.), *Histoire de France jusqu'en 1789*. 5 vols. Paris, 1870-76.—*Histoire de France depuis 1789 jusqu'en 1848*. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1879. English Translation of Guizot's Histories by R. Black. 8 vols. London, 1870-81.
- Huas* (J.), *Frankreich Land und Staat*. Heidelberg, 1910.
- Hahn* (L.), *Histoire de la communauté israélite de Paris*. Paris, 1894.—*Les Juifs de Paris pendant la Revolution*. Paris, 1898.
- Hamp* (Pierre), *La France Pays Ouvrier*. Paris, 1917.
- Hanotaux* (G.), *Histoire de la France Contemporaine*. 4 vols. Paris, 1903-08.—*Histoire de la Nation française*. (Vols. 1-10.) Paris, 1927.
- Hare* (A. J. C.), *North-Western France, 1895*.—Paris. 2d ed. 2 vols. London, 1900.—*Days near Paris, 1887*.—*North-Eastern France, 1890*.—*South-Eastern France, 1890*.—*South-Western France, 1890*. London.
- Hassall* (A.), *The French People*. London, 1902.—*France, Medieval and Modern*. A history. London, 1918.
- Headlam* (G.), *France (The Making of the Nations Series)*. London, 1913.
- Horne* (Gordon), *France*. London, 1914.
- Huddleston* (S.), *France and the French*. London, 1925. *France (The Modern World Series)*. London, 1925.

- Hudson* (W. H.), *France: The Nation and its People from Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Third Republic*. London, 1917.
- Jerrold* (L.), *France To-day*. London, 1916.
- Joanne* (Paul), *Editor, Dictionnaire Géographique et Administratif de la France, &c.* 7 vols. Paris, 1905.
- Juta* (R.), *Concerning Corsica*. London, 1926.
- Lavisse* (E.), *Histoire de France* 6 vols. Paris, 1901-11.—*Histoire de France Contemporaine* 10 vols. Paris, 1920. (In progress.)
- Lebon* (A.), *Modern France, 1789-1895*. In 'Story of the Nations' series. London, 1897.
- Leclerc* (L.), *La Question d'Occident. Les Pays d'Entre-Deux de 843 à 1921. Régions Rhodaniennes, Alsace et Lorraine, Belgique et Rhénanie*. Brussels, 1921.
- Levasseur* (E.), *La France et ses colonies*. 3 vols. Paris, 1890-91.—*La population française*. 3 vols. Paris, 1889.—*La Production Brute Agricole de la France*. Paris, 1891.—*Histoire des Classes ouvrières et de l'Industrie en France de 1789 à 1870*. 2nd ed. Paris, 1904.
- Lilly* (W. S.), *The New France*. London, 1913.
- Longnon* (A.), *La Formation de l'Unité Française*. Paris, 1922.
- MacCarthy* (J. H.), *The French Revolution*. 4 vols. London, 1897.
- MacDonald* (W.), *Reconstruction in France*. London, 1922.
- Martin* (B. E. and C. M.), *The Stones of Paris*. 2 vols. London, 1900.
- Mathorez* (J.), *Histoire de la Formation de la Population Française: Les Etrangers en France sous l'Ancien Régime*. 2 vols. Paris, 1922.
- Maurette* (F.), *Everyone's Geography of France*. Paris, 1919.
- Moreton MacDonald* (J. R.), *A History of France*. 3 vols. London, 1914.
- Murhead* (F.) and *Monmarche* (M.), *Paris and its Environs (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1921.—*North-Eastern France (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1922.—*The French Alps (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1923.—*Brittany (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1925.—*Normandy (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1925.—*Southern France (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1925.—*North-Western France (The Blue Guides)*. London, 1926.
- Ollivier* (E.), *L'Empire Libéral*. 17 vols. Paris, 1897-1909.
- Parriot* (R.), *Histoire de Lorraine*. Vol. I. (to 1552). Paris, 1920.
- Phillipson* (Coleman), *Alsace-Lorraine: Past, Present, and Future*. London, 1918.
- Poincaré* (Raymond), *How France is Governed*. Popular edition. London, 1915.
- Putnam* (Ruth), *Alsace and Lorraine (58 B.C. -1871 A.D.)*. London, 1915.
- Rambaud* (A. N.), *Histoire de la Civilisation contemporaine en France*. 6th ed. Paris, 1901.
- Reclus* (Elisée), *La France*. Vol. II. of 'Nouvelle géographie universelle.' 2nd ed. Paris, 1885.
- Ricouly* (R.), *La Troisième République*. Paris, 1927.
- Renard* (L.), *Carnet de l'officier de marine*. Paris. (Annual.)
- Roncière* (C. de la), *Histoire de la Marine Française*. 2 vols. Paris, 1900.
- Sabatier* (P.), *A Propos de la Séparation des Églises et de l'Etat*. Paris, 1906. Also English Translation. London, 1906.—*France To-day: Its Religious Orientation*. London, 1913.
- Saillens* (E.), *Facts about France*. London, 1918.—*Toute la France*. Paris, 1925.
- Seignobos* (C.), *Histoire politique de l'Europe Contemporaine*. Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. 2 vols. London, 1900.]
- Sait* (Edward M.), *Government and Politics in France*. London, 1921.
- Schefer* (Christian), *D'une Guerre à l'Autre*. Paris, 1920.
- Simond* (E.), *Histoire de la Troisième République de 1890 à 1906: Présidence de M. Loubet*. Paris, 1922.
- Soltan* (R. H.), *French Parties and Politics*. London, 1922.
- Speed* (Ma-de), *Thru' Central France to the Pyrenees*. London, 1924.
- Taride* (A.), *Nouveau Guide Taride Les Routes de France*. Paris, 1921.
- Théry* (E.), *Conséquences économiques de la Guerre pour la France*. Paris, 1922.
- Thiers* (L. A.), *History of the French Revolution*. Eng. Trans. 5 vols. London, 1895.—*History of the Consulate and Empire under Napoleon*. Eng. Trans. 12 vols. London 1893-4.
- Tilley* (A.), *Modern France: A Companion to French Studies*. Cambridge, 1922.—*Medieval France: A Companion to French Studies*. Cambridge, 1922.
- Tripter* (L.), *Les Codes français*. 42 édition. Paris, 1892.
- Vassili* (Count Paul), *France from Behind the Veil*. London, 1914.
- Vidal de la Blache* (P.), *La France de l'Est*. Paris, 1917.
- Viaetelly* (E. A.), *Republican France: Her Presidents, Statesmen and Policy*. London, 1914.
- Viollat* (P.), *Histoire des Institutions politiques et administratives de la France*. 2 vols. Paris, 1898.
- Welter* (G.), *La France Économique D'Aujourd'hui*. Paris, 1927.
- Wonsley*, jun. (T. S.), *French Forests and Forestry*. New York and London, 1918.
- Zévès* (A.), *Histoire de la Troisième République*. Paris, 1926.

*Zevoir* (E.), Histoire de la Troisième République: Présidence de Jules Grevy. Paris, 1898.

Various Authors, Un demi-siècle de civilisation française (1870-1915). Paris, 1916.  
La Vie universitaire à Paris. Paris, 1918.

### ANDORRA.

The principality of Andorra, which since 1278, is under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, consists chiefly of a valley, surrounded by high mountain peaks. Its maximum length is 17 miles, and its width 18 miles; it has an area of 191 square miles and a population of 5,231, scattered in 6 villages. The surface of the country is rough and irregular, with an altitude varying between 6,562 and 10,171 feet. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each of the six parishes. Half of the council is re-elected every two years. The council nominates a First Syndic (*Syndic général d s Vallées*) to preside over its deliberations; in the First Syndic is vested the executive power. A Second Syndic is also nominated as deputy of the First Syndic. The judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by 2 civil judges (*Bayles*) appointed by the Bishop and by France respectively. There is a Court of Appeal and also a Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan. This, and the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop, are the highest appeal courts. For criminal suits two magistrates (*le Viguier de France* and *le Viguier Episcopal*) preside over a criminal court at Andorra-la-Vieille. The principality pays an annual due of 960 francs to France and 460 pesetas to the Bishop. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the principality and his department controls the public services established in the principality by France, such as public instruction, posts, and telegraphs, etc. A good road runs from the Spanish frontier to Andorra. Catalan is the language spoken. French and Spanish currency are both in use.

*References.*—The guide-books for Spain. *Blade* (J. F.), Etudes géographiques sur la Vallée d'Andorre. Paris, 1875. *Avilés Arnau* (J.), El Pallas y Andorra. Barcelona, 1898. *Herring* (Robert), The President's Hat. London, 1926. *Johnson* (V. W.), Two Quaint Republics, Andorra and San Marino. Boston, 1913. *Leary* (L. G.), Andorra, The Hidden Republic. London, 1912. *Scott O'Connor* (V. C.), Travels in the Pyrenees. London, 1918. *Spender* H.), Through the High Pyrenees. London, 1898.

### Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area which is given officially as about 10,255,510 sq. kilometres, or 3,958,626 square miles, with a population of 55,631,184. Algeria, however, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, and Tunis and Morocco are attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For Syria and Cameroon France holds mandates under the League of Nations. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies, which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies, French India a senator and a deputy, Senegal, Guiana, and Cochinchina each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the 'Conseil Supérieur des Colonies.' This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special

knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In 1928, France is to spend on the colonial service 452,744,000 francs.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France are as follows :

—	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia :—</i>			
India . . . . .	1879	196	284,432
Annam . . . . .	1884	39,758	5,580,974
Cambodia . . . . .	1802	67,550	2,585,178
Cochin-China . . . . .	1861	26,476	4,119,832
Tonking . . . . .	1884	40,530	7,401,912
Laos . . . . .	1892	82,604	855,146
Syria <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1922	60,000	2,046,857
<i>In Africa :—</i>			
Algeria . . . . .	1830-1902	222,180	6,064,805
Tunis . . . . .	1881	48,300	2,159,708
Sénégal . . . . .	1687-1899	74,112	1,318,287
French Sudan . . . . .	1893	360,831	2,684,982
Upper Volta } . . . . .		142,820	3,240,147
Guinea . . . . .	1848	89,436	2,095,988
Ivory Coast . . . . .	1848	121,590	1,724,545
Dahomey . . . . .	1893	41,802	979,609
Mauritania . . . . .	1893	154,400	289,184
Niger . . . . .	1912	468,200	1,218,717
Equatorial Africa . . . . .	1884	975,035	3,127,707
Cameroon <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1919	166,489	1,878,688
Togo <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1919	21,898	762,208
Réunion . . . . .	1649	970	186,637
Madagascar . . . . .	1648-1896	241,094	3,021,342 <sup>2</sup>
Mayotte . . . . .	1843	790	—
Somali Coast . . . . .	1864	5,790	56,059
<i>In America :—</i>			
St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	1635	93	4,030
Guadeloupe . . . . .	1634	688	243,243
Martinique . . . . .	1635	385	244,482
Guiana . . . . .	1626	84,740	47,340
<i>In Oceania :—</i>			
New Caledonia and Dependencies . . . . .	1854-1887	8,548	50,065
Tahiti, &c. . . . .	1841-1881	1,520	85,862

<sup>1</sup> Held under a mandate of the League of Nations

<sup>2</sup> Including Mayotte.

A large area of Morocco is under France as a Protectorate. *See* Morocco.

## Books of Reference concerning the French Colonies generally.

- L'Annuaire Colonial. Annual. Paris.  
 Annuaire de la Marine. Paris.  
 Annuaire du Ministère des Colonies. Paris.  
 Annuaire Officiel des troupes Coloniales. Annual. Paris.  
 Bulletin mensuel du Comité de l'Afrique Française et du Comité du Maroc. Paris.  
 Bulletin mensuel du Comité de l'Asie Française. Paris.  
 Bulletin mensuel du Comité de l'Océane Française. Paris.  
 Budget voté des dépenses du Ministère des Colonies. Annual. Paris.  
 Compte définitif des dépenses du Ministère des Colonies. Annual. Paris.  
 Dépêche Coloniale. Weekly. Paris.  
 Exposition universelle de 1900. Les Colonies Françaises. [Descriptions of the several Colonies from various points of view by various authors.] 5 vols. Paris, 1900.  
 Bulletin de l'Agence Générale des Colonies. (Published at least once a month. Paris, Statistiques coloniales. Commerce, 2 vols.; Navigation, 1 vol. Finance, 1 vol. Annual. Paris.  
 Beauregard (V.), L'Empire Colonial de France. Paris, 1924.

- Deschamps* (L.), Histoire de la Question coloniale en France. Paris, 1891.—Histoire sommaire de la Colonisation Française. Paris, 1894.  
*Gasquet* (A.), Géographie de la France et de ses Colonies et Protectorats. Paris, 1892.  
*Graunt* (A.), Principes de Colonisation et de Législation coloniale. Paris, 1896.—The Colonial Policy of France. Oxford, 1917.  
*Joanne* (P.), Dictionnaire géographique et administratif de la France et de ses Colonies. Paris, 1895 et seq.  
*Lemaire* (E.), Les Chemins de Fer aux Colonies Françaises. Poitiers, 1900.  
*Loe* (S. F.), Les Ressources du Domaine Colonial de la France. Paris, 1924.  
*Mariol* (Henri), La Chronologie coloniale. Paris, 1922.—Abrégé de législation coloniale. Paris, 1925.  
*Mcgillé* (A.), Le Domaine colonial de la France. Ses ressources et ses besoins. Paris, 1922.  
*Perret* (R.), La Géographie de Terre-Neuve. Paris, 1913.  
*Petit* (E.), Organisation des Colonies Françaises et des Pays de Protectorats. Paris, 1894, &c.  
*Rangier* (J. C. P.), Précis de Législation et d'Economie coloniale. Paris, 1895.  
*Sauraut* (A.), La Mise en Valeur des Colonies Françaises. Paris, 1923.  
*Zay* (F.), Histoire monétaire des Colonies Françaises. 2d ed. Paris, 1905.

## ASIA.

### FRENCH INDIA.

The chief French possession in India is Pondicherry. It was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699. The English took it in 1761, restored it in 1765, re-took it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785; re-took it a third time in 1793, and restored it in 1814.

As established by the treaties of 1814, and 1815, the French possessions in India consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had on January 1, 1927, the following estimated populations:—

*Pondichéry . . . 47,329	Modéliarpeth . . . 14,493	Nédoukadou . . . 7,529
Oulgaret . . . 23,003	Ariancoupom . . . 17,055	Cotchéry . . . 6,678
Villénour . . . 22,022	*Karikal . . . 16,434	*Chandernagor . . . 26,595
Tiroubouvané . . . 25,928	Tirnoular . . . 9,764	*Mahé . . . 11,572
Bahour . . . 19,437	Grande Aldée . . . 7,768	*Yanaon . . . 4,758
Nettapacom . . . 15,048	Neravy . . . 9,019	Total . . . 284,432

In 1927, the population of the Provinces was as follows:—Pondichéry, 184,315; Karikal, 57,192; Chandernagor, 26,595; Mahé, 11,572; Yanaon, 4,758.

The colonies are divided into five *dépendances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichéry. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. At Pondichéry the birth-rate in 1926, was 4·17 per cent., and the death-rate 3·53 per cent. There were in 1926, 59 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 300 teachers and 10,459 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1927) 2,835,350 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, sugar, cotton, manioc, cacao, coffee, ground-nuts. On December 31, 1926, there were 84,640 cattle, 26,125 sheep, and 32,565 goats. There are at Pondichéry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagor 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 1,635 looms and 72,067 spindles, employing 8,225 persons. There are also at work a few oil presses for ground-nuts, and 1 ice factory. The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1926, the imports amounted to

10,187,752 rupees, and the exports to 26,285,194 rupees. At these three ports in 1926, 836 vessels entered and cleared. Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal.

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

*Governor-General (ad interim).*—M. Monguillot (January 24, 1928).

*Secretary General*—M. Monguillot (December, 2, 1925).

French Indo-China, with an area of about 274,385 square miles and a population in 1927, of 19,999,423, of whom 34,443 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States: the Colony of Cochin-China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia (including the territory around Battambang ceded by Siam in 1907), Tonking and Laos; and Kwang-Chau-Wan, leased from China. The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary-General, and each of the States has at its head an official bearing the title of Resident-Superior, except in the case of Cochin-China, which, being a direct French Colony while the others are only Protectorates, has a Governor at its head. There is a Government Council for the whole of Indo-China and a Permanent Commission of the Council.

In Cochin-China justice is administered by French magistrates for both Europeans and natives, but in the Protectorates there are native tribunals for matters affecting natives, and French courts for matters affecting Europeans. From the native tribunals there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins.

There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces, in Cochin-China only, have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, Government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1927 the revenue and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 78,850,000 piastres. The outstanding debt of Indo-China amounted to 425,969,000 francs, to which must be added the loan of 6,180,000 piastres raised in March 1922, and the loan of 2,060,000 piastres in 1926.

The military force, consisting of two divisions with a special effective force, is commanded by the Commandant-Superior, a general of division with the same rank as army corps generals in France. The naval force comprises 2 gun-boats, 4 torpedo-boats, and 21 despatch vessels.

Indo-China is divided into three main economic areas:—(1) The territory tributary to Saigon (Cochin China, Cambodia, Southern Laos, and Annam South of Cape Varela), which, apart from the fisheries on the Coast and the interior lakes, is almost entirely agricultural, being one of the great rice regions of the world. (2) The region tributary to Haifong (Tonking and the three northern districts of Annam), which is devoted to agriculture, mining and manufacture. (3) Central Annam (the region between Porte d'Annam and Cape Varela), with Tourane as the principal port, which is mainly agricultural, but is not a great rice-growing district; its main exports are cinnamon, sugar and tea. The minerals of Indo-China are coal, phosphates, zinc, antimony, tin, wolfram, graphite and lead.

In 1887, the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking

and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1926 the total imports amounted to 2,641,945,471 francs, and exports to 3,033,440,986 francs. The chief export is rice, forming about 68 per cent. of the total, and other exports are timber, fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar. The principal imports are cotton-tissues, cotton-thread, tin, petrol and metal goods.

Into Great Britain in 1926, the imports from Indo-China amounted to 328,834l., and the exports from Great Britain, 323,667l.

There are about 7,300 miles of metalled roads and 10,000 miles of good unmetalled roads (1927).

The oldest railway in Indo-China is that from Saigon to Mytho. Total length of line, two-thirds Government, at end of 1927, 1,478 miles. There were 460 principal post offices and more than 700 rural post offices (1927).

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 72 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to eighty million francs, is the principal banking institution of Indo-China. It is above all a bank of issue. This privilege expired in 1920, but has since been renewed from year to year pending the fixing by the French parliament of conditions on which it could be renewed for a further fifty years. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastres,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -piastres, and  $\frac{1}{8}$ -piastres; the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion; the piastre and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastre are '900 fine, but the  $\frac{1}{4}$ - and  $\frac{1}{8}$ -piastre (since 1898) only '835 fine. The piastre is usually worth rather less than 24d. There is a bronze coin equal to the 100th part of a piastre, and a nickel coin equal to the twentieth part of a piastre. On June 30, 1927, the total circulation of paper and metal currency was 149,412,000 piastres, while the metallic reserve of the Bank of Indo-China was 38,585,000 piastres.

*British Consul-General at Saigon.*—F. G. Gorton.

*British Vice-Consul at Haiphong.*—J. Giqueaux.

## STATES AND PROTECTORATES.

### Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 26,476 square miles. The whole is divided into 20 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 24 members. The colony is represented in France by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Moïs, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1926, the total population was put at 4,119,832, of whom 12,865 were French and 587 European foreigners (excluding the military forces). Saigon had, in 1926, a population of 143,167, of whom 9,415 were French and 477 other Europeans, exclusive of 3,066 troops; the town of Cholon has 198,713 inhabitants, of whom 846 were Europeans and about 93,556 Chinese. There are about 1,445 schools, with 3,337 teachers, and 104,464 pupils.

The total area is put at about 5,720,935 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of which 2,325,269 hectares are cultivated. The chief culture is rice, to which 5,118,000 acres were devoted in 1927. The production of cleaned rice in 1927 was 1,486,006 metric tons, or about 35 per cent. of the total crop of the whole of Indo-China. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth-nuts, cotton, rubber, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, etc. The farm animals in 1924, comprised 15,350 horses, 444,460 buffaloes, 392,200 pigs, 3,000 sheep and goats.

River and coast fishing is actively carried on; the fishery products are



valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly. There are 11 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out 3,000 tons of rice a day. In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders. The chief exports in 1926 were rice (1,411,559 metric tons), fish (28,685 metric tons), and fish oil, pepper (2,989 metric tons), cotton, copra (11,342 metric tons), silk, shrimps, isinglass, hides, cardamoms. The cultivation of rubber is increasing. In 1926, exports amounted to 8,589 metric tons, and in 1925, 7,842 metric tons. During 1926, 878 steamers of 1,959,577 tons entered at the port of Saigon, of which 103 of 191,964 tons were British, and 346 of 989,293 tons French. The vessels of the Messageries-Maritimes and of the Chargeurs-Réunis Companies visit Saigon regularly. There is also constant communication with Hong Kong and Singapore by British vessels. (For railways see Indo-China.) At Saigon there are 7 banks or bank-agencies. The total exports in 1926 amounted to 3,067,682,872 francs, and imports to 1,835,375,255 francs.

In 1926, the local budget balanced at 19,471,075 piastres.

### Annam.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King **Bao-Dai** succeeded to the throne on November 6, 1925. During his minority, the Government is in the hands of a Regency Council. The King governs the country, assisted by a Council of Ministers, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, represented by a Resident Supérieur. A Chamber of representatives of the people was established in 1926. The ports of Tourane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 60,611). Binh-Dinh, the largest town, has 147,199 inhabitants. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 39,758 square miles, with a population in 1926, of 5,580,974. There were 2,584 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces) in 1925. The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. At the end of 1920 the official schools of Annam were reorganised and placed under the direct control of the French Protectorate. There were in 1927, 744 preparatory schools with 22,821 pupils; 124 elementary schools (107 for boys, 17 for girls) with 7,972 pupils (7,351 boys, 621 girls); 45 secondary schools (4 for girls) with 11,106 pupils (10,664 boys, 442 girls); one higher secondary school for boys at Hué, with 447 pupils, one at Vinh with 455 pupils and one at Quinhon with 420 pupils; one higher secondary school for native girls at Dong-Khanh with 388 pupils; one professional school with 105 pupils; one normal school for boys, and one for girls, both at Hué. Local budget, 1927, balanced at 9,770,815 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. Rice is one of the most important products. Others are cotton, maize, and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo; excellent timber abounds, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced. There are about 500,000 head of cattle in Annam, and cattle rearing is of some importance. There

are copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines are worked by natives. An important seam of haematite iron is worked about 9 kilometres from Thanhhoa. At Nongson, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. Imports in 1926, 67,468,123 francs; exports, 96,775,317 francs. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, cinnamon, tea, and paper. In 1926, 14 English ships of 16,965 tons, 31 Chinese of 82,596 tons, 5 French of 2,052 tons, 2 Japanese of 1,917 tons, 8 German of 12,884 tons, and 94 Chinese sailing vessels of 4,691 tons cleared the port of Tourane, the total tonnage being 71,045 tons.

### Cambodia.

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Siam, on the west by Siam, and on the south-west by the Gulf of Siam.

Area, 67,550 square miles; population according to the census of 1926: 2,535,178, of whom 1,901 were Europeans (excluding the military forces), 152,000 Annamites, 195,300 Chinese, 2,107,450 Cambodians, 61,591 Sino-Cambodians, 61,253 Malaysians, 20,071 Laotians, and 35,612 of various races. The present King, *Monivong*, succeeded his late father, *Sisowath*, on August 9, 1927. The country is divided into 14 provinces. The four chief towns are Phnôm-Penh (population 81,712), the capital of the territory, located at the crossing of Tonlé-Sap and Mékong rivers, Battambang, 180 miles further north-west, Kampot (92 miles from the capital), a seaport on the Gulf of Siam, but not accessible for sea-going vessels, and Kompong-Cham. The budget for 1927, balanced at 10,838,089 piastres, including a sum of 578,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are 171 French schools, including one college and one professional school, with 12,000 Cambodian, Annamite and Chinese pupils.

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation (1,900,000 acres) owing to shortage of labour. The chief product of Cambodia is rice (production in 1926-27, 900,000 metric tons), of which that country exported 140,000 tons; this export is made by way of Cholon where the rice is milled, and Saigon where it is shipped. Amongst the other products are tobacco, kapok, cotton, pepper, indigo, coffee, palm sugar and rubber. Pepper is especially grown in the country of Kampot, the production being over 3,000 metric tons annually. Cotton growing is extending; the production is estimated at 8,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. Cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry, especially between Phnôm-Penh and Manila. Other native industries are: weaving of silk and cotton, pottery and making of rush mats. There is a cotton-ginning mill at Ksach-Kandal, near Phnôm-Penh, and another at Kompong-Cham, a silk factory, several iron foundries, rice-mills, and saw-mills at Phnôm-Penh, but not very important. Valuable forests cover an area of about 10,000,000 acres. Iron ore, limestone, phosphate and sapphire are the principal minerals, but not worked very extensively. The overflow of the Mekong river fills up the Great Lake, which occupies the middle of Western Cambodia. With the low-water season the lake slowly empties and leaves innumerable ponds on the ground it covered during the high-water season. These ponds are filled with an enormous quantity of fish suitable for salting and smoking. This is the principal native industry, and the export to China of Mekong fish was in 1926, 26,000 tons. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. Imports in 1926: 68,009,173 francs; exports,

26,253,000 francs. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, chemicals; the exports comprise rice, salted fish (1926: 26,230 metric tons), pepper, maize (1925: 27,000 metric tons), cotton (1926: 2,284 metric tons), tobacco (881 metric tons), fish-oil, palm-sugar (2,000 metric tons), pea-nuts (5,000 metric tons), sticklac, nux vomica (303 metric tons), kapok, lime, wood, resin, hides, and cattle (1926: 30,630 head). This last trade is carried between Phnôm-Penh and Manila.

Cambodia possesses two little sea-harbours, Kep and Réam, both on the Gulf of Siam and connected to Bangkok and Saigon by the steamers of the "Siam Steam Navigation Company," and the "Sté des Affréteurs Indochinois." Total tonnage of the different little steamers and junks that enter and clear out the different ports of Cambodia is about 1,000,000 metric tons per year. The Mékong and the Great Lake, with their affluents, give a total of 875 miles of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low-water season. Sea-going steamers can easily reach Phnôm-Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Cambodia possessed in 1927, 1,209 miles of good metalled roads and nearly 435 miles of unmetalled roads and 1,160 miles of roads in course of construction. The chief roads are from Saigon to the Siamese frontier, via Phnôm-Penh and Battambang, from Phnôm-Penh to the Gulf of Siam, from Saigon to Kratié, and from Phnôm-Penh to Angkor via Kompong-Thom.

Of all the countries of the Far East, Cambodia is among the richest in ancient monuments. The ruins of Angkor are specially famous.

### Tonking.

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 40,530 square miles, and is divided into 23 provinces, and 4 military territories, with 10,885 villages and a population in 1926 of 7,401,912, of whom 9,143 were Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the vicerealty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, a fine and large modern town, with a population of about 103,235 in 1926. This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. In 1926, there were 14 native primary schools (57,686 pupils), 2 native normal college (416 students), 1 native college (670 students), 1 school of applied arts (298 students), 2 French High Schools (148 pupils), and 1 French Lycée (600 pupils). The University of Indo-China was organised in 1917, and contains 10 faculties. There were in 1926, 404 students. The local budget for 1927, balanced at 18,017,180 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total exports 1926, 162,896 tons valued at 149,000,000 francs) exported mostly to Hong Kong. Other products are maize, arrow-root, sugar-cane, coffee, tea, various fruit trees, and tobacco. A large quantity of raw silk is produced annually, most of which is used in native weaving and the remainder exported (79,400 kilogrammes for 1926). There are rich limestone quarries, calamine and tin mines, and also rich hard coal beds. In 1925, the principal mineral products were coal (1,363,000 metric tons), zinc (52,800 metric tons), phosphates (15,274 metric tons), tin and graphite. The enormous limestone quarries allowed the rapid increase of Portland cement manufacture which produced in 1925, 150,000 tons of cement.

Imports in 1926, 1,700,758,000 francs; exports, 1,316,401,000 francs.

Chief imports are metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports, rice, maize, and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of three French lines.

In 1924, 1,019 vessels of 1,338,213 tons gross entered and cleared this port, 242 vessels (285,441 tons) being British, and 538 vessels (773,175 tons) French.

The **Laos** territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 82,604 square miles, and in 1926, there were 855,146 inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there is a protected state, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. It can be entered by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids, and by two new roads from Vinh to Thakhek and from Quang Tri to Savannakhet. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across Khone island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon and Hanoi. The local budget for 1927, balanced at 3,370,000 piastres.

In 1900, the territory of **Kwang Chau Wan** on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899, by the addition of 2 islands in the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 6 administrative circumscriptions, including 2 Municipalities (Fort-Bayard, the seat of the local Administration, and Tchekham, a commercial centre), but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Its area is about 190 square miles and its population 205,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, petroleum, matches, refined sugar, cunao (for tinctorial purposes); the exports are straw sacks, swine, cattle, brown sugar, and ground-nuts. Imports in 1925, 6,735,239 piastres; exports, 5,844,992 piastres. The port is free. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of a French company; in 1925, 298 vessels of 130,000 tons entered. The local budget for 1927, balanced at 660,000 piastres.

### Books of Reference on French Asia.

- Annuaire Statistique de l'Indo-Chine.* (First Volume, 1913-22.) Hanoi, 1927.  
*Indo-Chine Française. Rapport Général sur les Statistiques des Douanes.* Annual. Hanoi.  
*Notice sur le Laos français [official].* Hanoi, 1900.  
*Bulletin Economique de l'Indo-Chine.* Bi-monthly. Hanoi.  
*Revue Indo-Chinoise.* Monthly. Hanoi.  
*Annuaire Economique de l'Indo-Chine.*  
*Aialbert (J.), Les destinées de l'Indo-Chine.* Paris, 1909.  
*Atlas de l'Indochine (Service Géographique).* Paris, 1920.  
*Aymonier (E.), Le Cambodge.* 8 vols. Paris, 1900-04.  
*Baudesson (Henry), Indo-China and its Primitive Peoples.* London, 1919.  
*Beerski (P. J. de), Angkor: Ruins in Cambodia.* London, 1923.  
*Bernard (F.), Indo-Chine.* Paris, 1901.  
*Boell (P.), L'Inde et le Problème Indien.* Paris, 1901.  
*Bonhoure (E.), l'Indo-Chine.* Paris, 1900.  
*Bréhon (A.), Bibliographie des voyages dans l'Indo-chine Française du IX<sup>e</sup> au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle.* Saigon, 1910.  
*Brenier, Essai d'Atlas Statistique de l'Indochine.* Hanoi, 1914.  
*Candee (H. C.), Angkor the Magnificent, the Wonder City of Ancient Cambodia.* London, 1926.  
*Chailley-Bert (J.), La Colonisation de l'Indo-Chine.* Paris, 1892. [English Translation. London, 1894.]

- Collard* (P.), *Cambodge et Cambodgiens: Metamorphose du Royaume Khmer par une Methode Française de Protectorat.* Paris, 1925.
- Commaulle*, *Guide aux ruines d'Angkor.* Paris, 1912.
- Cordier* (H.), *Bibliotheca Indosinica.* Paris, 1912-1915.
- Cunningham* (A.), *The French in Tonkin and South China.* London, 1902.
- Doumer* (P.), *L'Indo-Chine Française.* Paris, 1915.
- Dupouy* (G.), *Etudes Mineralogiques de l'Indo-Chine française.* Paris, 1913.
- Dupuis* (J.), *Le Tong-kin et l'Intervention française.* Paris, 1897.
- Eberhardt* (F. R.), *Guide de l'Annam.* Paris, 1914.
- Faque* (L.), *L'Indo-Chine Française.* Paris, 1910.
- Gosselin* (Capt.), *Le Laos et le Protectorat français.* Paris, 1900.—*L'Empire d'Annam.* Paris, 1904.
- Gourdon* (H.), *Guide aux ruines d'Angkor.* Saigon, 1912.
- Ireland* (A.), *The Far Eastern Tropics [including Indo-China]* London, 1905.
- Jottrand* (M. and Mme.), *Indo-Chine et Japon.* Paris, 1908.
- Lagrillière-Beaulere* (Eug.), *A travers l'Indo-Chine, Cochinchine, Cambodge, Annam.* Tonkin, Laos, Paris, 1900.
- Lajouquière* (E. L. de), *Inventaire descriptif des monuments du Cambodge.* Publications de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient. Paris, 1907.
- Madrolle* (C.), *Indo-Chine, Indes, Siam (Guide-books).* 2nd edition. Paris, 1916.—*Indo-Chine du Nord: Tonkin, Annam, Laos.* 2nd edition. Paris, 1925.
- Magnabal* (Captain), *L'Indo-Chine Française.* Paris, 1910.
- Maire* (H.), *Les régions Moi du Sud Indo-Chinois.* Paris, 1900.—*Les Jungles Moi.* Paris, 1919.
- Mallet* (Col. G. B.), *History of the French in India.* London, 1898.
- Maybon* (A.), *Histoire d'Annam, 1592-1920.* Paris, 1920.
- Neton* (A.), *L'Indo-Chine et son Avenir Economique.* Paris, 1908.
- Nicolas* (P.), *La Vie française en Cochinchine.* Paris, 1900.
- Patté* (P.), *Hinterland Moi.* Paris, 1906.
- Picanon* (E.), *Le Laos Français.* Paris, 1900.
- Retnaeh* (L. de), *Le Laos.* 3 vols. Paris, 1901.
- Rondet-Saint* (M.), *Choses de l'Indo-Chine Contemporaine.* Paris, 1911.
- Russier* (H.), *Histoire Sommaire du Royaume de Cambodge.* Saigon, 1916.
- Russier* (H.), et *Brenier* (H.), *L'Indochine Française.* Paris, 1910.
- Verschuur* (G.), *Aux Colonies d'Asie et dans l'Océan Indien.* Paris, 1900.

## MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA: SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria, a province of Turkey-in-Asia, has been recognised as an independent State to be placed under a Mandatory Power. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920), France has been assigned the Mandate for Syria, which was confirmed by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922 (Declaration of London).

*High Commissioner.*—M. Henri Pansot (October 12, 1926).

**Area and Population.**—Syria under the Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by Palestine on the south, by Mesopotamia on the east, and by Turkey on the north.

The Anglo-French agreement of Dec. 23, 1920, defines the frontier between Syria and Mesopotamia and Palestine, and also the southern boundary of Syria, which begins at Ras Nakura; then follows the watershed between the Farah, Kurn, and Kerbera Wadis on the south and the Duhleh-el-Ayon and Zerka Wadis on the north; then follows the watershed between the Litany and the Jordan as far north as Metullah, the most northern Jewish Colony, then turns eastward, leaving Banias and its "source of the Jordan" in Palestine; then passes down the Wadi Jeraba to the Sea of Galilee, then crosses the Sea of Galilee, leaving the country of the Gadarenes to France. From Semakh to the east of the outflow of the Lower Jordan from the Lake it runs to the south of the Yarmuk so as to include Deraa and Bosrah in Syria. From

Deraa the frontier runs to Nasib, thence to Intar and north-east to the nearest point of the Euphrates at Abu Kemal, 50 miles west of Anah; then it runs to Rumeilan Keui so as to leave all the western Khabur to Syria, and thence to the nearest point of the Tigris, about 70 miles north-west of Mosul. The eastern frontier of Syria runs up the Tigris as far as Jeziret-ibn-Omar, when it joins the Turkish frontier laid down in the Convention of London of March 7, 1921, confirmed by the Treaty of Angora, October 21, 1921. The section of the southern frontier between Ras Nakura and the valley of Garmonk was ratified by the two governments on March 7, 1923.

The frontier between Syria and Turkey has been fixed by the Franco-Turkish Treaty of October 21, 1921, as beginning at the Gulf of Alexandretta, immediately south of Payas, thence to Meidan Ekbes: thence to the south so as to leave to Syria the town of Movisova, and to Turkey Karnaba and Killis; thence to the Baghdad railway at Chobanbeg, following the line to Nisibin; thence to the Tigris at Jeziret-ibn-Omar, the last-named as well as Nisibin being in Turkish territory.

The country was originally organised into 5 territories (*états*), but since January 1, 1925, two of these, viz. Damascus and Aleppo, were united to form the single territory of Syria (Sanjaks of Hama, Homs, Damascus, Hauran, Aleppo, Alexandretta and Deir ez Zor). The remaining territories are those of the Alaouite (Sanjaks of Latakia and Tartous); of the Great Lebanon (Sanjaks of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Bekaa); of Jebel Druze (south of Hauran).

The GREAT LEBANON was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920. It has the following frontiers:—North, the Nahr-el-Chebir; south, the frontier of Palestine; west, the coast; and east, the heights of Anti-Lebanon. Beirut is the seat of the Government. The national flag is the French Tricolour with a cedar superimposed on the white ground. There is one Legislative Assembly.

The total area of Syria subject to the French Mandate may be estimated at 60,000 square miles. The total population of this area in 1926, was 2,046,857. The population of the 4 territories was as follows:—Syria, 1,120,792; Lebanon, 597,789; Alaouite, 277,948; and Jebel Druze, 50,323. The bulk of the population of Syria is of Arabic origin, and Arabic is the prevailing language, with many dialectical varieties. But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, and a certain number of Europeans. The principal towns are Damascus, population 170,000; Aleppo, 140,000; Beirut, 80,000; Homs, 60,000; Hama, 35,000; Tripoli, 30,000; Antioch, 30,000; Latakia, 20,000; Alexandretta, 15,000; and Zahlah in Lebanon, 13,000. There are no statistics of births and deaths.

**Religion and Education.**—The population of Syria is composed mainly of Moslems, of whom there are 1,514,755. The majority are Sunni Moslems (1,075,816). The Druses number about 86,125, the Alaouites 227,930, and Ishmaelites 14,882. There have been Christians in Syria since the earliest times. They number at present 505,419, of whom 186,676 are Maronites, 66,762 Greek Catholics, 7,805 Armenian Catholics, 32,859 Armenians, 8,887 Protestants, 28,885 Gregorians, and 151,326 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. There are also 16,526 Jews. There are now three Uniat Patriarchs and one Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch.

There were, in 1927, 552 public elementary schools with 38,873 pupils; 5 lycées for boys, one each at Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, and Deir Ez Zor, with a total of 669 pupils: 2 secondary schools for girls at Damascus and Aleppo, to each of which is attached a department for the

training of teachers ; 2 secondary schools for boys at Beirut and Tripoli, and one secondary school for girls at Beirut.

At Damascus there is a Syrian university (founded June 15, 1923), with a faculty of medicine (115 students) and a faculty of law (287 students). There is also an Arab High School, founded and maintained by the High Commissioner, and also agricultural colleges at Sélémié and Bekaa. There is a school of arts and crafts at Beirut (95 pupils).

The private elementary and higher-grade schools had 86,648 pupils, of whom 44,724 were in local institutions, 26,246 in French, 6,120 in American, 2,010 in English, 1,147 in Italian, and 401 in Danish. The private secondary schools had 8,674 pupils, of whom 6,687 were in French colleges and 1,987 in local colleges.

There are also two universities in Beirut, one French and one American. The American university contains a faculty of medicine and several schools, with 1,178 students, of whom 468 were Moslems, 24 Druses, 25 Bahairtes, 584 Christians, and 77 Jews. The French university has a faculty of medicine with 450 students, and several schools.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure for four years was as follows in Syrian pounds (Syrian pound = Francs 20):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926 <sup>1</sup>
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Revenue . . .	7,509,813	10,606,279	12,003,741	12,799,521
Expenditure . .	6,422,188	7,458,155	8,830,390	12,799,521

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

The Budget for 1926 was distributed as follows:—(in Syrian pounds), Lebanon, 3,470,546 ; Alaouite, 788,550 ; Syria, 8,041,050 ; Sanjak of Alexandretta, 355,000 ; and Jebel Druze, 144,375.

**Defence.**—A French army is in occupation of the whole country.

**Production and Industry.**—Syria is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in cattle breeding ; the total area under crops (1926) was roughly 2,000,000 hectares (7,719 square miles), or about half the cultivatable area of the mandated territory. The principal products in 1926 were : wheat, 372,780 metric tons ; barley, 235,622 metric tons ; oats, 19,000 metric tons ; maize, 98,890 metric tons ; olives, 85,081 metric tons ; silk cocoons, 2,950 metric tons ; and cotton, 1,692 metric tons. Despite the relatively large acreage planted, the total cereal crop is still insufficient for the needs of the country. Sesamé, from which oil is produced, is one of the most valued crops, but is very uncertain, the annual yield being about 30,000 tons, a third of which is exported. Chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetches, and lupins are largely cultivated, the annual crop of chickpeas being estimated at 50,000 tons. About 4,700 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produce about 3,000,000 lb. of tobacco, valued at 200,000L. The cultivation of cotton has been considerably extended during the last two years. Hemp and sugarcane are also cultivated. The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, lemon, banana, and orange. The white mulberry is largely cultivated in Northern Syria for feeding silk-worms. Sheep-raising is also of importance.

Syria is poorer in minerals than in other resources, but this may be due to insufficient exploration. Northern Lebanon has been worked for iron in

ancient and modern times. At Majerba the ore is rich, and the iron good. There is a comparatively rich mine of lignite in South Lebanon. There are indications of petroleum in various places, but the attempts to work it so far have not been successful. There are indications of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome; gypsum is widely distributed. There is abundance of marble and good building stone.

The industries of Syria are on a very small scale. Flour, oil, soap, and silk thread are the most important. The chief centres of the silk industry are Beirut, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Latakia. There were 81 mills in 1924. Wine and tobacco are also produced.

**Commerce.**—The imports and exports for three years (in thousands of Syrian pounds) were as follows (1 Syrian pound = 20 francs):—

	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds
Imports . . . . .	30,832	48,780	68,357
Exports . . . . .	16,997	22,960	27,241

The following are the principal articles of import and export:—

Article	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1926	Article	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1926
Imports	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	Exports & Re-exports	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds
Cotton and cotton goods . . . . .	12,187	14,598	Cotton, cotton cloth and thread . . .	4,246	4,439
Cereals and cereal products . . . . .	7,407	8,254	Raw wool . . . . .	2,784	4,025
Colonial products . . . . .	3,385	4,041	Live animals . . . . .	2,378	1,954
Industrial oils . . . . .	2,951	4,125	Raw silk . . . . .	1,500	1,423
Wool and wool goods . . . . .	2,868	3,888	Silk-mixture textiles . . . . .	1,077	1,139
Silk and silk goods . . . . .	1,934	2,700	Butter . . . . .	686	1,120
Iron . . . . .	1,704	1,976	Various wearing apparel . . . . .	613	973
Glass, porcelain, etc. . . . .	1,551	1,593	Silk cocoons . . . . .	591	1,042
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	1,421	1,382	Dried skins . . . . .	555	530
Live animals . . . . .	1,087	1,231	Fruits, vegetables and nuts . . . . .	1,721	1,751
Animal products . . . . .	918	1,447	Colonial products . . . . .	330	279
All others . . . . .	11,367	18,122	All others . . . . .	6,479	8,566
Total . . . . .	48,780	68,357	Total . . . . .	22,960	27,241
Equiv. in 1,000 Francs . . . . .	975,600	1,267,140	Equiv. in 1,000 Francs . . . . .	459,200	544,820

<sup>1</sup> According to latest revised statistics.

The following table shows the distribution of trade in 1926:—

Country	Value in francs	
	Imports	Exports
France . . . . .	252,269,406	79,948,309
United Kingdom . . . . .	171,768,362	17,082,504
Italy . . . . .	188,800,887	26,780,719
Turkey . . . . .	120,157,696	64,815,540
United States . . . . .	92,175,260	69,801,789
Belgium . . . . .	67,983,485	960,559
Egypt . . . . .	51,708,120	83,369,726
Palestine . . . . .	16,858,670	91,030,063



According to Board of Trade Returns the imports from Syria into Great Britain amounted to 304,316*l.* in 1926, and 339,815*l.* in 1927, while the exports to Syria amounted to 1,199,743*l.* in 1926., and 1,620,905*l.* in 1927.

**Communications.**—Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies. In 1926, 1,616 vessels of 3,158,310 tons entered the ports of Lebanon and Syria. Of these, 493 (802,475 tons) were British; 493 (1,051,787 tons) Italian; 296 (824,220 tons) French; and 100 (91,101 tons) Greek. Beirut was the principal port of call with 824 vessels of 1,734,564 tons.

In 1926, there were 1,151 miles of first-class roads with 304 miles in the course of construction. Syria is comparatively well provided with railways, and new lines and branches are proposed. The following railways were open in 1926:—from Beirut to Damascus, 91 miles; Rayak to Aleppo, 206 miles; Homs to Tripoli, 64 miles; Beirut to Mameltein, 11 miles; Damascus to El Hammé, 120 miles. Three companies operate passenger routes across the Syrian Desert between Beirut and Baghdad.

The official currency as from May 1, 1920, is the Syrian Bank Note, issued by the Bank of Syria, under French Treasury control. The monetary unit is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres (1 piastre=20 centimes), which are exchangeable in Paris at the fixed rate of 20 francs to the pound. On December 31, 1921, the notes in circulation amounted to 201,626,334 francs.

There is a Consul-General at Beirut, and Consuls at Aleppo and Damascus.

### Books of Reference.

Handbook to Syria. (Prepared by Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Admiralty.) London, 1921.

Syria and Palestine. (Prepared under direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.) London, 1921.

Syria, revue d'art oriental et d'archéologie, fondée en 1920 (Bibliothèque archéologique et historique du Service des Antiquités et des Beaux-Arts de Syrie).

Department of Overseas Trade Report. London. Annual.

Bulletin économique des États sous mandat français. Beirut. (Quarterly.)

Bell (Gertrude), Syria. London, 1919.

Burckhard (C.), Le Mandat Français en Syrie et au Liban. Paris, 1925.

Gontaut-Biron (R.), Comment la France s'est installée en Syrie (1918-1919). Paris, 1922.

Mutran (Nadra), La Syrie de Demain. Paris, 1916.

Nicolasoff (E.), Guide Encyclopédique commercial et administratif d'Alexandrie, et du Levant, Egypt, Soudan, Palestine, Syrie, 1926-7. Alexandria, 1927.

Pirie-Gordon (H.), A Guide-book to Central Syria. Jerusalem, 1920.

Rechlin (Dr. Wilhelm), Syriens Stellung in der Weltwirtschaft. Griefswald, 1920.

Samné (G.), La Syrie. Paris, 1920.

Scheltma (J. F.), The Lebanon in Turmoil. London, 1921.

Springett (B. H.), Secret Sects of Syria and the Lebanon. London, 1922.

Stein (L.), Syria. London, 1925.

---

## AFRICA.\*

### ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

### Government.

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor-General, who represents the Government

\* See also Morocco.

of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non-Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which are under the appropriate ministries in Paris, all the services are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from that of France, comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country, as is also the burden of guarantees of interest on railways up to 1926. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax-payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing respectively the French colonists, the French tax-payers other than colonists, and the Mussulman natives. The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government.

The territories of the South, forming a separate colony, are each under a military command which directs all the administrative and civil services under the authority of the Governor. They have a budget distinct from that of Algeria. The natives are represented on the communal administration. By the law of February 4, 1919, the position of French citizens is accorded to natives, above the age of 25 and monogamous, who served in the war, who are proprietors or farmers, who can read or write or hold a French decoration. It is proposed to create in Paris a Consultative Committee on the same lines as the British Council of India.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

*Governor-General.*—M. Pierre Louis Bordes, appointed November 20, 1927.

### Area and Population.

The census of March 7, 1926, which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 6,064,865 (of whom 872,439 were Europeans and 5,192,426 natives) on an area of 847,000 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern (80,000 sq. miles) and Southern Algeria (767,000 sq. miles). Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements, 276 communes, and 76 mixed communes, in the Civil Territory, and 3 mixed communes in the Territoire de Commandement. Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Ain-Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt, and the Saharan Oases, organised under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 14 communes of which 7 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, according to the census of March 7, 1926 :—

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			
	Euro-pean	Native	Total	Euro-pean	Native	Total	Grand Total
Northern Territory	831,405	4,615,294	5,446,699	83,720	42,221	75,941	5,522,640
Southern Territory	4,779	532,091	536,870	2,535	2,820	5,355	542,225
Grand Total	886,184	5,147,385	5,933,569	86,255	45,041	81,296	6,064,865

Population, according to Departments and Territories (census of March 7, 1926):—

Northern Algeria (Departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Algiers . . . .	1,866,714	Ain Sefra . . . .	173,832
Oran . . . . .	1,880,801	Ghardaia . . . .	119,940
Constantine . . . .	2,275,125	Touggourt . . . .	213,783
		Saharan Oases . . . .	35,670
Total . . . . .	5,522,640	Total . . . . .	542,225
Grand Total . . . .		6,064,865	

The total population in 1891, was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1926, the native municipal population numbered 5,147,385; French and naturalised French, 690,124; foreigners, 182,307.

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1926 were: Algiers, 226,218; Oran, 150,801; Constantine, 93,733; Bona, 51,895; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 43,148; Philippville, 29,242; Mascara, 28,033; Tlemçen, 26,758; Sétif, 26,677; Mostaganem, 26,355; Blida, 24,758; Bougie, 15,941; Tizi Ouzon, 2,944.

### Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 13 Protestant pastors and 6 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is a University, attended (July 31, 1926) by 1,664 students (821 for Law, 427 Medicine and Pharmacy, 176 Science, 240 Arts). There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture. There were also in 1926, 545 Musulman schools with 45,349 pupils. There are higher Musulman schools (*medersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, with 145 students (1926) (119 Arabs, 26 Kabyles). In Algeria there are 17 establishments for secondary education with, in 1926, 9,773 pupils (7,052 boys and 2,721 girls). In 1926 there were 1,302 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 110,031 pupils. There were (1926) two normal schools for men teachers with 17 professors and 251 students (38 Musulman), and three normal schools for women teachers with 15 professors and 218 students.

### Justice and Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 17 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France for

Europeans. Since 1902, there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime.

Musulman justice is administered to natives by Justices of the Peace and Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

### Finance.

Europeans and natives pay the same direct and indirect taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the Military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. The total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs.

The budget estimates for five years were as follows in francs :—

—	1924 <sup>1</sup>	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1926 <sup>1</sup>	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue . . .	595,523,431	519,800,324	642,526,262	785,492,888	997,778,628
Expenditure . . .	595,262,618	519,788,955	642,374,842	785,481,679	997,600,458

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of Extraordinary Budget.

The details of the 1928 ordinary budget are as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Taxes . . .	605,650,574	Debt, pensions, etc. . .	170,276,201
State Revenues . . .	60,100,050	Government and Central Administration } . . .	78,111,972
Sundry receipts . . .	4,154,501	Interior . . .	188,942,401
Exceptional receipts . . .	1,500,000	Native Affairs . . .	44,740,386
Payments for State Services }	48,631,881	Finance . . .	56,700,593
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones }	33,596,541
		Public Works . . .	94,290,529
		Agriculture, &c. . .	30,106,821
		Forests . . .	22,616,442
		Miscellaneous . . .	500,000
Total (including all items) . . .	720,060,006	Total (including all items) . . .	719,881,836

The extraordinary budget for 1927, balanced at 209,713,120 francs. A supplementary ordinary budget for 1927, was estimated at 64,870,980 francs for receipts, and 64,877,172 francs for expenditure. Including the supplementary extraordinary budget, the total budget for the year amounted to 895,371,968 francs revenue, and 895,358,851 francs expenditure.

There is a separate Post Office budget which is estimated to balance revenue and expenditure for 101,196,541 francs.



### Defence.

The military force in Algeria and Tunis comprises the XIXth Army Area, which includes 3 divisions. French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France; natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and can be called up as reservists in case of mobilisation. The troops may be stationed in North Africa or employed on Colonial expeditions,

but they belong to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 6 regiments of zouaves, each of 3 battalions, of 5 companies; 6 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of several squadrons; 3 groups of field and 1 of heavy artillery; 1 battalion of engineers; and 1 regiment of the Flying Corps. These are all European troops, and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting dépôts are in France. The Foreign Legion of 4 regiments of a varying number of battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen; the headquarters of the regiments is in Sidi-Bel-Abbes, in Oran, but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives are 12 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 3 battalions, and 6 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of several squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers of the native regiments are French. In November, 1927, the strength of the garrison of Algeria and Tunis was 71,345.

### Agriculture and Industry.

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by métayers or khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The chief crops in 1926 were wheat, 3,753,121 acres with a yield of 638,448 tons; barley 3,522,862 acres with a yield of 493,338 tons; and oats, 628,672 acres with a yield of 126,170 tons; maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax, silk, and tobacco (the cultivation of the latter being most remunerative) are also produced. In 1926 there were 16,890 tobacco planters, the area under cultivation was 56,010 acres, and the yield 20,538 tons. Sericulture is in an experimental stage and subsidised by the government. There were 326 growers in 1926, and 227 in 1925. In 1925, 17,600 pounds of cocoons were produced against 15,400 in 1926.

In 1926, the yield of wine was 184,857,596 gallons from an area of 515,205 acres. The yield of oranges in 1926 was 37,000 tons from an area of 12,250 acres; of mandarines, 54,200 tons from an area of 9,000 acres; of lemons, 5,500 tons from an area of 2,450 acres. Date, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil amounted to 5,716,942 gallons from 7,799,627 trees. Cotton was sown on 15,500 acres. State forests (1926), 2,221,707 hectares, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 1,099,150 acres are cork-oak trees, 1,691,950 acres Aleppo pine, 1,627,730 acres evergreen oak, and 97,812 acres cedar. The dwarf-palm and alfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasture for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue in 1925 was 11,000,000 francs net.

On December 31, 1926, there were in Algeria 167,324 horses, 165,156

mules, 234,569 asses, 945,507 cattle, 6,786,266 sheep, 3,125,714 goats, 92,742 pigs, and 173,328 camels.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1926, 1,185 boats of 7,575 metric tons, and 5,534 persons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 15,222,832 francs. The yield of coral, 3,164 kilos, was valued at 1,224,220 francs. Sponges, 4,810 kilos, were valued at 1,269,640 francs.

Algeria possesses iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol. The mineral output in 1926 was as follows: iron ore, 1,136,929 tons; lead, 23,569 tons; zinc, 64,748 tons; copper, 2,290 tons; antimony, 950 tons; manganese, 577 tons; phosphate of lime, 857,247 tons; coal (approx.), 10,000 tons; kaolin, 2,400 tons; marble and onyx, 1,700 tons; sulphate of barytes, 26,000 tons; petroleum, 1,800 tons.

### Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000 francs):—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs		1,000 francs	1,000 francs
1922	1,897,775	1,864,000	1925	3,524,941	2,518,173
1923	2,525,250	1,851,000	1926	4,119,041	4,014,986
1924	3,188,275	2,205,950	1927	4,855,898	3,520,948

The imports and exports for 1927 were divided as follows (in thousands of francs):—

—	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From Other Countries	Total	To France	To Other Countries	Total
Animal products . . .	155,417	113,547	268,964	325,839	80,169	412,008
Vegetable products . .	528,697	745,474	1,269,171	1,966,708	524,761	2,491,469
Mineral products . . .	170,760	290,967	431,727	90,265	284,147	374,412
Manufactured articles .	2,685,321	150,685	2,836,006	56,639	186,420	243,059
Total . . .	3,535,195	1,800,673	4,835,868	2,439,451	1,081,497	3,520,948

The principal imports in 1927 were (in thousands of francs), sugar, 156,572; petroleum, 132,242; paper, 105,576; clothing, 58,355; automobiles, 213,181. The principal exports were sheep, 112,450; phosphates, 65,728; eggs, 35,192; wheat, 108,164; figs, 22,997; tobacco, 67,686; cigarettes, 48,599; wines, 1,815,730.

In 1927 the receipts of the customs authorities (excepting sugar) amounted to 93,449,373 francs; and in 1926 to 47,562,116 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U.K. .	2,165,781	1,972,927	2,000,658	1,820,726	2,421,797
Exports to Algeria from U.K. .	2,116,902	2,078,107	1,487,788	666,195	1,638,640

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1927, 4,322 vessels of 6,985,250 tons net entered, and 4,846 vessels of 7,883,594 tons cleared Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1927, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 21 vessels of 15,733 tons (overseas trade); 220 coasting vessels of 50,977 tons; and 334 harbour craft of 1,518 tons.

There were 21 national roads in 1926, with a length of 3,500 miles, apart from Departmental roads, which, added to the smaller type of road, aggregate some 10,000 miles. In 1927, 9,000,000 francs were allotted to roads.

In 1926, there were 2,700 miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), the railway receipts amounting to 259,247,000 francs. There is a regular air service between Oran and Casablanca (Morocco) and between Oran and Alicante (Spain). Experimental flights are being made in connection with the Algiers-Marseilles (800 kilometres) air line. In 1926 Algeria budgeted a contribution of 1,300,000 francs to civil aviation.

The postal receipts in 1926 were 25,371,095 francs, and there were 702 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 12,528,309 francs, and those from telephones 11,605,151 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted on December 31, 1919, of 8,131 miles of line and 25,283 miles of wire, serving 786 offices (791 in 1923). There were on January 1, 1927, 18,856 telephone subscribers, 744 public telephone offices, and 15,007 miles of inter-urban line.

Postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers on February 1, 1921, and on December 31, 1926, there were 8,243 accounts with a total balance of 55,411,829 francs.

The Bank of Algeria is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 2,100,000,000 francs (law of August 6, 1926). Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. Barclay's Bank (Overseas), Ltd., have branches at Algiers and Oran.

*British Consul-General for Algeria.*—G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.

*Vice-Consuls at Algiers.*—D. G. Rydings and B. G. Chamberlain.

*Vice-Consuls at Arzeu, Montaganem, Bône, Oran, and Bougie.*

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Algeria.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire statistique de la France.* Paris.

*Documents statistiques sur le commerce de l'Algérie.* Annual since 1902. Alger.

*Exposé de la situation générale de l'Algérie.* Annual.

*Grand Annuaire, Commercial, Industriel Administratif, Agricole et Viticole de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie.* Annual. Paris.

*Statistique Générale de l'Algérie.* Alger. Annual.

*Department of Overseas Trade Reports.* Published every 2 years. London.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Les Valeurs de l'Afrique du Nord.* Monthly. Paris.

*Baensch* (Aninavon), *Algerien und die Kabylie.* Zurich, 1914

*Belloc* (Hilaire), *Esto Perpetua: Algerian Studies and Impressions.* London, 1906.

*Bodley* (R. V. C.), *Algeria from Within.* London, 1927.

- Bonassol* (Général de), *Toute L'Algérie en un Circuit*. Algiers, 1923.  
*Cambon* (Jules), *Le Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie, 1891-7*. Paris, 1918.  
*Cassidy* (G.), *Algeria To-day*. London, 1923.  
*Casteran* (A.), *L'Algérie Française*. Paris, 1900.  
*Cook's* *Practical Guide to Algiers, Algeria, and Tunisia*. London, 1904.  
*Demonitis* (V.), *Renseignements sur L'Algérie Economique*. 2 vols. Paris, 1922.  
*Devereux* (R.), *Aspects of Algeria Historical, Political, Colonial*. London, 1912.  
*Erschke* (S.), *Vanished Cities of Northern Africa*. London, 1927.  
*Estoublon* (R.), *Collection complète de la Jurisprudence Algérienne depuis la conquête jusqu'à 1895*. 24 vols. Alger.  
*Falck* (Felix), *Guide Economique de l'Algérie*. Paris, 1922.  
*Fribourg* (A.), *L'Afrique Latine: Maroc, Algérie Tunisie*. Paris, 1922.  
*Goyon* (E.), *En Algérie avec la France*. Paris, 1927.  
*Grant* (C. F.), *Studies in North Africa*. London, 1921.  
*Isell* (S.), *Marçais* (G.), and *Yver* (G.), *Histoire d'Algérie*. Paris, 1927.  
*Guide Joanne*. *Algérie et Tunisie*. Paris, 1909.  
*Hilton-Simpson* (M. W.), *Algiers and Beyond*. London, 1906.—*Among the hill-folk of Algeria*. London, 1921.  
*Keane* (A. H.), *Africa*. Vol. I. *North Africa*, 2nd ed. In *Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel*. London, 1907.  
*Kearton* (C.), *The Shifting Sands of Algeria*. London, 1924.  
*Labouée* (S.), *Notes Sur l'industrie en Algérie*. Alger, 1917.  
*Lebon* (A.), *La Politique de la France en Afrique, 1896-98*. Paris, 1901.  
*Macmillan's Guides: The Western Mediterranean*. London, 1902.  
*Marchand* (E. Le), *L'Europe et la Conquête d'Alger*. Paris, 1913.  
*Meunier* (M.), *Voyage en Algérie*. Paris, 1909.  
*Monmarché* (M.), *Algérie-Tunisie (Guide Book)*. Paris, 1927.  
*Murray's Handbooks for Travellers*. *Algeria and Tunis*. 5th ed. London, 1902.  
*Peyronnet* (R.), *Le Problème Nord-Africain*. Paris, 1925.  
*Phillips* (I. M.), *In the Desert*. [Algeria and the Sahara.] London, 1909.  
*Piquet* (V.), *La Colonisation française dans l'Afrique du Nord*. Paris, 1912.  
*Playfair* (Sir R. L.), *Bibliography of Algeria*, published by the Royal Geographical Society. London, 1888.  
*Reclus* (Elisée), *Géographie universelle*. Tome XI. *L'Afrique septentrionale*. Paris, 1886.  
*Reclus* (O.), *Algérie et Tunisie*. Paris, 1909.  
*Revue Africaine*. Alger. Yearly since 1856.  
*Reynolds-Ball* (E. A.), *Mediterranean Winter Resorts*. 5th ed. London, 1909.  
*Rivière* (C.) and *Leeg* (H.), *Cultures du Midi de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie*. Paris, 1906.  
*Schander* (A.), *Die Eisenbahnpolitik Frankreichs in Nordafrika*. Jena 1913.  
*Sloane* (W. M.), *Greater France in Africa*. New York, 1924.  
*Stunford* (C. T.), *About Algeria*. London, 1912.  
*Steg* (Th.), *Exposé de la Situation Générale de L'Algérie en 1922*. Algiers, 1923.  
*Stott* (M. D.), *The Real Algeria*. London, 1914.  
*Wilkin* (A.), *Among the Berbers of Algeria*. London, 1900.  
*Wilson* (A.), *Rambles in North Africa*. London, 1926.

## TUNIS.

(AFRIKIYA.)

**Government.**—Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed En Naceur Bacha Bey, July 10, 1922.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from Hussein ben Ali, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident.



General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 11 heads of departments, 8 of the ministers being French and 3 Tunisian. The country is divided into 19 districts (contrôles civils), and 6 military circles; the district governors (contrôleurs) are French; the subordinate officials (Caids, Kahias and Sheiks) are Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives; there are Native courts for cases between natives (tribunals at Ouzara and Charaa). In 1914, the Tunisian penal law was codified. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

*French Resident-General.*—Lucien Saint (appointed November 24, 1920).

**Area and Population.**—The present boundaries are: on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and Libya. Area about 48,300 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

According to the census held on April 20, 1926, the total European population was 173,281, composed of 71,020 French (exclusive of the army of occupation and of the navy), 89,216 Italians, 8,396 Maltese, 517 Spaniards, 646 Greeks, and 3,486 other foreigners. The total native population was 1,986,427, of whom 1,982,184 were Arabs and Bedouins, and 54,243 Jews. Grand total was 2,159,708.

The capital, the city of Tunis, had, in 1926, a population of 185,996, of whom 106,860 were Moslems, and 24,181 Jews, besides 27,922 French, 44,076 Italians, 4,994 Maltese, and 1,763 other Europeans. By means of the channel, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels. Other towns are Bizerta with 20,593 inhabitants (6,738 Europeans); Sousse with 21,298; Sfax with 27,723; Kaisouan, the Holy City of the Moslems, with 18,527 natives exclusively; Ferryville with 4,462 (4,155 Europeans), and Tindja, 1,500 inhabitants.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the revenue from the 'Habus' lands, like that from the 'Wakf' lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 170,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministration of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 125 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

**Education.**—Within the Regency there are (1927) some 434 public schools, including 8 lycées and colleges, and 32 private schools (of which 6 Jewish schools are provided for by the Government). In the schools there are 64,568 pupils, of whom 38,853 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 11,824 are French; 26,092 Mussulman; 7,975 Jews; 8,645 Italian; 1,156 Maltese and 336 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 88 and in the interior 1,219 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. 24 Moslem apprenticeship-schools have been created during the last few years numbering 490 native pupils. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

**Finance.**—Receipts and expenditure for 5 years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	215,248,600	254,530,300	256,279,225	303,145,733	388,050,521
Expenditure . . .	215,223,607	254,459,880	255,969,675	303,061,712	388,000,566

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1927 were as follows :—

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
<b>Taxation :—</b>		<b>Departments :—</b>	
Direct . . . . .	50,707,500	Finance . . . . .	175,253,637
Indirect . . . . .	169,008,900	Post Office . . . . .	24,956,190
<b>Monopolies :—</b>		Local Administration . . . . .	35,645,464
Tobacco . . . . .	119,277,600	Agriculture and Commerce . . . . .	21,236,980
Others . . . . .	15,054,700	Education . . . . .	32,179,584
Post Office, Telegraph, &c. . . . .	9,730,900	Public Works . . . . .	57,609,800
Royalties and Miscellaneous . . . . .	24,270,921	Army . . . . .	2,504,664
		Justice . . . . .	5,103,017
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	9,180,000
		Special . . . . .	24,270,921
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>388,050,521</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>388,000,566</b>

**Defence.**—The army of occupation consists of 25,000 men, including 1,145 officers, supported by native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*), and the Foreign Legion.

**Production and Industry.**—Tunis may be divided into five districts—the north, characterised by its mountainous formation, having large and fertile valleys (*e.g.*, the valley of the Medjerdah, and the plains of Mornag, Mateur, and Beja); the north-east, with the peninsula of Cap Bon, the soil being specially suited for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, and citrus fruits; the Sahel, where olive trees abound; the centre, the region of high table lands and pastures; and the south, famous for its oases and gardens, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and large estates predominate. The area of the country is divided as follows :—7,112,500 acres of tillage land; 2,725,000 acres of cork and pine forest, 68,490 acres of vineyards (the production in 1926 was 16,229,933 gallons); and 11,437,500 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1926 was 1,861,670 acres; the production was 355,000 tons; of barley 1,420,752 acres, and the production 192,000 tons; of oats 96,227 acres, and the production 31,000 tons. There were 16,181,744 olive trees; the produce is about 40,000 tons of oil yearly. In the south of Tunis date palms abound; there were in 1926, 2,138,000 date palms, of which 1,034,892 produced 1,000,000 pounds of dates. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddock, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants.

In 1926, the farm animals were :—horses, 86,851; asses, 154,175; mules, 36,800; cattle, 467,588; sheep, 2,171,970; goats, 1,582,443; camels, 153,162; pigs, 23,568.

In 1926, 87 mines were worked; value of ore exported (including phosphate) in 1926, 11,183,113*l.* These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Lead-ore, zinc-ore, and iron are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1926 :—lead, 37,000 tons; zinc, 30,000 tons; mixed, 7,000 tons; iron, 582,000 tons; phosphate of lime, 2,563,000 tons.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting; tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The fisheries are principally in the hands of Italians and Tunisians. In 1926, 4,114 boats (10,918 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 15,137 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (5,570 tons of fish) were caught.

**Commerce.**—The imports and exports for 4 years were as follows :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	817,459,220	927,943,882	1,086,270,752	1,360,331,544
Exports . . .	554,014,384	582,353,545	846,225,331	1,269,724,895

Imports and exports in 1926 were :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Francs		Francs
Textiles <sup>1</sup> . . .	242,068,348	Grain, mealy food . . .	335,614,260
Colonial produce . . .	107,871,085	Marble, stone, minerals . . .	178,169,765
Marble, stone, and minerals . . .	79,531,470	Crude metals . . .	154,606,095
Manufactured metals . . .	197,154,878	Beverages and wines . . .	69,435,030
Hides . . .	42,144,729	Fruits and seeds . . .	43,801,631
Yarns . . .	49,252,756	Live animals . . .	48,040,830
Timber . . .	21,784,059	Hides . . .	35,073,815
Mealy foods . . .	30,525,567		
Total (all items) . . .	1,360,331,544	Total (all items) . . .	1,269,724,895

<sup>1</sup> These goods coming chiefly from England.

The distribution of the trade in 1926 was as follows (in thousands of francs) :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Thousand francs	Thousand francs		Thousand francs	Thousand francs
France . . .	867,357	611,056	India . . .	4,950	765
United Kingdom . . .	24,194	66,040	Switzerland . . .	5,769	199
Italy . . .	76,723	257,433	Germany . . .	6,260	5,425
U.S. of America . . .	51,052	11,566	Spain . . .	3,910	12,779
Algeria . . .	162,238	88,287	Egypt . . .	773	24,678
Belgium . . .	26,407	49,626	Malta . . .	1,599	40,024
Lybia (Tripoli) . . .	5,597	17,547	Netherlands . . .	6,764	18,974
Rumania . . .	17,567	—	Brazil . . .	11,425	7

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tunis into U.K. . .	1,084,801	952,056	897,744	810,982	1,024,610
Exports to Tunis from U.K. . .	512,658	381,749	326,475	150,816	293,872

In the year 1926, there entered the ports of the Regency 9,423 vessels. Good roads to the length of 3,219 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1926.

Length of railways, 1,258 miles in 1926 (315 miles broad gauge and 942 miles narrow).

There were in 1926, 3,375 miles of telegraphs; 270 telegraph offices; messages, 1,368,767. Urban telephone systems had 7,993 miles of line; inter-urban systems had 12,655 miles of wire. There were in 1926, 517 post offices; letters sent and received, internal service, 50,213,644; external service, 58,887,504.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The *ounce* = 31.487 grammes; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Kottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 sahs) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*: the *pik Arbi* for linen = .5392 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = .7058 yd.; the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = .7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kaffis* and *whibas*.

*British Consul-General at Tunis.*—J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.

There is a Consul at Bizerta, and Vice-Consuls at Sfax and Susa; and Consular Agents at Mehdiya, Monastir, Gabes, and Djerba.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Tunis.

Statistique générale annuelle de la Tunisie. Tunis.

Codes et Lois de la Tunisie, par Lagrange et Fontana.

Bulletin trimestriel du Département de l'Agriculture. Tunis.

Bulletin de l'Office du Protectorat Français en Tunisie à Paris. Paris.

Annuaire Tunisien, Tunis.

Atlas touristique Tunisie, specially published (in French or English) by the P.L.M. Railway Co., Paris. Paris, 1921.

La Tunisie, Practical Guide, published by the Fédération des Syndicats d'initiative, Tunis.

*Bardker's Mediterranean* (1911) includes chapters on Algeria and Tunis.

*Beauchamp* (Capt.), *La Tunisie*: aperçu historique, races, religion, mœurs et coutumes, organisation administrative, avenir économique. Tunis, 1927.

*Besnier* (Prof.) and others, *La Tunisie au Début du XX<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. Paris, 1904.

*Douglas* (L. E.), *Behind Tunisian Walls*; together with a Tourist's Guide to Tunis. London, 1923.

*Erskine* (S.), *Vanished Cities of Northern Africa*. London, 1927.

*Faucon* (N.), *La Tunisie avant et depuis l'occupation française*. 2 vols. Paris, 1898.

*Fribourg* (A.), *L'Afrique Latine: Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie*. Paris, 1922.

*Gept* (L.), *La Tunisie économique*. Paris, 1910.

*Guide Joanne: Algérie et Tunisie*. Paris, 1909.

*Johnston* (Sir Harry), *The Colonisation of Africa*. Cambridge, 1899.

*Lanessan* (de), *La Tunisie*. Paris, 1917.

*Lapie* (F.), *Les Civilisations tunisiennes*. Paris, 1897.

*Loth* (G.), *La Tunisie et l'Œuvre du Protectorat Français*. Paris, 1907.—*L'Enfida et Sidi-Tabet: la grande colonisation française en Tunisie*. Tunis, 1910.

*Macmillan's Guides: The Western Mediterranean*. London, 1902.

*Monmarché* (M.), *Algérie—Tunisie (Guide Book)*. Paris, 1927.

*Rivière* (C.) and *Leq* (H.), *Cultures du Midi de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie*. Paris, 1906.

*Saurin* (Jules), *Manuel de l'émigrant en Tunisie*. Paris.—*Le Peuplement français en Tunisie*. Paris, 1918.

*Schoenfeld* (E. D.), *Aus der Staaten der Barbaren [Tripoli and Tunis]*. Berlin, 1902.

*Sladen* (Douglas), *Carthage and Tunis*. London, 1907.

*Wilson* (A.), *Rambles in North Africa*. London, 1926.

## FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO).

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between Cameroon and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N. lat. to Cameroon, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region, which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841; Libreville was founded in 1849; Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. By a convention, dated November 1, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. These territories were restored to France by the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919. The territory which in November, 1911, Germany ceded to France was incorporated in French Equatorial Africa. The boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was fixed by a protocol signed on February 28, 1924.

By decree of January 15, 1910, the French Congo was divided into three circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz.:—the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari Colony (capital Bangui). The Chad Territory, which was formerly a dependency of the Ubangi-Shari Colony, was, by decree issued on March 17, 1920, made a separate colony. (Capital, Fort Lamy).

By decrees issued on January 15, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, the Ubangi-Shari and Chad Colonies.

The area is about 975,635 square miles, containing a population which at the 1926 census numbered 3,127,707; the Europeans numbered 2,502. The area and population of the separate colonies are shown as follows for 1926:—

Colony.	Area in square miles.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Gabun . . .	121,898	126,840	161,888	51,524	49,147	388,899
Middle Congo . .	150,331	212,085	261,447	118,862	106,409	698,753
Ubangi Shari . .	207,997	350,800	377,594	174,849	163,701	1,066,444
Chad . . .	495,414	331,011	317,259	166,491	158,850	978,611
Total . . .	975,635	1,020,686	1,117,688	511,226	478,097	3,127,707

The Colonies have each a Lieutenant-Governor; they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council; the Lieutenant-Governors are under the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, having his headquarters at Brazzaville, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue chiefly from customs duties; there are native poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted. The budgets showed the following figures:—

	1927	1928
	Francs	Francs
General Budget—		
French Equatorial Africa . .	20,090,157	40,550,000
Local Budget—		
Gabon . . . . .	9,220,000	12,900,000
Middle Congo . . . . .	11,785,000	15,051,000
Ubangi-Shari . . . . .	11,175,000	13,500,000
Chad . . . . .	6,900,000	10,127,000

In the colony there were in 1927, 50 public schools with 3,553 pupils, and 24 European teachers with 52 native assistants. There is also 1 Higher Elementary school at Brazzaville and another is in course of construction at Libreville.

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped. There are about 300,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabun coast, containing many species of trees of industrial value. Wild caoutchouc is the most important. Palm oil is produced to some extent. Coffee, Cacao and cotton are also cultivated. In the Chad Colony large numbers of cattle, sheep, asses, camels, horses, and ostriches are raised, but there are no facilities for export. Ivory is an important article of export. At the beginning of 1922 there were calculated to be 712,468 head of cattle in Chad. Copper, zinc, and lead are found.

Imports and exports for 1926 were as follows:—

Colony	Imports			Exports		
	France and French Colonies	Foreign Countries	Total	France and French Colonies	Foreign Countries	Total
Middle Congo .	Francs 32,001,481	Francs 57,755,269	Francs 89,756,750	Francs 8,531,588	Francs 17,903,543	Francs 26,495,431
Gabon . . . .	44,616,572	11,674,090	56,290,662	25,977,687	26,640,462	52,618,149
Ubangi-Shari .	5,368,586	14,253,866	19,622,452	3,196,837	9,855,294	13,052,131
Chad . . . . .	1,785,585	2,976,234	4,761,819	637,683	1,445,741	2,083,424
Totals .	83,772,224	86,659,459	170,431,683	38,348,795	55,905,340	94,249,135

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil and Libreville, the chief ports; but at Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast. Whale fishing commenced in 1922.

On February 6, 1921, a new railway was commenced to connect Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Noire, and is expected to be completed in 1930.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Pointe-Noire, the terminus of the French cable from Brest via Dakar and Libreville, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville, and a radio service with France was inaugurated in 1927. In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya, and Maô. A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui, and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy. The total length of telegraph line in operation is about 3,253 miles.

On the north-east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari

territory with Maô for its capital. Wadai, to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi-civilised population of about 1,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In 1911 a French force occupied Arada, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshr, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans, and in 1913 Ain-Galakka.

In 1926, a bank, called *La Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale*, was established in French Equatorial Africa as a bank of issue. Other banks are *Banque Française de l'Afrique* and *Bank Commerciale Africaine*.

*Governor-General of Equatorial Africa.*—R. Antonetti (July, 1924).

### References.

- Annuaire du Gouverneur Général de L'Afrique Equatoriale Française.* Paris.  
*Bruehl (G.), L'Afrique Equatoriale Française.* Paris, 1918.  
*Chevalier (A.), Mission Chari-Lac Tchad, 1902-1904.* Paris, 1907.  
*Cornet (Cap.), Au Tchad.* Paris, 1911.  
*Cureau (A. L.), Savage Men in Central Africa. A Study of Primitive Races in the French Congo.* London, 1915.  
*Foà (E.), La Traversée de l'Afrique du Zambèze au Congo français.* Paris, 1900.  
*Fourneau (F.), De l'Algérie au Congo par le Tchad.* Paris, 1902.  
*Geniti (E.), La Chute de l'Empire de Rabah.* Paris, 1902.  
*Largeau (Col.), La Situation du Territoire Militaire du Tchad au début de 1912.* Paris, 1913.  
*Ménard (A. E. de), Rapport de Mission sur le Haut Oubangui, le M'Bomou et le Bahr-el-Ghazal.* Paris, 1903.  
*Migeod (F. W. H.), Across Equatorial Africa.* London, 1923.  
*Morel (E. D.), The British Case in French Congo.* London, 1903.  
*Oppenheim (M. F. von), Rabeh und das Tschadsee Gebiet.* Berlin, 1902.  
*Rhins (Dutreuil de), Le Congo.* Paris, 1885.  
*Rondelet-Saint (M.), L'Afrique Equatoriale Française.* Paris, 1916.  
*Rouget (F.), L'Expansion Coloniale au Congo français.* Paris, 1906.  
*Vassal (G. M.), Life in French Congo.* London, 1925.

## MADAGASCAR.

### Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Ranavàlona III. (born 1861, died 1916), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as having been transferred to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez having been surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government having refused to carry out the clauses of the treaty of 1885, a French expedition was despatched in May 1895 to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

*Governor-General.*—Marcel Olivier (appointed January 11, 1924).

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, but there is an Economic and Financial Delegation, composed of 24 French citizens and 24 natives. The former are elected by the Chambers of

Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the Municipal Councils. The native members are chosen by the votes of a body of representatives itself elected by the chiefs of the villages. This delegation meets once a year for examination of the budget proposals. Four Europeans and two native members of the Council of Administration also take part in the meetings of this assembly. Madagascar is divided into 22 provinces and 76 districts. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration. In all parts of the island the natives are allowed to choose chiefs who represent them in their relations with the Government.

### Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated to the south-east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles; its length is 980 miles; greatest breadth, 360 miles, and it has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area is estimated at 241,094 square miles. According to the last census (1926) the population (including that of the Mayotte and Comoro islands) was 3,621,842 (15·0 per sq. mile of), whom 3,591,943 were Malagasy, 18,040 were French and 11,359 foreigners, including Europeans and others. Of the native population in 1925, 1,024,109 were males, 1,177,726 females, and 1,374,266 were children under fifteen years of age. In 1925, there were 74,244 births among the native population (38,517 boys and 35,727 girls). In the same year there were 74,850 deaths.

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (906,938), the Betsiléo (479,686), the Betsimisaraka (403,475), the Tanala (151,071), the Sakalava (141,726), and the Bara (157,096). Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova or Merina, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom inter-marry.

The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877; slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The populations of the chief towns were, in 1926, the capital, Antananarivo, in the centre of the island, 70,847 (3,648 French and 661 foreigners); Tamatave, 15,022; Fianarantsoa, 11,156; Antsirabe, 19,130; Majunga, 16,570; Diégo Suarez, 8,604; Tuléar, 7,780; Mananjary, 12,013; Saint-Marie, 8,127; Nosy-Be, 14,022. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, Majunga on the north-west coast, Diégo Suarez in the north, and Tuléar in the south-west.

In 1896, Diégo-Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Noss Bé (area 130 sq. miles) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area 64 sq. miles), and in 1914 the Comoro Islands, were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Madagascar.

### Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895, a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 150,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission, and the Anglican



Mission); there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission and an American Mission. French Catholic missions had 258 European workers (67 female); Protestant and Anglican missions had 173 (54 female). The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age. On September 15, 1925, there were 991 official schools for European and native children, with 90,833 pupils (56,865 boys and 33,968 girls), and 1,739 teachers, and 517 private schools, with 49,750 pupils and 1,144 teachers. Children are required to learn the French language. At Antananarivo there is a school of native medicine, an administrative and commercial school, a normal school, and a school of agriculture.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals. There were also arbitration courts for settling labour disputes.

### Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a poll tax and taxes on land, cattle, and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. The budgetary estimates for the calendar year 1927 aggregated 239,991,133 francs for the receipts, and the same amount for the expenditures. The various budgets balanced at the following figures:—ordinary and extraordinary, 207,777,000 francs; public works, 33,000,000 francs; railways, 33,917,000 francs; native medical services, 15,297,138 francs.

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l.* at the average yearly rate of interest of 3·02 per cent. The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the conversion of loans for that purpose.

### Defence.

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 1,542 Europeans, and 5,736 natives. The police and militia, consisting of 3,300 natives, are maintained on the local budget.

### Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified; foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun. Government lands, urban or non-urban, are let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining. On December 31, 1926, there were 3,048,367 acres of land under cultivation by natives and 285,607 acres by Europeans. The principal crops are rice, sugar, coffee, manioc, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, butter beans, lima beans, cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. The areas under cultivation in 1927 were:—rice, 1,392,425 acres; manioc, 682,925 acres; maize, 213,540 acres; sweet potatoes, 244,825 acres; haricot beans, 91,097 acres; potatoes, 77,207 acres; coffee, 113,537 acres; vanilla 53,260 acres. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests contain many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gum, resins, and plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives.

There were on December 31, 1925, 7,139,900 cattle in the island; 2,884 horses; 116,114 sheep; 62,833 goats; 1,057 ostriches, and 386,305 pigs.

Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the working of metal and the making of Panama and other straw hats. The preparation of sugar, rice, soap, tapioca, &c., is being undertaken by Europeans, as well as the canning of meat. There are large meat-preserving factories at Bo-anamary (Majunga), Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

The value of the total output of minerals in 1926 was 59,231,042 francs, graphite accounting for 44,368,343 francs, gold for 6,934,068 francs, and mica for 4,121,528 francs. The production of phosphates was valued at 1,840,500 francs, that of precious stones at 1,680,679 francs, of industrial stones at 126,055 francs, of corundum at 94,209 francs, radio-active minerals (betafite and euxenite) at 65,292 francs, and zircon at 258 francs.

The following were the principal minerals in 1925 and 1926:—

Mineral	1925	1926
Gold . . . . . kilos.	419·7	306·6
Precious stones . . . . . "	128·5	6,643·0
Mica . . . . . tons	287·5	330·2
Corundum . . . . . "	225·9	116·7
Graphite . . . . . "	13,005·0	15,902·6
Phosphates . . . . . "	—	6,135·0

### Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years:—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . . . .	178,831,641	209,818,297	259,032,753	491,854,483	592,611,944
Exports . . . . .	132,472,491	191,840,781	357,671,444	443,922,818	535,856,939

The chief articles of import and export in 1925 and 1926 were the following:—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Cottons . . . . .	6,370	4,553	Graphite . . . . .	14,979	11,453
Wines <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	104,192	76,800	Manioc . . . . .	42,557	40,746
Machinery . . . . .	2,568	1,785	Tanning bark . . . . .	7,674	6,113
Metals . . . . .	7,518	6,589	Rice . . . . .	42,327	22,291
Cement . . . . .	11,930	7,782	Hides . . . . .	9,020	8,065
Petrol . . . . .	3,363	4,700	Rafia fibre . . . . .	6,276	7,622
Flour . . . . .	2,288	2,259	Mica . . . . .	267	296

<sup>1</sup> Gallons.

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1926 amounted to 440,287*l.*, and in 1927 to 453,770*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 55,851*l.* in 1926, and 81,792*l.* in 1927.

### Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with

each other by coasting steamers plying regularly. In 1926, 5,776 vessels of 2,521,271 tons entered and 6,000 vessels of 2,544,848 tons cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total vessels (in 1925) entering 3,990 were French, and 1,250 were British; and of those clearing, 4,030 were French, and 1,255 British.

At the end of 1926, there were 1,800 miles of roads. Three railways are at present worked in Madagascar. The first is the through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave (229 miles) which was opened for traffic on March 9, 1913, and soon to be electrified. The second is the railway between Antananarivo and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 98 miles south of Antananarivo, opened for traffic on October 15, 1923. The third is the branch line of the Tamatave railway, from Moramanga to the Antsihanaka provinces, towards the north of the island, which was opened for traffic in October, 1917, a distance of 103 miles. Total railway mileage (including narrow-gauge local lines) on December 31, 1926, 430 miles. A new line from Fianarantsoa to the east coast of the island (105 miles) is projected. This will be electrified. There is also a motor-car service with a network of routes covering 612 miles.

There is postal communication throughout the island. There were in 1926, 185 ordinary post offices and 500 rural offices. The telegraph line has (1925) a length of 4,787 miles, and 7,452 miles of wire. There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Réunion, and Aden. In 1926 there were 745 miles of urban telephone line, 1,490 miles of inter-urban circuits, and seven Government wireless telegraph stations. The important wireless station at Antananarivo, forming part of the French inter-colonial network of wireless stations, was opened towards the end of 1924.

### Money and Banks.

By the decree of 22 December, 1925, a Bank of issue was established—the Bank of Madagascar, with a capital of 20 million francs. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez, Mananjary, Majunga and Tuléar. The Crédit Foncier de Madagascar and La Banque de l'Océan Indien are also established in the island. On January 1, 1920, a Savings Bank was established, and on January 1, 1924, it had 3,420 depositors with 2,717,491 francs to their credit.

The monetary system is the same as that of France, and all coins and notes which are legal tender in France are also legal tender in the Colony. Since the war, postage stamps affixed to cardboard, for smaller values, viz., 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 and 2 francs, are current.

---

### MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, is formed by the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli. Before 1912, Anjouan, Moheli and Grande Comore were only under French protection; Mayotte alone being a colony. But by a law of July 25, 1912, and a decree of February 23, 1914, the whole archipelago has become a colony, attached to the general government of Madagascar, of which it forms a twenty-first province, the Province de 'Mayotte et Dépendances.'

In 1925, the combined population was 119,305, including 804 Europeans.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1925) of 12,674. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded

that of the sugar-cane. There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 650 square miles and population in 1925 of 106,625. Grande Comore itself is about 40 miles long and 18 miles at its broadest points. Vanilla, cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The principal imports are cotton fabrics, metals, and rice; the principal exports, hides, sugar, copra, and vanilla.

## Consular and other Representatives.

### OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

*Consul at Antananarivo.*—J. Helm Smith.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Majunga and at Tamatave.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Madagascar.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Guide-Annuaire de Madagascar et Dependances. Annual. Antananarivo.  
Journal officiel de Madagascar. Weekly since March 20, 1896. Antananarivo.  
Bulletin Economique.—Bulletin Economique de Madagascar, publication trimestrielle.  
Bulletin Economique. Published by the Gouvernement General. 22nd year. 1925-1926. (Colonie de Madagascar et Dependances.) Antananarivo, 1926.  
Bulletin de l'Académie Malgache.  
Statistiques Générales. Gouvernement Général de Madagascar et dépendances. Melun, 1909.  
Statistique du Commerce et de la Navigation. Antananarivo Annual.  
Treaties concluded between France and Madagascar, August 8, 1868; December 12, 1885, and September 30, 1895.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Chapus (S.), Quatre vingt années d'influences Européennes en Imerina. Antananarivo, 1925.  
Cros (L.), Madagascar pour tous. 1922.  
Dandouau (A.), Géographie de Madagascar. Paris, 1922.  
De la Bâthie (P.), La Végétation Malgache. Marseille, Paris, 1921.  
Grandidier (A.), Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar. Paris, 1917. In 50 4to. volumes, with many hundred plates, still in progress.—Collection des Ouvrages anciens concernant Madagascar. 9 vols. Paris, 1920.—Bibliographie de Madagascar. Paris, 1907.  
Gravier (G.), Madagascar. Paris, 1904.  
Johnston (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.  
Julien (G.), Madagascar et ses Dépendances. Paris, 1926.  
Keller (C.), Madagascar, Mauritius, and other East African Islands. London, 1900.  
Lacroix, La Minéralogie de Madagascar. 3 vols. Paris, 1922, 1923.  
Leblond (M.), La Grande Île de Madagascar. Paris, 1910.  
Lecomte, Les Bois de Madagascar. Paris, 1922.  
Loisy (X.), Madagascar, Études Économiques. Paris.  
Lyauty (Col.), Dans le Sud de Madagascar. Paris, 1903.—Lettres du Tonkin et de Madagascar. Paris, 1921.  
Madagascar au Début du XX<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris, 1902.  
Marcuse (W. M.), Through Western Madagascar. London, 1914.  
Mondain, Un Siècle de Mission Protestante à Madagascar. Paris, 1920.  
Osborn (C. S.), Madagascar: Land of the Man-eating Tree. New York, 1924. London, 1925.  
Pappenheim (Haupt Graf zu), Madagascar: Studien, Schilderungen, and Erlebnisse. Berlin, 1906.  
Paulin (H.), Madagascar. Paris, 1925.  
Prudhomme (E.), Ressources agricoles de Madagascar. Paris, 1909.  
Ridgewell (H. A.), Madagascar. London, 1921.  
Sibree (Rev. James), A Naturalist in Madagascar. London, 1915.—Fifty Years in Madagascar. London, 1924.  
You (A.), Madagascar: Histoire, Organisation, Colonisation. Paris, 1905.

## RÉUNION.

Réunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council, and an elective Council-General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1926) of 186,687, of whom 180,694 were French; there were also 628 British Indians, 1,963 natives of Madagascar, 411 Africans, 1,626 Chinese. The chief towns are: St. Denis, with 23,390 inhabitants in 1926; St. Pierre, 20,479; St. Paul, 21,643; St. Louis, 15,867. The towns are under the French municipal law. Réunion has a lycée with 30 teachers and 380 pupils. Primary education is given in two schools, one for boys with 530 pupils and 13 teachers, and one for girls with 448 pupils and 13 teachers, and 194 elementary schools with 27,214 pupils. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St. Benoît on the one hand, and St. Pierre on the other. In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (62,000 acres), rum, coffee (6,000 acres), manioc, (12,000 acres), tapioca, vanilla, spices, essences. The forests occupy about 150,000 acres. The production of rum in 1926 amounted to 1,124,032 gallons (pure alcohol). The sugar production was 56,570 metric tons. The chief imports are rice (valued at 82,272,000 francs in 1926), grain, cotton goods (20,310,000 francs in 1926), &c.; the chief exports are sugar (63,313 metric tons in 1926) and rum. Total value of imports in 1926, 164,883,564 francs; of exports, 164,895,913 francs. In 1926, 83 vessels entered and cleared at the ports of the island. There are about 80 miles of railway. The Tamatave-Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. During the year 1926, there were 164,871 telephone conversations and 113,835 telegraph communications. There are 42 post offices and 513 central telephone offices. The budget for 1926 showed 52,502,932 francs for receipts, and 46,076,028 francs expenditure. The currency of Réunion consists of local bank notes and token nickel coinage. It has nominally the same value as that of France. The Bank of Réunion has a capital of 6 million francs.

**St. Paul and Amsterdam**, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

**Kerguelén**, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long., was annexed by France in 1893.

*British Consul at Réunion.*—J. A. Mancini.

## FRENCH SOMALILAND.

The colony of the Somali Coast lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland. On the north it is bounded by Cape Doumeirah, which separates it from the Italian possessions; on the south by a line drawn from the wells of Hadou to Gueldessa, which separates it from the British possessions; the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. The territory has an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population was estimated in 1926 at 56,059. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Administrative Council. The port of Obock was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began. In 1884, Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to

## 918 FRANCE:—FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

France; in 1885, Ambado; in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain; in 1888, a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government.

Djibouti has (1921) 8,366 inhabitants, of whom 354 are European (190 French). The natives are made up as follows (1921): Somali, 3,428; Arabs, 3,336; Danakils, 208; Indians, 356; Jews, 109; Sudanese, 238; Abyssinians, 89; Senegalese, 248; total 8,012. In 1902 a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti. In October 1922, these were replaced by a public elementary school. The local budget for 1923 balanced at 13,002,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The salt mines, opened in 1912, exported in 1926 34,218 metric tons of salt. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, coal, sugar; the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1926 amounted to 457,751,424 francs, and the total exports to 401,543,750 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa (485 miles). The vessels of 3 French, 2 English, and 2 Italian shipping companies visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1926 there entered at Djibouti 1,423 steam merchant vessels of 1,145,271 tons. Of these vessels, 245 were French, 81 English, 30 Italian, 7 Dutch, 15 Norwegian, 13 German; a total of 2,960 vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,280,861.

### FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

French West Africa comprises the following colonies:—(1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) French Sudan, (6) Upper Volta, (7) Mauritania, (8) Niger, and (9) Circle of Dakar and Dependencies.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa in 1926 are shown as follows:—

Colony	Area (in Square Miles)	Population 1926			Total	Population per sq. mile
		Europeans		Native Races		
		French	Foreign			
Senegal . .	74,112	3,057	1,593	1,813,637	1,818,287	17·7
Guinea . .	89,436	1,135	1,127	2,098,726	2,095,988	23·4
Ivory Coast . .	121,590	1,410	204	1,722,981	1,724,545	14·1
Dahomey . .	41,302	787	147	978,725	979,600	23·7
French Sudan . .	360,331	1,453	366	2,633,163	2,634,982	7·3
Upper Volta . .	142,820	353	37	8,259,722	8,240,147	22·6
Mauritania . .	154,400	178	101	288,905	289,184	1·9
Niger . .	403,200	253	7	1,218,457	1,218,717	2·6
Dakar and Dependencies . .	—	2,488	718	36,946	40,152	—
Total . .	1,247,191	11,099	4,300	18,526,212	18,541,611	—

Of the French population, 7,207 were men, 2,578 women, and 1,314 children; while of the foreign population, 2,466 were men, 939 women, and 895 children.

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo-French

boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The delineation of the boundary was completed in 1912, and approved by the two governments in 1914. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 436 yards; the lease, at first, to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbata on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea-going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France.

By an agreement dated July 6, 1911, between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was readjusted.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor-General, who is assisted by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar. The Colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, the Circle of Dakar and Dependencies under a Governor of Colonies, all subject to the direction of the Governor-General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of all the Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor-General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have, however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

The following are the financial estimates for 1928:—

	General Budget	Local Budgets	Supplementary Budgets	Total
Revenue . . .	214,730,000	350,000,000	185,000,000	749,730,000
Expenditure . .	214,730,000	330,000,000	165,000,000	709,730,000

The military forces in peace times consist of 12,000 men, of whom 2,000 are Europeans. The police force numbers 4,500.

There were in 1926-27 292 village schools with 24,457 boys and 333 girls, 77 urban schools with 3,507 boys and 1,223 girls, and 8 high schools with 558 pupils for general instruction, and 352 for manual instruction. There were besides 144 evening schools for adults with 5,790 pupils, 8 orphan schools with 309 pupils, and 2 'medersas' or Mussulman schools with 80 pupils; also 3 higher technical schools with 250 students, and 2 Lycées with 291 pupils. The expenditure on education was 11,775,000 francs.

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, textiles,

## 920 FRANCE:—FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

mechanical implements, and beverages; the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds, as well as rubber, cotton, cocoa and timber.

The following is a comparative table of values of the imports and exports during 1925 and 1926 for each of the colonies:—

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Senegal . . . . .	698,926,705	909,908,954	588,921,912	885,945,699
French Guinea . . . . .	103,429,743	153,543,498	53,296,574	77,753,728
Ivory Coast . . . . .	106,211,528	181,580,971	117,050,360	213,819,198
Dahomey . . . . .	111,601,133	186,587,810	125,560,700	181,704,213
French Sudan . . . . .	79,888,464	85,907,623	3,259,377	6,216,551
Upper Volta . . . . .	14,963,018	12,549,659	10,974,700	15,899,420
Niger . . . . .	—	20,610,500	—	31,190,000
Total . . . . .	1,114,970,591	1,550,729,615	899,063,623	1,412,028,809

Of the imports, 525,445,121 francs were from France in 1925, and 792,406,426 francs in 1926; of the exports 527,347,423 francs went to France in 1925, and 767,943,465 francs in 1926.

Total trade between Great Britain and French West Africa<sup>1</sup>, according to Board of Trade Returns for three years, was as follows:—

	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£
Imports from French West Africa from U.K. . . . .	2,401,154	2,087,680	1,230,876
Exports to French West Africa from U.K. . . . .	3,138,457	2,266,768	1,951,540

<sup>1</sup> Including French Equatorial Africa.

In 1926, 21,369 vessels of 17,144,123 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa.

There are (1926) 1,866 miles of railway and 13,662 miles of telegraph, with 18,630 miles of wire. In 1926, there were 273 post offices, divided as follows:—Senegal, 52; French Sudan, 60; Guinea, 40; Ivory Coast, 39; Dahomey, 33; Mauretania, 13; Upper Volta, 22; and Niger, 19.

A savings bank was established by a decree of July 22, 1920, and began to function on October 1, 1922, with a single office at Dakar. There are now 3 branch offices at Saint-Louis, Conakry and Porto-Novo. On December 31, 1926, there were 3,648 depositors with 2,498,028 francs to their credit. The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

*Governor-General of French West Africa.*—M. Carde. Appointed February 20, 1923.

The colony of Senegal was reorganised by the law of December 4, 1920. The capital is St. Louis, an old town founded in 1658 (population, 1917, 23,326, French 307). Two other important towns are Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1918, 25,468, French 2,791), and Rufisque (population, 11,414, French 205). These three towns, with Goree, a small island situated in front of Dakar (population, 1,444, French 67), are municipal communes governed by a mayor and corporation.

The total area is 74,112 square miles, and the total population in 1926 was put at 1,318,287. The natives of the four towns and their descendants are French citizens, and other natives are French subjects.



The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy.

The Colony is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Colonial Council of 40 members, 20 elected by French citizens and 20 by representatives of native chiefs of cantons and provinces. The Colony is divided into 11 'circles,' each under the rule of an administrator. The local budget for 1926 was 85,801,824 francs.

All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there are grouped superior technical schools common to all the colonies, a normal school for teachers, a professional school, a commercial and administrative school, a school of medicine. At St. Louis are a secondary school, a superior primary school, a professional school for interpreters, *kadis* (native judges), and chiefs' sons. In 1923, 446,428 francs was provided for secondary education. There is a large hospital for natives at Dakar.

The soil is generally sandy. In 1926, there were 585,972 sheep and goats; 415,945 cattle; 58,012 asses; and 40,923 horses. The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and some rice; other products are castor beans, some coco-nuts, gum from Mauritania, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground-nuts form the bulk of the exports. A salt industry is being developed.

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making and jewellery.

Imports in 1926, 909,998,954 francs; exports, 885,945,699 francs. The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal-work, coal. The chief exports are ground-nuts (740,869,000 francs in 1926), hides and skins, rubber and gums.

There are 1,494 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April, 1905, so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables. There are three other cables, one Spanish, one French West African, and the third belonging to a South American company.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles); another one Thiès and Kayes (Upper-Senegal-Niger) 435 miles (350 miles open).

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Kayes, the former a principal town of Upper-Senegal-Niger (490 sea miles) on the Senegal river, during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out. The Senegal river is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool by a British line. The dry dock at Dakar which was completed in 1908, can take boats 630 feet long. The Bank of West Africa (established June 23, 1901), with a capital of 6,000,000 francs, and reserve funds 3,920,000 francs, was founded for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations; it has a branch at Dakar, and agencies at St. Louis, and at Rufuquer. La Banque Française de l'Afrique Equatoriale has a branch at Dakar.

*H. B. M.'s Consul-General at Dakar* (for French Western Africa, including the Sudan).—R. C. F. Maugham.

---

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Koumbia, Dinguiraye, Siguiiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, Beyla, Macenta, Boffa, Boké, Conakry, Faranah, Forécariah, Kindia, Labé, Mamou, Pita, Gueckédou, and N'zérékoré. The area is about 92,640 square miles, and the population (1927) was 2,183,003, including 2,133 Europeans (1,031 French). A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been

introduced all over French West Africa. The principal products are palm oil and nuts, rubber, millet, earth-nuts, rice, gum, cotton, bananas, and coffee, which is grown in the Rio Nunez region. There is an experimental garden near Conakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Fouta Djallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1927, there were 460,000 cattle, 125,000 sheep, 170,000 goats, 2,400 horses, and 580 asses. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecke districts. Imports in 1926, 153,543,000 francs; exports, 75,839,627 francs. The principal exports in 1926 were rubber, 13,873,418 francs; cattle, 4,012,044 francs; ground-nuts, 4,841,117 francs; hides, 8,610,861 francs; gold, 3,511,301 francs; and palm kernels, 23,424,468 francs; animal wax, 3,088,342 francs; palm oil, 2,418,615 francs. The principal imports in 1926 were cotton fabrics, 84,592,961 francs; metal goods, 12,901,327 francs; petrol, 2,575,351 francs; wines, 1,895,069 francs. A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Conakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Conakry on the coast to the Niger at Kourassa (366 miles long) was opened in January, 1911 and in August, 1914, was continued to Kankan (412 miles from Conakry). The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Conakry has been completed. In the colony there are 2,201 miles of telegraph and 232 miles of telephone line, of which 74 miles are urban and 158 miles inter-urban. The Colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco; also with Freetown, Monrovia, and Grand Bassam. There is a wireless station at Conakry affording communication with Senegal (Rufisque) and the Ivory Coast (Monrovia). Conakry is visited regularly by the steamers of three French companies and one English company. The budget of the colony provided for 1927 the sum of 29,862,979 francs.

The Ivory Coast lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony. It has common frontiers with French Guinea, French Sudan, and the Upper Volta Colony. France asserted and obtained rights on the coast about 1842, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1882. Area about 121,976 square miles; population, 1,724,545; Europeans, 1,614. The seat of administration is Bingerville, the capital, formerly called Adjamé (European population, 94). There is a central school group at Bingerville, and a number of Government schools in the districts. The chief ports, in respect of population and commerce, are Grand Bassam, with a lagoon 124 miles long, and 12 to 15 feet deep forming an excellent inland waterway (there is one jetty, 892 feet long, being built to avoid the bar at the entrance to the harbour); Assinie, also with a lagoon; Grand Lahou, the lagoon of which is connected by means of a canal with the lagoon of Grand Bassam; Sassandra, with a pier, and Tabou, which has a wireless station. The chief centres in the interior are Abidjan (9,126 inhabitants, including 431 Europeans), Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso, Bondoukou, and Korbogo. The natives cultivate maize, rice, plantains, pineapples, and many other fruits. They have also been taught to grow cocoa, the export of which increased from an average of 4 tons in 1904-1908 to 3,600 tons in 1923, 7,865 tons in 1924, 8,491 tons in 1925, and 6,993 tons in 1926. Coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked. Gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baoulé, on the Comoé and Bia Rivers, and in Indenié. The imports in 1926 amounted to 181,580,971 francs, and the exports to 213,819,198 francs. Chief imports in 1926 were: tissues, 57,934,243 francs; tobacco, 4,099,527 francs; wines, 5,419,225 francs; metal work, 18,873,149 francs; machinery, 5,997,990 francs. Chief exports

were: palm kernels, 32,260,165 francs; palm oil, 23,337,538 francs; dried and smoked fish, 316,755 francs; cacao, 26,966,883 francs; rubber, 5,456,638 francs; cabinet woods, 101,443,633 francs; cotton, 13,300,841 francs. The ports of the Colony are visited by liners of several French, English and Belgian shipping companies. Number of vessels entered in 1926, 1,106 of 3,146,960 tons, and cleared 1,107 vessels, of 3,150,553 tons. From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway has been constructed, running between Abidjan and Niango (281 miles). Contracts have now been made to lengthen this to the north, to the Niger and Upper Volta. There is a large network of roads suitable for motor traffic, total length about 2,794 miles. At the end of 1918, there were 2,300 miles of telegraphic and 117 miles of telephonic lines. The telegraph connects the principal towns and extends to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam, Bingerville, Abidjan, Aboisso, and Dabou. The budget of the colony for 1927 has been fixed at 43,668,700 francs.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and is bounded on the north-east by the river Niger and on the north and north-west by the colony of the Upper Volta, northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The area is 42,460 square miles, and the population, according to the latest census of 1925, 979,609, including 900 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 25,000 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. In 1926, 1,500,000 francs was spent on education. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. In 1926, there were 1,800 horses; 500 asses; 90,000 cattle; 40,000 sheep; 90,000 goats; and 110,000 pigs. The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilised. These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil. Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces. Imports in 1926, 186,537,810 francs; exports, 181,704,213 francs. The principal exports (1925), were palm kernels, 45,000 tons; palm oil, 17,000 tons, and cotton 700 tons.

There are few roads in the colony, but in the last four years they have been greatly improved. A new metalled road, called the East Road (297 miles in length), for motor traffic runs from Savé to the Niger. There is also a road from Darsa-Zoumé to Porga called the West Road (275 miles). There are now altogether more than 2,794 miles of carriage road. At Kotonu an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segborué in Lake Aheme (20 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaoru (400 miles). The gauge is a metre. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Pobé (50 miles) along the Lagos frontier. A new railway linking the Capital with the port of Kotonu is in course of construction (22 miles). A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there are 1,389 miles of telegraph line, and 70 miles of telephone line. In 1922, 277 vessels of 720,780 tons entered, and 278 vessels of 723,546 tons cleared the ports of Dahomey. French coins only are in circulation. The local budget for 1926 was 19,102,000 francs.

The Colony of French Sudan was formed in 1904, from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal. Its old name of Upper Senegal-Niger was changed to French Sudan by decree of December 4, 1920.

The Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere; on the west by Mauritania, the Faldémé river, and the frontier of French Guinea; on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, and the Upper Volta, and on the east by the Colony of the Niger. It therefore includes the valley of the Upper Senegal, about two-thirds of the course of the Niger, much of the country enclosed in the great Bend, and a large part of the Sahara to the Algerian sphere of influence. The area is 360,331 square miles, with a population of about 2,634,982 in 1926.

At the same time that this Colony was formed the Military Territories, which now form an integral part of it, were broken up. The Second Military Territory, which included nearly all the country within the Bend, was handed over to the Military administration, and the First (Timbuktu) incorporated in Upper Senegal-Niger, was administered by a colonel under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. Since January 1, 1923 however, the region of Timbuktu has been converted into a "Civilian Territory," presided over by a chief administrator under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Third (Zinder-Chad) Territory has been constituted an autonomous unit. In 1919 the greater part of the southern portion in the bend of the Niger was created a separate Colony in the name of the Upper Volta (Haute Volta, *see* below).

The whole of the French Sudan is under civil administration, with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General. The budget of the Colony for 1927 provided for 39,600,000 francs.

The most important and populous towns in the French Sudan are: Bamako, the capital, (15,596 inhabitants), Segou (7,597 inhabitants), Kayes (9,866 inhabitants), Djenné (5,450 inhabitants), Timbuktu (5,485 inhabitants), Goundam (4,251 inhabitants), Niore (4,001 inhabitants), Sikasso (9,197 inhabitants), San (3,582 inhabitants), Mopti (3,907 inhabitants). All the principal towns have regional or urban schools; Bamako has a professional school, a junior high school and a veterinary school; there is a Mussulman superior school at Timbuktu with 67 pupils and one *médersa* (official).

The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton, sesame; other products are rubber and kariti. Large stocks of cattle abound in the colony.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick-making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. Chief imports are cottons, food-stuffs, metal-work; total in 1926, 85,907,623 francs. Chief exports are ground-nuts, cattle, rubber, gum, kajak, skins, cotton and wool; total in 1926, 6,216,551 francs.

There is a very complete system of telegraphs throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey, Zinder, and Lake Tchad.

Since the completion of the section from Thiès to Kayes (January 1924), French Sudan is connected with the coast by a railway 745 miles in length, stretching from Dakar to Koulikoro by way of Thiès, Kayes and Bamako. For about seven months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu, and from Bamako to Kouroussa.

Wireless telegraph connects Kabara, Kidal and Bamako with the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and with Dakar, Rufisque, Conakry.

The Colony of the Upper Volta was formed by a decree of March 1, 1919, from the southern section of the Upper Senegal Niger. It lies within the bend of the Niger. By a decree of December 28, 1926, the circle of Say and the eastern part of the circle of Dori were detached from the colony and added to the colony of the Niger.

The eastern boundary, therefore, follows an irregular line through the villages Yatakala, Bossé, Tangou and Botou; its southern boundary is formed by the river Mekrou and the northern boundary of Dahomey, Togoland, the Gold Coast, and the Ivory Coast; thence the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction from the river Bagoé to the Niger, about 16° N., below Ansongo. It embraces the circles of Gaoua, Bobo-Dioulasso, Dédougou, Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya, Tenkodogo, Kaya, Koudougou, and Fada. Area about 142,000 square miles, and native population 3,028,655 (census 1926), with 450 Europeans. The administrative centre is Ouagadougou (population 10,000); other towns are Bobo-Dioulasso (10,000), Dédougou (3,000), and Ouahigouya (6,000). Administratively, it is on the same footing as the other Colonies of French West Africa. Economically, industrially and commercially it possesses the same characteristics as the French Sudan. Cultivation of cotton is on the increase; 60 tons in 1924, 750 tons in 1925, and 2,000 tons in 1926. Imports in 1926, 26,124,659 francs; exports, 22,490,500 francs. The budget for 1927 balanced at 22,000,000 francs. An automobile service between Bouaké and Ouagadougou connects this colony with the Ivory Coast Railway. There are 2,600 miles of good roads.

---

Mauritania, formed into a Protectorate in May, 1903, converted into a special "Civilian Territory" in October, 1904, became a Colony on January 1, 1921, with a Lieutenant-Governor at its head. It consists of the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Adrar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant, with a total area of 347,400 square miles. The native population numbers 289,184, mostly Moorish Mussulmans. European population about 300. The northern limit of the Colony is approximate, and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3' N. as the northern boundary.

The budget of the Colony for 1927 was 11,725,800 francs.

---

The Colony of the Niger was formed by a decree of October 13, 1922. Estimated area, 404,914 square miles; population (1927), 1,366,667 (270 Europeans). It was originally a Military Territory (1912); in 1920, it was placed under civil administration. The country is composed of a zone in the north, which is largely desolate country; a central strip which is wooded; and the southern zone, richly wooded and abounding in cattle. By a decree dated December 28, 1926, the circle of Say and part of the circle of Dori were transferred from the Colony of Upper-Volta to the Colony of the Niger, the new districts comprising 119,946 inhabitants. On January 1, 1927, there were, excluding the new territories, 47,419 horses, 632,157 oxen, 1,337,386 sheep and goats, 16,851 asses, 27,134 camels. In the southern zone rice, cotton, wheat, tobacco, maize, barley and indigo can be produced. In 1924 the chief agricultural products were, millet and sorghum (400,000 tons), dates (600 tons), earth-nuts (3,000 tons), and beans (10,000 tons). The whole colony lacks water. Local budget in 1927, 13,225,650 francs. Niamey is the capital.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA: TOGO AND CAMEROON.

**Togo.**—Togo, the former German Colony, lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east. It was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914, and is now divided between the French and British. The Mandate was approved by the League of Nations on July 20, 1922. Of the total area of 33,700 square miles, the French have obtained about two-thirds, 21,293 square miles, the boundary running from the north-east in a generally south-east and south direction to Lome, in such a manner that no part of the coast is included in the British sphere. Lome is the seat of the administration. The total population of the whole of Togo is estimated at 762,208 natives, with a European population of 245.

The southern half of Togoland is peopled by natives using 30 different languages, of which the principal is Ewe—these may be regarded as an offshoot of the Bantu peoples. The northern half contains, ethnologically, a totally different population descended largely from Hamitic tribes and speaking in all 16 languages, of which Dagomba and Tim are the most important. The majority of the natives are pagans, but many profess Mohamedanism, while Christianity has, latterly, been making some progress in the coast districts.

Inland the country is hilly, rising to 3,600 feet, with streams and waterfalls. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, while dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, cassada, plantains, ground-nuts, etc., are cultivated by the natives; oil palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, coco, rubber and copra carried on with the European factories. There are considerable plantations of oil and coco palms, coffee, coco, kola, and cassada. During the last four years the natives have engaged in the cultivation of cocoa and cotton. Production of cotton amounted to 678 tons in 1922, 1,601 tons in 1925, and 1,230 tons in 1926. Production of cocoa amounted to 4,606 tons in 1925 and 5,226 tons in 1926. Other products in 1926 were, palm oil, 2,622 tons; palm kernels, 9,952 tons; maize, 3,986 tons. In the Sokodé and Sansane-Mangu districts in the French sphere there are about 65,000 head of cattle; sheep, goats, poultry and pigs are found, but nowhere in large numbers; in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are: weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting, etc. There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokodé and Misahöhe districts smelt iron, in which this Colony is very rich. For 1926, imports amounted to 25,065,071 kilograms, valued at 99,047,677 francs, and exports to 28,525,583 kilograms, valued at 70,374,154 francs. The local budget for 1927 balanced at 33,585,000 francs. There was also a railway budget, 17,707,000 francs; and a budget for public health and native medical services, 4,744,000 francs.

There are good roads, connecting the more important centres of the Colony. There are three railways connecting Lome with Anecho (Little Popo) (27 miles), with Palime (74 miles), and with Atakpame (103 miles). Total, 204 miles, with 5 stations and sub-stations. There are 13 post and telegraph stations and 4 sub-stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe.

The port of Lome has a wharf with a capacity of 300 tons of traffic daily. A new wharf with a capacity of 600 tons was opened in 1927. At

Anecho the embarkation is made by means of surf boats. In 1926, 357 vessels cleared at the two ports.

**Cameroon.**—The former German Colony of Kamerun, including the area of French Equatorial Africa ceded by France to Germany, was occupied by French and British troops in 1916. The greater portion of the territory has been placed under French administration, and a strip on the southern border of Nigeria under British. The total area allotted to France amounts to 166,489 square miles, excluding the 107,270 square miles ceded to Germany in 1911, which is now included in French Equatorial Africa. Population in 1926 was 1,878,683, of whom 647,341 were men, 680,886 women, and 548,886 children. The Europeans numbered 1,570, of whom 1,233 were French. The portion of Cameroon placed under the Mandate of France by the Treaty of Versailles has, by a decree of March 23, 1921, been constituted an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The seat of government is Yaoundé. In 1925, there were 73 government schools, of which 1 was a high school at Yaoundé, 9 regional schools, and 51 village schools, 7 professional schools, and 5 schools for domestic training, with a total attendance of 10,549. There are also 36 private schools. The budget provided for 938,474 francs for public education. General budget for 1927 balances at 41,768,350 francs; special railway budget, 16,000,000 francs; special medical budget, 3,597,000 francs. Chief products are tobacco, palm oil, almonds, rubber, timber, cacao and ivory. In 1926, there were 11,600 horses; 10,000 asses; 331,900 cattle; 410,000 sheep and goats; and 8,000 pigs. Imports in 1926 amounted to 192,000,000 francs, and exports to 155,000,000 francs. In 1925, 217 vessels entered at the port of Douala. The country has 1,120 miles of roads, and 369 miles of railway.

*Commissioner.*—M. Marchand.

### References concerning French West Africa, East Africa, Réunion, &c.

- Annuaire du Gouverneur Général de L'Afrique Occidentale Française.* Colonial Office Paris.
- Annales et Mémoires du Comité d'Etudes Historiques et Scientifiques, &c. L'A. O. F. Gorée, 1918 (2nd year).*
- Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual. London.*
- Guide officiel de la Colonisation au Cameroun. Yaoundé, 1924.*
- Abadie (M.), La Colonie du Niger. Paris, 1927.*
- Angoulvant, La Pacification de la Côte d'Ivoire. Paris, 1916.*
- Augières (Capitaine), Le Sahara Occidental. Paris, 1919.*
- Bruel (G.), Bibliographie de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française. Paris, 1914.*
- Buchanan (A.), Sahara. London, 1926.*
- Curé (E. Rouard de), Les Mandats français sur le Togoland et le Cameroun. Paris, 1924.*
- Carel (E. R. de), Les Territoires Africains et les Conventions Anglaises. Paris, 1901.*
- Chevassu (H.), La Mise en Valeur de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. Paris, 1907.*
- Courcelle-Seneuil (J. G.), Le Sahara, le Soudan et les chemins de fer trans-sahariens. Paris, 1904.*
- Decorse (J.), Du Congo au Lac Tchad. Paris, 1906.*
- Delafosse (M.), Les Frontières de la Côte d'Ivoire, de la Côte d'Or et du Soudan. Paris 1907.—Haut-Sénégal-Niger (Soudan Français): le pays, les peuples, les langues, l'histoire les civilisations. Paris, 1911.*
- Descamps (E.), New Africa [Eng. Trans.] London, 1908.*
- Du Buisson, Ile de la Réunion. St. Denis (Réunion), 1889.*
- Ferrand (G.), Les Somalis. Paris, 1908.*
- Foa (E.), De l'Océan indien à l'Océan Atlantique. Paris, 1900.*
- Fourcade (F.), Au Sahara: mes deux missions de 1892 et 1893. Paris, 1897.—Documents scientifiques de la Mission Saharienne, &c. I., II., III. Fascicules. Paris, 1903-05.*

- François* (G.), Le Gouvernement général de l'Afrique occidentale française. Paris, 1907.  
*Gaffarel* (Paul), Sénégal et Soudan Français. Paris, 1890.—Notre Expansion Coloniale Africaine de 1870 à nos Jours. Paris, 1918.  
*Gaillard* (R.) and *Poutrin* (L.), Étude anthropologique des populations des Régions du Tchad et du Kanem. (Extrait des ' Documents Scientifiques de la Mission Tilho, Tome III.) Paris, 1914.  
*Gallieni* (Col.), Deux Campagnes au Soudan français. Paris, 1891.  
*Gatetelet* (Lieut.), Histoire de la Conquête du Soudan Français, 1878-99. Paris, 1901.  
*Godefroy* (Lt. Col.), Transsahariens et Transafricains. Paris, 1919.  
*Gordon* (Helen C.), A Woman in the Sahara. London, 1915.  
*Hardy* (G.), Vue générale de l'histoire d'Afrique. Paris, 1922.  
*Haywood* (A. H. W.), Through Timbuktu and across the Great Sahara. London, 1912.  
*Heudebert* (L.), Au Pays des Somalis et des Comoriens. Paris, 1901.  
*Hubert* (H.), Mission Scientifique au Soudan. Paris, 1916.  
*Joseph*, La Côte d'Ivoire. Paris, 1917.  
*Joucla* (E.), Bibliographie de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. Paris, 1912.  
*Kelme* (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.  
*Kamet* (Dr.) and others, Une Mission au Sénégal, Ethnographie, Botanique, &c. Paris, 1900.  
*Lenfant* (Capt.), Le Niger. Paris, 1903.—La Grande Route du Tchad. Paris, 1904.  
*Leroy-Beaulieu* (F.), Le Sahara, le Soudan, et les Chemins de Fer Transsahariens. Paris, 1904.  
*Machat* (J.), La Guinée française. Les Rivières du Sud et le Fouta-Diallon. Paris, 1905.  
*Martin* (L'Abbé), Vie, Travaux, Voyages de Mgr. Hacquard des Pères Blancs (1860-1901) [Algérie, Sahara, Soudan]. Paris, 1905.  
*Martin* (G.), L'existence au Cameroun. Paris, 1922.  
*Monod* (J. L.), Histoire de l'Afrique occidentale française. Paris, 1926.  
*Monteil* (C.), Collection de la Revue du Monde Musulman. Les Khassonké. Monographie d'une peuplade du Soudan français. Paris, 1915.  
*More* (Count René), D'Alger à Tombouctou. Paris, 1913.  
*Ollone* (Capt. d'), De la Côte d'Ivoire au Soudan et la Guinée. Paris, 1901.  
*Paulin* (H.), Cameroun-Togo. Paris, 1923.  
*Pelleray* (E.), L'Afrique occidentale Française. Paris, 1924.  
*Piolet* (Père) and *Noufflard* (Ch.), Madagascar, La Réunion, Mayotte, les Comores, Djibouti. Paris, 1900.  
*Proust* (L.), Visions d'Afrique. Paris, 1924.  
*Reclus* (E.), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Vols. XI, XII, XIII. Paris, 1886-88.  
*Benty* (E. de), Les Chemins de Fer coloniaux en Afrique. Troisième Partie. Chemins de Fer dans les Colonies Françaises. Paris, 1905.  
*Richer* (A.), Les Touareg du Niger: Les Oulliminden. Paris, 1924.  
*Rodd* (F. R.), People of the Veil (an account of the Tuareg Tribes in Central Sahara). London, 1926.  
*Sabaté* (A.), Le Sénégal: Sa conquête et son organisation (1764-1925). Saint-Louis (Senegal), 1926.  
*Sonolet* (L.) L'Afrique Occidentale Française. Paris, 1911.  
*Tauxier* (L.), Études Soudanaises. Paris, 1922.  
*Terrier* (E.) and others, L'Oeuvre de la Troisième République en Afrique occidentale. vols. Paris, 1921.  
*Thillard* (R.), Agriculture et Élevage au Cameroun. Paris, 1921.  
*Villamur* (R.) and *Richaud* (L.), Notre Colonie de la Côte d'Ivoire. Paris, 1901.  
*Vischer* (H.), Across the Sahara from Tripoli to Bornu. London, 1910.

## AMERICA.

### GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, called 'Rivière Salée.' That on the west is called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east Grande-Terres; they have a united area of 1,380 square kilometres (532 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles. There are five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin; the total area with these is 638 square miles. The colony is under a Governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1926) 243,243. Instruction (1926-27)



is given in 1 *lycée* with 464 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 322 pupils, and 113 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 324 teachers and 17,180 pupils, and the private have 878 under 40 mistresses. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,379 inhabitants). Pointe-à-Pitre (26,455 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 29,018,596 francs for 1927. Outstanding debt, December 31, 1926, 499,078 francs.

Chief products are sugar, coffee, cocoa, and rum. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables.

In 1926, the imports were 144,849,469 francs, and the exports 167,663,138 francs (sugar, 33,847,169 kilogrammes; coffee, 593,439 kilogrammes; rum, 12,009,494 litres; cacao, 609,956 kilogrammes; vanilla, 34,888 kilogrammes; bananas, 1,431,340 kilogrammes). Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. A new wireless station at Destrellan was opened in 1918. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 843,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery. The Royal Bank of Canada has also established a branch. There is likewise another bank, the Banque de Commerce, but while this is a private institution, the Banque de la Guadeloupe and the Royal Bank of Canada have a semi-official character. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; nickel treasury tokens (bons) of 1 franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

*British Consul at Guadeloupe.*—J. E. Devaux.

## GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana, on the north-east coast of South America, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 5 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members elected by French citizens resident in Guiana, and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 34,740 square miles, and population, census of 1926, 47,341. Cayenne, the chief town, has a population of 13,936, and the other 14 communes have 28,995. These figures are exclusive of the population of the penal settlement of Maroni, of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, as also officials, troops, and native tribes. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 200 officers and men of the Colonial Infantry. Primary education is given gratuitously since 1889 in lay schools for the two sexes in the communes and many villages. There is also a college for secondary and higher primary education, with a department for professional education and a normal course for teachers. There are also several Congregational schools. The school population in 1926-27 was 3,600. The penal settlement also has 3 schools with 215 pupils. The budget for 1926 amounted to 11,000,000 francs receipts, and 10,500,000 francs expenses. The country has immense forests rich in many kinds of timber. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 7,900 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer). Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, balata, and hides. The total imports in 1926 were valued at 61,973,600 francs, and the exports at 46,105,881 francs. There are three ports—Cayenne,

Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, and Oyapoc. Cayenne and Saint-Laurent are visited once a month by a cargo boat of the Compagnie Général Trans-atlantique. There is also steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns and with the neighbouring colonies. A waterplane service connects St. Laurent with the capital and inland centres. There are three chief and many secondary roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior.

Since 1885, Cayenne has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. On December 31, 1926, the penal population consisted of 6,200.

The Bank of Guiana, under Government control, with a capital of 600,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 650,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

### MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor assisted by a Privy Council. An elected General Council votes the Budget, and elective municipal councils administer the communes. It is represented by a senator and two deputies in the French Chamber. Area 385 square miles, divided into 32 communes; population (census 1926) 244,482. The military force consists of one company of infantry and a battery of artillery. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 70 students; a lycée for boys, with 800 pupils; a high school for girls with 815 pupils; primary schools, with 21,037 pupils (including 7 private schools); a commercial school with 137 pupils, and a school of arts and crafts (93 pupils). Chief commercial town, Fort-de-France (population, 40,000). The budget for 1926 balanced at 56,146,218 francs. Sugar, rum, and cocoa are the chief productions, then come coffee, tobacco, pine-apple, and bananas. There are 15,000 hectares under sugar-cane and food-producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 15 sugar works, with 15 distilleries attached, 117 agricultural distilleries, 4 industrial distilleries devoted to the production of rum, and 17 industrial establishments. In 1926, 43,286 metric tons of sugar, 4,629,620 gallons of rum, and 435 metric tons of cocoa beans were exported. The total imports in 1926 were valued at 223,387,726 francs, and the exports at 222,155,091 francs. Vessels entered in 1926, 538 of 961,402 tons; vessels cleared, 538 of 979,505 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches and motor-cars; and subsidised steamers ply along the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables and wireless. The Bank of Martinique at Fort-de-France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, the Crédit Martiniquais with a capital of 3,500,000 francs, and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada advance loans for agricultural and other purposes.

### ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles; population in 1921, 3,419; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 499; total area, 93 sq. miles; total population, 4,030. Since July, 1921, a Governor organises and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. Primary instruction is free. There are 2 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 25 teachers and 626 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 140 children. There are a private boarding school and two private schools.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing. Imports in 1924, 149,075,555 francs; exports, 142,804,699 francs. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs, meat; and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products. St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with North Sydney and Halifax; and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1927: Receipts, 8,985,250 francs; Expenditure, 8,983,469 francs.

### Books Concerning French America.

- Annuaire de la Guyane Française. Cayenne. Annual.  
 Annuaire de la Guadeloupe et Dépendances. Basse-Terre.  
 Annuaire de la Martinique. Fort-de-France.  
 Annuaire des Iles St. Pierre et Miquelon. St. Pierre.  
 St. Pierre and Miquelon. (Foreign Office Handbooks.) London, 1920  
*Brousseau* (G.), Les Richesses de la Guyane Française. Paris, 1901.  
*Corbin* (P.), and others, Les Colonies Françaises d'Amérique. Paris, 1924  
*Dumoret* (M.), Au Pays du Sucre (la Martinique). Paris, 1902.  
*Guët* (M. J.), Origines de la Martinique (1625-1720) Vannes, 1898.  
*Heilprin* (A.), Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique. London, 1902.—The Tower of Pelée. Philadelphia, 1904.  
*Hess* (J.), A l'Île du diable. Paris, 1898.  
*Lacroix* (A.), La Montagne Pelée et ses Éruptions. Paris, 1904.  
*Lauvrière* (E.), La Tragédie d'un Peuple. Paris, 1922.  
*Lévasseur*, La France, vol. II. Paris, 1898.  
*Maurel* (E.), Histoire de la Guyane Française. Paris, 1902.  
*Mimande* (P.), Forçats et Proscrits. [In Guiana.] Paris, 1897.  
*Stoddard* (C. A.), Cruising among the Caribbees. London, 1896.  
*Viala*, Les Trois Guyanes. Montpellier, 1893.

## AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

### NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

*Governor*.—M. Guyon (1925).

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary-General, the Procureur-Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council-General. Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island. Since 1896, however, no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing.

The island is situated between the 20° 1' and 22° 26' parallels south latitude, and 161° 30' and 144° 40' east longitude. It has a total length exceeding 248 miles and an average breadth of 81 miles. Area, 8,548 square miles. According to the census of July 5, 1921, the population was 47,505, of whom 14,172 were free, 2,810 of convict origin, and 25,123 Melanesians and Polynesians. On October 31, 1925, the native population was 27,061. Nouméa had (1921) 9,386 inhabitants, of whom 6,328 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants (July 1, 1925) were 2,604 Javanese, 2,929 Tonkinese, 64 Indians, and 244 islanders from the New Hebrides. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the local budget. In 1925, there were 55 public and private primary schools with 2,779 pupils (1,425 being girls), and 74 native schools with

2,746 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 140 pupils and professional instruction (iron and wood) to 60 pupils. Local budget for 1927, receipts and expenses, 28,080,437 francs, of which 23,207,860 francs were for the ordinary budget, and 4,878,431 extraordinary budget. In 1925 the military force consisted of 95 Europeans and 69 native troops. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable; about 1,600 square miles is pasture land; about the same area is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 200,000 cattle and about 25,000 sheep. The mineral resources are very great; chrome, cobalt, nickel, iron, and manganese abound; antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, gold, lead, and copper have all been obtained. The nickel deposits are of special value, being without arsenic. Local industries are developing; there are a grain storage and cleaning dépôt, meat preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton, and two blast furnaces melting nickel ore. A hydro-electric factory was established in 1926. About 128,000 hectares of mining land are owned, and 137,000 hectares have been granted for prospecting. In 1925, mineral export comprised chrome ore, 20,715 tons; nickel, 4,400 tons; phosphates, 10,000 tons. The value of the mineral export was 4,019,334 francs. The blast furnaces produced 4,435 tons matto of nickel valued at 12,475,006 francs. The imports in 1926 were valued at 141,746,983 francs, and the exports at 90,652,759 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, cotton, guano, and preserved meats. In 1926, 123 vessels of 176,749 tons entered and 123 of 174,008 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia. Of those which entered, 83 (122,312 tons) were French. Nouméa is connected three times monthly with Sydney in New South Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. There is a narrow-gauge railway (single line) from Nouméa to Paita, about 20 miles long. The proposed extension to Bourail, 105 miles from Nouméa has, however, been postponed. There is a daily motor road service for passengers from Nouméa to Bourail, but most of the roads are only suitable for horseback transport. There are 921 miles of telegraph line and 707 of telephone line.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:

1. The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600.
2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1842. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa. Budget for 1927, 298,640 francs.
3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvéa, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles. The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts; the chief export, copra and rubber.
4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group.
5. Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888.

The **New Hebrides**, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. In 1914 an Anglo-French conference was appointed to devise means of remedying the defects of the condominium. Population (census of May 1, 1924), 2,161. In 1925 there were 746 French and 322 English. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. Local budget for 1927, 3,209,000 francs. Exports in 1926 amounted to 43,267,835 francs, of which 34,371,306 were French trade, and 8,896,529 francs British trade; imports to 30,457,405 francs, of which 20,326,172 francs were in French trade, and 10,131,233 in British trade. Maize, coffee, cotton, cocoa, vanilla, coconut trees are grown, and are the chief articles of export. In some places sulphur is abundant. In 1926, 63 vessels of 82,675 tons entered, and 61 vessels of 81,686 tons cleared the ports. Of these 40 entering were British (62,255 tons), and 25 French (20,335 tons). Of those clearing 37 were British (61,067 tons), and 23 French (20,594 tons).

*British Consul at Nouméa.*—T. Johnston.

### FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The establishments consist of the **Society Islands**, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and (census 1926) 8,585 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,837 inhabitants; the principal product is phosphate (annual production, 80,000 metric tons). Other groups are the **Marquezas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 2,255 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaoa; the **Tuamotu group**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 4,276; the **Leeward Islands** (*Iles sous le Vent*) (8,502 inhabitants), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop. 1,283), Raiatée and Tahaa (pop. 4,307), and Bora-Bora-Maupiti (pop. 1,330); the **Gambier**, Tubuai, and **Rapa Islands**; the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 501 inhabitants; the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu is the largest, Raiavae (or Vavitu), Rimatara, and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and 3,170 inhabitants; Makatea, 1,086 inhabitants; Island of Maiao, 81 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population, according to the census of 1926, was 35,862, of whom 29,644 were natives. There were 870 French, 217 English, and 3,989 Chinese. In 1903 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony. Budget for 1927 balanced at 15,167,573 francs.

The most important of the islands is **Tahiti**, whose chief town is Papeete with 4,601 inhabitants, of whom 2,126 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are (1925) 63 primary schools, with 91 teachers and 3,750 pupils. Pearls and mother-o'-pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coastland bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of im-

ports (1926) 49,943,864 francs, exports, 53,650,477 francs. The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports were copra (12,177 tons), mother-o'-pearl, vanilla, coconuts and phosphates. The export of phosphates in 1926 was 127,177 tons, in 1925, 81,062 tons. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquesas, and the Leeward Islands. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats.

*Acting British Consul at Tahiti.*—Dr. W. J. Williams.

### Books of Reference on New Caledonia and French Oceania.

*Journal Officiel des Etablissements Français de l'Océanie*, and Supplement containing Statistics of Commerce and Navigation. Papeete.

France and England in the New Hebrides. The Anglo-French Condominium. Melbourne, 1914.

*Blanc* (Mgr.), *Les Iles Wallis*. Paris, 1912.

*Bourge* (G.), *Les Nouvelles Hébrides*, 1806-1906. Paris, 1906.

*Cailliot*, *Histoire de la Polynésie orientale*. 2 vols. Paris, 1912.

*Calderon* (George) *Tahiti*. London, 1921.

*Compton* (R. H.), *New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines*, in the *Geographical Journal* for February, 1917.

*Courtel* (H.), *Nos Etablissements en Océanie*. Paris, 1920.

*Griffith* (G.), *In an Unknown Prison Land*. London, 1901.

*Hall* (D. B.) and *Osborne* (Lord A.), *South Sea Surf*. London, 1900.

*Hort* (D.), *Tahiti, the Garden of the Pacific*. London, 1896.

*Huguenin* (Paul), *Raiatea la Sacrée*. In Vol. XIV. of the *Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie*. Vol. xiv., 1902. Neuchâtel.

*Keable* (R.), *Tahiti: Isle of Dreams*. London, 1925.

*Legrand* (M. A.), *Au Pays des Canaques. La Nouvelle Calédonie en 1890*. 8. Paris, 1893.

*Lemire* (C.), *La Colonisation en Nouvelle Calédonie*. Nouméa, 1893.—*L'Océanie Française*. Paris, 1904.

*MacQuarrie* (Hector), *Tahiti Days*. London, 1921.

*Sarasin* (Fritz), *Anthropologie der Neu-Caledonier und Loyalty-Insulaner*. Berlin, 1922.

*Tolna* (Comte R. F. de), *Chez les Cannibales (New Hebrides, &c.)*. Paris, 1903.

*Vallet* (D.), *La Colonisation Française en Nouvelle-Calédonie*. Paris, 1920.

## GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

On November 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor was announced, and from that date Germany became a Republic.

(For the constitution of the Empire and its rulers see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1918, pp. 881-884.)

### Constitution and Government.

The Council of People's Commissioners in Berlin took over the Government of the country; the reigning princes of the Federal States were either deposed or abdicated, the existing Imperial Parliament was declared dissolved, and arrangements were made for summoning a National Assembly. The elections for the body (for which all Germans, men and women, over 20 years of age voted) were held in January, 1919, and resulted, on the basis of proportional representation, in the return of the following parties:—Majority Socialists, 165; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90; Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 42; Independent Socialists, 22; German People's Party, 22; and minor parties, 7; total, 423. The National Assembly was summoned to meet at Weimar on February 6 and on February 11, 1919, it elected the first

President of the Republic, Friedrich Ebert, who held office from February 11, 1919, until his death on February 28, 1925.

*President of the Republic.*—Paul von *Hindenburg*. Elected the second President on April 26, 1925; assumed office on May 12, 1925.

The President is elected by the direct vote of all citizens, male and female, over 20 years of age. The election must be held either on Sunday or on a day of public rest. The President holds office for 7 years.

On February 1, 1927, the following Cabinet was appointed :—

*Chancellor and Minister for the Occupied Provinces.*—Dr. Wilhelm *Mara* (Centre).

*Minister of Justice and Vice-Chancellor.*—Oskar *Hergt* (German National People's Party).

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—Dr. Gustav *Stresemann* (German People's Party).

*Minister for Home Affairs.*—Dr. v. *Keudell* (German National People's Party).

*Minister of Finance.*—Dr. *Kohler* (Centre).

*Minister of Defence.*—Lieut.-General Wilhelm *Groener* (January 19, 1928).

*Minister of Labour.*—Dr. Heinrich *Brauns* (Centre).

*Minister of Food and Agriculture.*—Martin *Schieler* (German National People's Party).

*Minister of Posts.*—Dr. *Schaetzel* (Bavarian People's Party).

*Minister of Transport.*—Dr. Wilhelm *Koch* (German National People's Party).

*Minister of Economic Affairs.*—Dr. Julius *Curtius* (German People's Party).

The Constitution of the Republic was adopted on July 31, 1919, by the National Assembly at Weimar, and promulgated on August 11, 1919. It declares that the new Commonwealth is a Republic and that the power of the State is derived from the people. The colours of the Republic are black, red and gold. The trade flag is black, white, and red with the colours of the Reich in the upper inside corner. The Constitution provides for Central, and State Legislative organs; makes foreign relations, defence, customs duties taxation and railway services matters for the central authority; lays it down that every component State in the Federation must have a Republican Constitution, with a universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional system. A State Council (*Reichsrat*) is to be formed for the representation of the component States (*Länder*). All Bills (*Gesetzesvorlagen*) before they are introduced into the Reichstag require the assent of the Reichsrat, but the Reichstag can pass a Bill into law with a two-thirds majority over the head of the Reichsrat. The principle of the Referendum is provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution further declares all Germans equal before the law, and abolishes all privileges or disadvantages of birth, class, or creed. Freedom of speech and of the Press is guaranteed; so is the right of meeting. Members of the Legislature of the Republic (*Reichstag*) are to be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system. The Reichstag is to be elected for 4 years. The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag. Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Republic.

The Reichsrat consists (1926) of 68 members (Prussia 27, Bavaria 11, Saxony 7, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, and the other States 16).

The Reichstag, elected on December 7, 1924, is composed as follows: Socialists, 181; Centre Party, 68; German National People's Party, 110;

German People's Party, 51; German Democratic Party, 32; Bavarian People's Party, 19; Communists, 44; and minor parties, 38; total, 493.

New elections were timed to be held in May 1928.

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The following table gives the area and population of the present States (*Länder*) of Germany in the order of their magnitude, embodying the returns of the census of June 16, 1925 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population June 16, 1925			Pop. per sq. mile 1925
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia (excluding the Saar) . . .	112,628	18,504,001	19,616,172	38,120,173	338
Bavaria (excluding the Saar) . . .	29,343	3,553,857	3,825,737	7,379,594	251
Württemberg . . .	7,532	1,243,507	1,336,728	2,580,235	342
Baden . . .	5,819	1,115,477	1,196,985	2,312,462	397
Saxony . . .	5,789	2,372,091	2,620,229	4,992,320	863
Mecklenburg-Schw. Thuringia . . .	5,069	331,290	342,755	674,045	133
Hesse . . .	4,527	776,822	832,478	1,609,300	355
Oldenburg . . .	2,970	655,964	691,315	1,347,279	454
Brunswick . . .	2,480	270,223	274,949	545,172	220
Mecklenburg-Str. Anhalt . . .	1,418	241,606	260,269	501,875	354
Lippe . . .	1,131	54,084	56,185	110,269	98
Waldeck . . .	888	170,568	180,477	351,045	396
Schaumburg-Lippe. Hamburg . . .	469	78,947	84,701	163,648	349
Lübeck . . .	408	27,107	28,709	55,816	137
Bremen . . .	131	23,309	24,737	48,046	367
German Republic(ex- cluding the Saar)	160	551,473	601,050	1,152,523	7,203
Prussian Saar Dis- trict <sup>1</sup> . . .	115	61,549	66,423	127,971	1,113
Saarpfalz <sup>1</sup> . . .	99	164,949	173,897	338,846	3,423
German Republic(ex- cluding the Saar)	180,976	30,196,823	32,213,796	62,410,619	345
Prussian Saar Dis- trict <sup>1</sup> . . .	574	339,229	332,519	671,748	1,170
Saarpfalz <sup>1</sup> . . .	164	48,697	49,555	98,252	599
Saar District alto- gether) . . .	738	387,926	382,074	770,000	1,043
German Republic (with Saar Dis- trict) <sup>1</sup> . . .	181,714	30,584,749	32,595,870	63,180,619	347

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the population of the Saar District, in which the census of 1925 could not be taken, are estimates.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Germany has agreed to the following territorial arrangements :—(1) Alsace-Lorraine ceded to



France, (2) the greater part of the Provinces of West Prussia and Posen ceded to Poland, (3) a part of Eastern Silesia and of East Prussia likewise to Poland, (4) a portion of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia, (5) Memel to Lithuania, (6) Danzig, a Free State under the protection of the League of Nations, (7) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, (8) a part of Schleswig to Denmark.

Provision was made in the Treaty to settle the ultimate fate of the following areas by *plébiscite*:—(1) The Saar Basin (after 15 years), (2) Schleswig (in two zones), (3) districts in Southern East Prussia, in West Prussia and in Upper Silesia. Results of the *plébiscites*.—Schleswig (March, 1920), northern zone for Denmark, southern zone for Germany; East and West Prussia (July, 1920) for Germany; Upper Silesia (March, 1921) for Germany. Despite the decision in Upper Silesia, 1,241 square miles, with a population of 892,537, were transferred to Poland.

An estimate of the actual areas and populations (according to the Census of 1910) lost to pre-war Germany has been made as follows: Alsace-Lorraine, 5,607 square miles, population 1,874,014; ceded to Belgium, 400 square miles, population 60,003; ceded to Poland, 17,816 square miles, population 3,854,961; Memel, 1,026 square miles, population 141,238; Danzig, 739 square miles, population 330,630; ceded to Denmark, 1,542 square miles, population 166,348; ceded to Czechoslovakia, 122 square miles, population 48,446; total 27,252 square miles, population 6,475,640.

The Saar Basin, which has been placed under the government of the League of Nations for 15 years, has an area of 738 square miles and a population (1926) of 773,764. (See also p. 956.)

The area of the territory occupied under the Treaty was originally about 12,528 square miles, containing about 7 million inhabitants, but by January 31, 1926, the Cologne zone, with 2,527 sq. miles and 2,640,798 inhabitants, had been evacuated.

The population of the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,896 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867–71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1867 <sup>1</sup>	3,220,088	0·93	1890	2,572,766	1·07
1871	970,171	0·60	1895	2,851,431	1·12
1875	1,668,568	1·0	1900	4,087,277	1·51
1880	2,506,701	1·14	1905	4,274,311	1·46
1885	1,621,643	0·70	1910	4,284,504	1·36

<sup>1</sup> Since 1858.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during three years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1924	440,039	1,313,625	42,805	139,321	801,880	+511,745
1925	482,792	1,336,327	43,828	160,452	788,519	+547,808
1926	483,198	1,269,419	41,519	159,572	775,878	+493,541

Of the children born in 1925, 691,110 were boys and 645,217 girls; in 1926, 655,678 were boys, and 613,741 girls.

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1925, 35,451, being 56·8 per 100,000 inhabitants; in 1924, 35,936 or 57·8.

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for six years:—

Year	Total	Destination						
		European Countries <sup>1</sup>	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1922	34,527	57	24,605	5,261	5,982	607	15	—
1923	117,416	328	92,508	8,920	12,549	635	125	51
1924	58,328	—	22,475	21,016	13,774	1,000	60	3
1925	62,705	92	45,084	4,017	8,918	1,524	70	—
1926	65,280	616	51,144	3,302	8,214	1,883	72	49
1927	60,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> To Great Britain: 68 (in 1921), 3 (1922), 29 (1923), 0 (1924), 0 (1925), 9 (1926).

### III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns 2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1925, 2 towns had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 18 others over 250,000; 26 others over 100,000; 50 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 166 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of June 16, 1925, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)	Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)
Berlin <sup>1</sup> .	Prussia	4,024,165	Stettin.	Prussia	254,466
Hamburg	Hamburg	1,079,126	Mannheim	Baden	247,486
Cologne	Prussia	700,222	Kiel	Prussia	213,881
Munich	Bavaria	680,704	Bochum	"	211,249
Leipzig	Saxony	679,159	Gelsenkirchen	"	208,512
Dresden	"	619,157	Halle-on-Saale	"	194,575
Breslau	Prussia	557,139	Barmen	"	187,099
Essen	"	470,524	Altona	"	185,653
Frankfort-on-Main	"	467,520	Cassel	"	171,234
Düsseldorf	"	432,633	Elberfeld	"	167,577
Hanover	"	422,745	Augsburg	Bavaria	165,522
Nürnberg	Bavaria	392,494	Aachen	Prussia	155,816
Stuttgart	Württemberg	341,967	Brunswick	Brunswick	146,725
Chemnitz	Saxony	331,655	Karlsruhe	Baden	145,694
Dortmund	Prussia	321,743	Erfurt	Prussia	135,579
Bremen	Bremen	294,966	Krefeld	"	131,098
Magdeburg	Prussia	293,959	Mülheim-on-Ruhr	"	127,400
Königsberg	"	279,926	Hamborn	"	126,618
Duisburg	"	272,798	Saarbrücken	"	125,800
			Lübeck	Lübeck	120,788

<sup>1</sup> Area of Berlin, 389 sq. miles.

Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)	Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)
MünchenGlad- bach . .	Prussia .	115,302	Hindenburg .	Prussia .	73,163
Plauen . .	Saxony .	111,436	Liegnitz . .	„ .	73,123
Mainz . .	Hesse .	108,537	Heidelberg .	Baden .	73,034
Münster . .	Prussia .	106,418	Wesermünde .	Prussia .	72,065
Oberhausen .	„ .	105,436	Dessau . .	Anhalt .	71,272
Wiesbaden .	„ .	102,737	Frankfort-on- Oder . .	Prussia .	70,884
Ludwigshafen- on-Rhine .	Bavaria .	101,869	Herne . .	„ .	68,249
Hagen . .	Prussia .	99,736	Elbing . .	„ .	67,878
Buer . .	Prussia .	99,058	Potsdam . .	„ .	64,203
Wanne-Eickel .	Prussia .	91,024	Flensburg . .	„ .	63,139
Freiburg . .	Baden .	90,475	Beuthen . .	„ .	62,543
Bonn . .	Prussia .	90,249	Wattenscheid .	„ .	60,823
Wurzburg . .	Bavaria .	89,910	Gladbeck . .	„ .	60,043
Darmstadt .	Hesse .	89,465	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria .	59,336
Osnabrück . .	Prussia .	89,079	Brandenburg .	Prussia .	59,297
Bielefeld . .	„ .	86,062	Hildesheim . .	„ .	58,522
Görlitz . .	„ .	85,920	Koblenz . .	„ .	58,322
Recklinghausen	„ .	84,518	Trier . .	„ .	58,140
Gleiwitz . .	„ .	81,888	Ulm . .	Württem- berg .	57,427
Gera . .	Thuringia	81,402	Castrop- Rauxel . .	Prussia .	53,218
Zwickau . .	Saxony .	80,358	Oldenburg . .	Olden- burg .	52,723
Offenbach . .	Hesse .	79,862	Jena . .	Thuringia	52,649
Pforzheim . .	Baden .	78,859	Solingen . .	Prussia .	51,929
Rostock . .	Meckl.- Sch. .	77,669	Tilsit . .	„ .	50,834
Bottrop . .	Prussia .	77,315	Sterkrade . .	„ .	50,757
Regensburg .	Bavaria .	76,948	Cottbus . .	„ .	50,432
Remscheid . .	Prussia .	76,827	Bamberg . .	Bavaria .	50,152
Fürth . .	Bavaria .	73,693	Hamm . .	Prussia .	50,040
Harburg . .	Prussia .	73,212			

### Religion.

According to the census of June 16, 1925, there were in Germany 40,014,677 Protestants (64 per cent. of the total population), 20,193,334 Catholics (32 per cent.), 87,580 other Christians (0·1 per cent.), and 564,379 Jews (0·9 per cent.).

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience. There is no State Church. Every religious community manages its own affairs, and makes appointments to its offices without interference from the State.

The Evangelical Churches are now united in the German Evangelical Church Union.

There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome; there are 3 apostolic vicariates. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The Jewish congregations are federated in the 'Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeinde-Bund.'

### Instruction.

Education is general throughout Germany, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 being bound to attend some recognised school. The teachers

in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a period of training and probation.

According to a school census taken in 1926-27 there were in that year 52,320 public elementary schools in Germany with 180,273 teachers (187,124 males and 43,149 females), and 6,629,779 pupils (3,340,804 boys and 3,288,975 girls).

There were in 1922, 675 private schools with 35,534 pupils (14,986 boys and 20,598 girls).

According to the law of April 28, 1920, German children are all bound to receive a four years' course of instruction in the 'Foundation School' (*Grundschule*). The next highest school for elementary education is the 'People's School' (*Volksschule*), which like the *Grundschule*, is supported partly by the State (mostly for *personnel*), and partly by the municipalities (mostly for school buildings, etc.). Besides the *Volksschule* there is found the 'Middle School' (*Mittelschule*), which differs from the former in that instruction is provided in English and French. Apprentices and young people at work must attend Continuation Schools for 6 to 8 hours weekly during working hours. In addition there is a large number of special schools which prepare the pupils for particular callings.

To prepare for the Universities and for admission into certain professions, there are several kinds of secondary schools with a course of study extending in the main over 9 years. Of these the oldest is the *Gymnasium*, which specializes in classical studies; side by side with this is the *Realgymnasium*, which specializes in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but also teaches classical subjects. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools; the *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. The *Oberrealschulen* give instruction in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but not in classics. Experimentally two other kinds of schools have been established—the German High School (*Deutsche Oberschule*) and the *Aufbauschule*, the former to stress German subjects (besides modern languages), and the latter to provide an intensive and curtailed high school education for the bright scholars of elementary schools.

For girls there are *Lyceen*, *Oberlyceen* and special *Studienanstalten* which prepare for the universities.

In 1921-22 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—For boys, Gymnasias, 515, with 10,051 teachers and 152,367 pupils; Realgymnasias, 322, with 6,678 teachers and 115,615 pupils; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen, 506, with 9,404 teachers and 184,175 pupils. For girls, High Schools, 824; with 14,852 teachers and 299,285 pupils.

There are 10 fully equipped Technical High Schools, with the power of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for 1926 were as follows:—

Schools	Teaching Staff (1926)	Students (1926)	Schools	Teaching Staff (1926)	Students (1926)
Berlin . . .	638	4,415	Stuttgart . . .	167	1,798
Munich . . .	249	4,165	Aachen . . .	142	1,064
Darmstadt . . .	195	2,889	Brunswick . . .	126	1,010
Karlsruhe . . .	116	1,807	Breslau . . .	184	868
Hanover . . .	203	2,064			
Dresden . . .	254	2,608	Total . . .	2,274 <sup>1</sup>	21,683 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including 187 special teachers and 1,055 assistants.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to 746 on leave or excused attendance at lectures, of whom 365 were inscribed at the Berlin Technical High School.

There are, besides, 2 Veterinary Colleges (388 students in 1926), 4 Agricultural Colleges (1,794 students in 1926), 3 Afforestation Academies (831 students in 1926), 2 Mining Academies (888 students), 5 Commercial High Schools (4,189 students), 1 Academy for Practical Medicine (50 students), 14 Schools of Art (2,349 students), and 10 Colleges of Music (3,489 students).

There are 23 universities in the German Republic, besides the Philosophical and Theological High Schools at Braunsberg (32 students in 1926), Augsburg (25 students in 1926), Bamberg (87 students in 1926), Dillingen (132 students in 1926), Eichstatt (124 students in 1926), Freising (142 students in 1926), Passau (145 students in 1926), and Regensburg (188 students in 1926), which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy (Augsburg has philosophy only).

The following table gives the date of foundation, the number of teachers and students for 1926 :—

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1926)	Students (1926)						Total
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c.	Auxiliary Sciences	
Berlin (1809) . . . . .	839	231	3 290	1,339	1,828	1,345	5	8,098
Bonn (1777-1818) . . . . .	852	474	1,106	687	661	492	—	3,510
Breslau (1702-1811) . . . . .	406	269	993	988	490	568	—	2,717
Cologne (1888-1918) . . . . .	192	—	3,414	218	839	277	—	4,748
Erlangen (1743) . . . . .	107	214	520	245	113	238	—	1,330
Frankfurt (1914) . . . . .	872	—	1,648	262	368	450	—	2,723
Freiburg (1467) . . . . .	254	283	1,173	672	495	524	—	8,147
Giessen (1607) . . . . .	264	34	431	157	178	410	108 <sup>1</sup>	1,327
Göttingen (1737) . . . . .	324	140	903	263	401	373	—	2,550
Greifswald (1456) . . . . .	182	72	387	244	176	176	—	1,055
Halle (1094) . . . . .	294	105	516	169	273	707	—	1,770
Hamburg (1919) . . . . .	270	—	834	242	492	400	1	1,969
Heidelberg (1386) . . . . .	286	82	1,063	490	531	387	—	2,558
Jena (1557) . . . . .	180	38	660	314	423	537	—	1,972
Kiel (1665) . . . . .	273	38	748	371	237	426	—	1,820
Königsberg (1544) . . . . .	324	69	610	204	373	410	—	1,666
Leipzig (1409) . . . . .	589	180	1,553	505	1,155	1,045	111 <sup>1</sup>	4,639
Marburg (1527) . . . . .	230	149	814	395	491	426	—	2,275
Munich (1472-1826) . . . . .	520	223	2,616	1,303	1,569	1,135	141 <sup>1</sup>	6,987
Münster (1780) . . . . .	249	385	742	323	661	421	—	2,532
Rostock (1419) . . . . .	177	56	340	248	115	207	—	966
Tübingen (1477) . . . . .	264	573	869	405	498	335	—	2,679
Würzburg (1582) . . . . .	217	190	741	566	220	296	—	2,013
Total . . . . .	7,234 <sup>2</sup>	3,810	26,060	10 100	12,591	12,094	366	65,021 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Veterinary Science.

<sup>2</sup> Including 231 special teachers and 2,197 assistants.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of 2,044 on leave or excused from attending lectures.

In three universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Münster, and Tübingen; and the rest are Protestant. Cologne, Frankfurt, and Hamburg have no theological faculties.

### Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout Germany, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Central Government. The appointment of the judges other than those of the Reichsgericht is also a State function, and not that of the Central Government.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte* (1,745 on January 1, 1927), each with one or more judges, competent to try

petty civil and criminal cases. Cases relating to property in which the amount involved does not exceed 500 marks are usually tried by a single judge. In the trial of more serious criminal cases the judge is assisted by two assessors (laymen), to whom on the request of the public prosecutor a professional magistrate may further be added (*Schoffengericht*). The *Landgerichte* (159 on January 1, 1927), contain both civil and criminal chambers. The former, consisting of three judges, exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also, a more extensive original jurisdiction, including divorce cases, &c. For trying commercial cases there are further commercial chambers, consisting of one judge and two laymen. The criminal chamber hears appeals from the *Amtsgerichte* in criminal cases; if the appeal is from the decision of a single magistrate it is heard by one judge with two lay assessors (small chamber); if from a decision of the *Schoffengericht*, by three judges and two laymen (large chamber). For the trial of capital cases, the *Landgerichte* are transformed into *Schwurgerichte*, consisting of three judges and six laymen. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. There are twenty-seven such courts in Germany. The *Oberlandesgerichte* contain criminal and civil senates consisting of three judges. They exercise appellate jurisdiction over the *Landgerichte* in civil cases, and over the 'small chambers' (and in some cases over the 'large chambers') in criminal cases. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned was 9,498 (Jan. 1, 1927). The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 91 judges. This court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original and final jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 5 criminal and 7 civil senates, consisting of 5 judges each.

Number of persons condemned after trial, 1925, 592,051; 1926, 598,460.

### Poor Relief.

The relief of the poor, war invalids, dependents of those killed in the war and of minors in need of assistance was regulated by the law of February 13, 1924. Relief is granted by District Unions (*Bezirksfuersorgeverbände*) or Provincial and State Unions (*Landesfuersorgeverbände*). The former are either identical with the larger municipalities, or are a union of smaller ones. Relief is granted in the ordinary place of residence of the recipients, usually by the District Unions. But where the recipient has no ordinary place of residence, the *Landesfuersorgeverbaende* make the grant. Relief may be made dependent on labour. Poor rates are not levied.

### Compulsory Insurance.

Social insurance has existed in Germany since 1883. It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness (including maternity), accidents, unemployment, old age and infirmity; and also of employees against unemployment, old age and infirmity.

Under an Imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts, workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have been obliged to unite into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurances, under an Act of 1889 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid half by the employee and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the latter may be deducted from wages paid subsequently. Insurance for old age pensions was introduced by law of December 20, 1911, and amending Acts, 65 being the pensionable age.

The State makes a grant for sickness insurance, also provides for maternity benefit.

For the year 1926 the average of those insured against sickness was 20,258,128. Of this total, 18,402,147 (11,475,009 men and 6,927,138 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 752,662 (745,732 men and 8,930 women) in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners, and 1,103,319 in supplementary offices. In 1926, about 24,862,031 persons were insured against accident in 66 industrial and 39 agricultural societies.

The total receipts in 1926 of the ordinary societies were 1,342,888,628 R. M., and of the *Knappschaften* 107,340,444 R. M. The total expenditure of the ordinary societies was 1,230,023,012 R. M., and of the *Knappschaften* 95,923,537 R. M. For accident insurance the receipts were 335,214,000 R. M., and the expenditure 321,599,000 R. M.

### Finance.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure for three years, ending March 31 (in millions of Reichsmarks):—

REVENUE			
Years ending March 31	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Million R. M.	Million R. M.	Million R. M.
1925 General . . .	7,701·0	205·6	7,966·6
For War Debts . .	29·3	799·3	828·6
Total . . .	7,730·3	1,004·9	8,795·2
1926 General . . .	8,451·1	331·6	8,782·7
For War Debts . .	18·3	759·9	778·2
Total . . .	8,469·4	1,091·5	9,560·9
1927 <sup>1</sup> General . . .	8,657·3	469·5	9,126·8
For War Debts . .	1·7	881·7	883·4
Total . . .	8,659·0	1,351·2	10,010·2

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

EXPENDITURE (MILLIONS OF REICHSMARKS)			
Years ending March 31	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Million R. M.	Million R. M.	Million R. M.
1925 General . . .	6,259·6	343·4	6,603·0
For War Debts . .	422·4	1,207·6	1,630·0
Total . . .	6,682·0	1,551·0	8,233·0
1926 General . . .	7,187·3	414·0	7,601·3
For War Debts . .	323·0	1,378·6	1,701·6
Total . . .	7,510·3	1,792·6	9,302·9
1927 <sup>1</sup> General . . .	7,645·6	387·7	8,033·3
For War Debts . .	177·2	1,799·7	1,976·9
Total . . .	7,822·8	2,187·4	10,010·2

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The budget estimates for 1927-28 give the principal items of revenue and expenditure as follows :—

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1927-28 (in millions of Reichsmarks)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Taxes . . . . .	6,860.0	Payments to States and Communes . . . . .	3,082.9
Customs . . . . .	890.0	General Administrative Expenses . . . . .	2,361.3
Administrative Revenues . . . . .	207.9	Unemployment Relief . . . . .	610.0
Seignorage on Coinage . . . . .	190.0	War and Civil Pensions, etc. . . . .	1,474.8
Surplus from previous year . . . . .	200.0	Internal Charges arising out of the War, Occupation, etc. . . . .	198.2
Loan . . . . .	468.4	Payment of Bonds and reduction of Debt . . . . .	504.3
Service of the German Railway Bonds . . . . .	605.0	Dawes Scheme . . . . .	1,778.7
Other Loans . . . . .	590.9		
Total . . . . .	10,010.2	Total . . . . .	10,010.2

On December 31, 1927, the total funded debt amounted to 7,984.3 million Reichsmarks, of which 20.7 million are treasury bonds, 1,018.5 million bank debts, 5,247.8 million pre-war debt, 470.0 million the 1927 debt, the Dawes Loan (1924), 908.5 million, and 323.7 million other debts.

The growth of the German debt is shown as follows :—

Year (March 31)	Million Marks	Year	Million Marks
1871 <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	769.5	1924 . . . . .	2,680.1
1875 <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	120.3	1925 . . . . .	2,790.7
1895 . . . . .	2,201.2	1926 . . . . .	7,841.8
1910 . . . . .	5,013.5	1927 . . . . .	8,072.9
1918 . . . . .	4,925.8	1928 . . . . .	7,984.3

<sup>1</sup> December 31.

## Defence.

### I. ARMY.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and in accordance with the law of March 23, 1921, enlistment is voluntary and for 12 years. Officers have to engage to serve for 25 consecutive years on appointment. The Reichswehr is organized in 7 divisions of infantry and 3 divisions of cavalry, with two army corps headquarter staffs. The strength of an army corps staff is 30 officers and 150 N.C.O.'s and men; of an infantry division, 410 officers and 10,830 men; of a cavalry division, 275 officers and 5,250 men. The total strength of the army in 1927 was 3,797 officers and 94,765 other ranks. The President is the supreme head of all land and sea forces. Under his orders the Minister of National Defence exercises actual command through the medium of a General Officer appointed chief of the army command, organised as follows :—



	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Squadrons	Companies	Groups	Batteries
Infantry . . . . .	7	21	84 <sup>1</sup>	—	336 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	3	18	—	97 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
Artillery . . . . .	—	7	—	—	—	24	79 <sup>4</sup>
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	7	—	14	—	—
Train . . . . .	—	—	—	28	27	7	—
Medical Service . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Communication Troops . . . . .	—	—	—	—	14	7	—

<sup>1</sup> 21 Instructional.<sup>2</sup> 63 Instructional.<sup>3</sup> 18 Instructional.<sup>4</sup> 7 Instructional.

By June, 1921, the fortresses specified in the Treaty, and also the coast defences of Kiel and Heligoland had been razed. The equipment of the fortresses of Kustrin, Glatz, Neisse, Glogau, Loetzen, and Marienburg had been surrendered. The maximum armaments authorised are 84,000 rifles, 18,000 carbines, 792 heavy machine guns, 63 trench mortars, 204 7·7 c.m. field guns, and 84 10·5 c.m. howitzers. No military aircraft is permitted.

The army estimates for 1927-28 amounted to 481,400,000 gold marks.

## II. NAVY.

The German Navy has become a purely coast-defence force and is directed and administered by the Chief of Naval Direction, under the Ministry of National Defence. In addition to the central administrative division are the Office of Naval Command (staff), the General Naval Office (supply, research and construction), also the Naval Administrative Office, and some departments dealing with the relations of the Navy to the Defence Ministry, which also controls the Army.

The Treaty allows to the German Government the right of maintaining a navy, recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis. The fleet consists of eight pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1902 and 1906, each displacing approximately 13,000 tons and mounting four 11-inch and from ten to fourteen 6·7 or 5·9-inch guns. They are the *Braunschweig*, *Elsass*, *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, *Schleswig-Holstein*, *Preussen* and *Lothringen*, of which four are usually kept in reserve. They possess little fighting value, though a certain amount of money has been spent in modernising them. The cruisers authorised by the Treaty are the *Nymphen*, *Medusa*, *Thetis*, *Amazona*, *Arkona*, *Hamburg*, and *Berlin*, completed between 1899 and 1903, and each of them mounting ten 4·1 inch guns; and the *Enden*, completed at the end of 1925, armed with 8 6-inch guns; 4 new cruisers (*Königsberg*, *Karlsruhe*, "D" and "E") are under construction, and will replace four of the older vessels in due course. They carry 9 6-inch guns each on a displacement of 6,000 metric tons. There are also thirty-two destroyers and torpedo-boats, 26 of which date from 1907-13; the remaining 6 were launched in 1924-27 to replace worn-out vessels; 6 more are under construction. As far as funds will permit, all these ships are maintained in an efficient state. No submarines are permitted.

The battleships, cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats are divided equally to constitute squadrons severally in the North Sea and the Baltic.

The cruisers *Berlin* and *Emden* are training ships, and have recently made extensive cruises with young officers and men.

The total personnel may not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers. The officers and warrant officers engage for a minimum of twenty-five consecutive years, and the petty officers and men for twelve years. The vessels of war are to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions, and material.

Naval Estimates: 1925-26, 198,100,000 marks; 1926-27, 223,800,000 marks.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east.

The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns for Germany at the beginning of June, 1927, was as follows (in acres):—Arable land, 51,391,290; grass, meadows, pasture, 20,005,337; vineyards, 201,585.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, and the yields, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lb. or .984 an English ton), were for three years as follows:—

—	Acreage.			Produce (Metric tons).		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Wheat . . .	3,875,541	4,003,025	4,370,212	3,217,266	2,597,185	3,280,104
Rye . . .	11,763,509	11,830,770	11,746,585	3,062,882	6,405,905	6,283,631
Barley . . .	3,582,551	3,713,775	3,696,565	2,599,076	2,462,541	2,737,913
Oats . . .	8,620,730	8,690,392	8,689,215	5,584,545	6,324,555	6,346,708
Potatoes . .	7,014,960	6,899,287	6,996,847	41,718,360	30,030,686	37,550,109
Sugar Beet .	1,006,381	1,007,437	1,131,170	10,325,893	10,495,308	10,854,130
Hay . . .	19,079,959	18,832,852	16,962,480	33,169,250	33,536,263	35,430,174

In 1927 the area devoted to vines was 181,872 acres, the wine yield 31,407,618 gallons. Area devoted to tobacco, 1925, 19,956 acres, 1926, 16,612 acres; 1927, 22,835 acres; yield 1925, 19,006,696 kilos; 1926, 14,410,304 kilos. Sugar production, 1925-26, 1,599,430 tons; 1926-27, 1,662,582 tons. In 1926 the hop production was 252.3 tons, and in 1925, 482.9 tons.

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the census of December 1, 1927, was:—

States	Horses <sup>1</sup>	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia . . . .	2,617,177	10,084,659	2,550,822	15,817,132	1,876,436
Bavaria . . . .	408,171	8,681,750	374,245	2,319,481	390,038
Saxony . . . .	165,820	700,797	65,993	766,659	177,165
Württemberg . .	110,312	1,066,248	170,469	507,041	104,279
Baden . . . .	70,285	635,737	43,659	532,330	136,333
Other States . .	433,777	1,813,633	608,186	2,877,675	533,511
Total 1 Dec. 1927 .	3,805,492	17,982,864	3,813,874	22,880,318	3,217,762
" 1 " 1926 .	3,873,131	17,221,096	4,080,472	19,423,652	4,383,800
" 1 " 1925 .	3,916,914	17,202,336	4,762,533	16,199,573	3,796,463

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Army horses.

## II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. The forest area of Germany in its present extent was put in 1913 (latest statistics) at 31,587,209 acres, of which crown forests occupy 704,338 acres; State and partly State forests, 9,819,471 acres; communal forests, 5,071,010 acres; private forests, 14,727,054 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,265,336 acres. Of the whole forest area 9,465,708 acres are under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, etc., and 22,120,446 acres bear pine, larch, red and white fir, etc.

## III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal, iron and metal smelting works, Central Germany for brown coal, the Harz for iron and copper ore, and the Westerwald for iron ore. Saxony has coal mines.

In 1925 there were 2,772 mines in Germany employing 779,473 persons (768,637 men, and 10,836 women).

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons :—

—	1924	1925	1926
Coal . . . . .	118,768,748	182,622,125	145,295,724
Lignite . . . . .	124,637,201	189,724,614	189,180,557
Iron ore . . . . .	4,457,101	5,923,043	4,793,353
Zinc ore . . . . .	102,513	122,208	200,144
Lead ore . . . . .	100,122	105,363	133,735
Copper ore . . . . .	791,602	810,729	932,332
Rock salt . . . . .	1,596,416	1,767,282	1,965,847
Potash . . . . .	8,091,117	12,029,576	9,408,109

In 1927 the output of coal was 153,597,600 tons; of lignite, 150,805,711 tons; of coke, 32,260,532 tons, compared with 145,362,900 tons of coal, 139,877,407 tons of lignite, and 26,254,691 tons of coke in 1926.

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 tons; in 1926, 9,636,054 tons; in 1927, 13,102,528 tons. Ingot steel production in 1913 totalled 16,942,808 metric tons; in 1925, 11,866,862 tons; in 1926, 12,341,636 tons; in 1927, 16,305,380 tons.

## IV. FISHERIES.

In 1926 the yield of the North Sea fisheries was 201,182,031 kilos of fish and 749,968 oysters; and of the Baltic fisheries, 35,182,094 kilos of fish and 20,934 wild ducks, etc.

## V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron production are the Ruhr, the Saar and Upper Silesia; to a less extent also in Hanover, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in the Ruhr. The manufacture of both iron and steel is carried

on in the vicinity of the coal mines in the district of the Lower Rhine, in Westphalia, and in Thuringia. The electrical industry is found principally in Berlin. The chemical industry is centred on the Rhine and the Main, in the Ruhr, and in Prussian Saxony. Saxony (Free State) is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Württemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria; silk in Rhenish Prussia, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, chiefly in the provinces of Saxony, Hanover, Silesia and Pomerania. Production of potash, mainly in Prussian Saxony and Anhalt, 11,560,000 metric tons in 1926. Glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer principally in Bavaria.

The following are the statistics of the beet sugar manufacture in Germany:—

Years beginning 1 September	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1923-24	264	7,235,103	1,128,072	183,923	6.41
1924-25	261	9,766,090	1,552,170	243,076	6.29
1925-26	261	10,167,211	1,584,681	289,652	6.42
1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	252	10,654,914	1,646,379	268,776	6.47
1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	249	10,658,908	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

The quantity of beer (in thousands of hectolitres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in 1914 was 59,373; in 1921, 33,993; in 1923, 28,230; in 1924, 38,149; in 1925, 47,560; in 1926, 48,376.

The total number of active breweries in Germany with a yearly production of over 500 hls. was in 1919, 3,247; in 1920, 2,882; in 1921, 2,910; in 1922, 2,418; in 1923, 2,251; in 1924, 2,367; in 1925, 2,511.

Production of alcohol for four years:—

Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons
1923-24	36,516	34,111,176	1925-26	33,899	49,058,152
1924-25	39,613	40,468,186	1926-27	—	41,045,092

Tobacco products in the year ending March 31, 1927:—6,086,400,000 cigars, 29,113,400,000 cigarettes, 37,115,800 kilos of smoking tobacco, and 2,314,700 kilos of snuff. For 1926 the figures were, 5,631,459,000 cigars, 29,458,930,000 cigarettes, 30,464,303 kilos of smoking tobacco, and 2,318,757 kilos of snuff.

According to the industrial census of June 16, 1925, there were in Germany 1,842,913 industrial establishments, employing 12,482,442 workpeople, (9,609,629 males, being 77 per cent. of the total, and 2,872,813 females, being 23 per cent. of the total). The following table gives certain particulars of the more important industries:—

Branch of Industry	Number of Factories	Number of Employees	
		Total	Females
Mining . . . . .	2,772	770,473	9,496
Stone . . . . .	33,640	652,002	90,688
Iron and Metal . . . . .	3,530	614,564	12,086
Iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	149,329	852,690	143,760
Engineering . . . . .	41,196	1,220,553	71,419
Electrotechnical . . . . .	47,104	593,000	145,011
Chemicals . . . . .	8,732	314,323	73,467
Textiles . . . . .	122,598	1,196,120	681,262
Paper . . . . .	35,658	609,666	191,868
Leather and linoleum . . . . .	33,643	164,650	23,865
Rubber . . . . .	1,333	67,712	23,852
Timber . . . . .	218,091	945,357	88,164
Musical instruments . . . . .	20,140	118,616	41,394
Foodstuffs . . . . .	291,934	1,345,664	482,938
Clothing . . . . .	600,908	1,436,215	743,044
Building . . . . .	224,097	1,469,949	24,991
Gas, water, and electricity . . . . .	7,605	141,883	5,544

### Commerce.

The following table shows the volume and value of the special trade (inclusive of gold and silver) for five years (for 1913 the values are gold mark, for the other years the values are based on those of 1913):—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Double cwt.	Million marks	Double cwt.	Million marks
1913 . . . . .	728,323,508	11206.1	737,142,752	10198.6
1924 . . . . .	385,918,018	6937.8	158,941,616	5167.3
1925 . . . . .	519,721,044	9608.8	383,254,102	6634.4
1926 . . . . .	432,765,690	8521.7	605,698,973	7376.4
1927 . . . . .	680,945,655	11655.3	604,043,299	7650.6

The distribution of trade according to categories is shown as follows (in millions of gold mark values):—

	Imports			Exports		
	1913	1926	1927	1913	1926	1927
Live animals . . . . .	289.7	119.7	177.2	7.4	10.7	11.0
Foods and beverages . . . . .	2807.8	357.10	4350.4	1069.5	476.4	418.8
Raw material and semi-manufactured articles . . . . .	6280	4947.7	7148.9	2274.1	2331.2	2239.3
Manufactured articles . . . . .	1392.2	1363.0	2466.6	6746.2	6964.9	7549.5
Gold and silver . . . . .	436.4	615.3	238.3	101.4	36.2	21.9
Total . . . . .	11206.1	10616.7	14381.4	10198.6	9819.4	10240.5

The distribution of trade according to principal countries for 2 years was as follows:—

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	1,000 Metric Tons	Millions of Marks	1,000 Metric Tons	Millions of Marks	1,000 Metric Tons	Millions of Marks	1,000 Metric Tons	Millions of Marks
Belgium . . .	1,092	295.4	2,052	454.3	4,966	276.7	6,770	363.1
France . . .	1,680	297.4	4,609	778.5	4,704	237.2	10,312	561.5
Italy . . .	853	387.6	900	524.8	2,742	416.2	4,862	461.5
Netherlands . .	1,395	546.9	2,195	696.9	16,487	1,126.8	12,830	1,120.8
Austria . . .	593	116.4	1,234	208.6	1,002	310.5	998	366.4
Czechoslovakia .	4,346	386.8	6,287	559.2	2,030	422.5	2,410	522.5
Sweden . . .	6,476	233.6	9,866	379.2	2,514	400.4	2,398	409.3
United Kingdom .	1,910	576.4	4,029	937.8	4,272	1,162.5	1,992	1,178.8
United States . .	3,277	1,602.9	4,348	2,072.9	1,785	744.1	1,387	776.2

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany (Board of Trade Returns) :—

Staple Imports	1925	1926	Staple Exports	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Glass & manufactures	1,118,488	1,425,310	Cotton yarns . . .	11,945,840	6,320,352
Dyes . . . . .	334,473	485,420	Cotton piece goods .	4,114,859	1,635,928
Woollens . . . . .	1,101,466	2,256,356	Woollen yarn . . .	3,731,213	1,856,290
Pianos . . . . .	798,781	173,334	Alpaca, &c., yarn .	1,218,933	1,613,332
Machinery . . . .	1,740,590	2,144,237	Wool piece goods . .	1,095,902	839,090
Toys . . . . .	2,030,917	1,878,221	Iron and steel . . .	1,035,631	390,055
Artificial silk . .	1,900,173	1,303,404	Machinery . . . . .	1,397,923	899,339
Chemicals . . . .	1,772,370	2,170,953	Coal . . . . .	3,235,638	1,117,309
Electrical goods .	1,597,909	1,456,516	Fish . . . . .	2,441,908	2,351,500
Leather . . . . .	1,694,930	2,059,939	Raw wool . . . . .	9,903,791	7,565,673

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U.K.	34,994,041	36,888,265	48,403,494	72,609,965	59,824,609
Exports of British produce to Germany . . . . .	42,624,167	42,586,928	44,226,072	26,351,802	41,824,520

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen were the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

### Shipping and Navigation.

On June 30, 1927, the German mercantile marine (Lloyds' Register of Shipping) amounted to 3,363,046 registered gross tons (5,459,296 tons in 1914).

The following table for 1926 shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entering and clearing German ports.

Flag	Entered				Cleared			
	With Freight		In Ballast		With Freight		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
German . .	56,740	15,050,331	8,843	2,029,234	51,333	14,359,779	16,487	3,193,331
Foreign . .	12,754	15,127,881	7,892	4,974,004	16,924	15,681,819	3,755	4,218,791
Swedish . .	2,512	1,882,411	1,142	260,709	3,051	1,673,316	609	501,822
United States	337	1,479,466	7	23,899	800	1,349,554	35	132,847
Danish . .	3,140	1,692,976	2,016	508,012	4,304	2,091,798	984	129,590
British . .	2,646	4,522,209	2,944	2,613,105	4,744	5,431,348	729	1,577,260
Norwegian .	1,144	950,164	646	417,559	1,282	952,455	541	428,590
Dutch . .	1,631	2,140,080	646	397,984	1,932	2,009,917	323	480,582

*This shipping was distributed among the ports as follows :—*

Hamburg . .	13,034	14,906,566	3,305	2,577,582	15,824	14,467,777	3,224	3,231,583
Bremen . .	3,301	3,893,675	822	765,438	3,742	4,090,814	489	554,295
Bremerhaven .	968	1,921,774	338	238,325	835	1,973,028	591	232,622
Stettin . .	3,086	1,466,156	2,233	1,253,096	4,881	2,172,412	534	538,262
Eniden . .	1,428	962,659	1,210	873,330	2,212	1,165,603	491	628,974
Harburg . .	550	406,925	706	322,432	1,755	505,135	161	257,728
Cuxhaven . .	3,460	845,340	11	4,910	319	648,509	3,073	177,043
Königsberg .	1,049	464,376	463	302,441	1,205	568,824	303	205,718
Altona . .	2,748	473,149	325	208,425	660	362,746	2,080	312,874
Lübeck . .	2,594	626,379	1,613	211,780	3,571	541,809	626	295,280

During the calendar year 1926 there passed in transit through the Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel) Canal 47,150 merchant vessels, aggregating 18,191,543 net tons.

## Internal Communications.

### I. RAILWAYS.

In 1926 there were 3,232 miles of tramway, and 5,959 miles narrow gauge railways.

On April 1, 1920, all the various German State railways were transferred to the Central Government. On October 11, 1924, as a result of the adoption of the Dawes Scheme, the German railway system was transferred to a private company—the German Railways Company—which manages and administers the system. The railways, however, remain the property of the State. The total length of railway line was 53,063 kilometres, or 35,999 miles on December 31, 1927. Of this total 53,535 kilometres, or 33,191 miles are State lines.

In 1926, 414,550,876 tons of merchandise were carried on the German railways.

### II. CANALS AND NAVIGATION AND AIRWAYS.

The length of inland waterways in 1925 was 12,220 kilometres, or 7,576 miles. Of this total 5,798 miles are rivers or canalised rivers, and 1,372 miles are canals. The inland waterways fleet at the end of 1926 comprised 23,416 vessels of 6,933,537 tons. In 1926, 102,300,000 tons of goods were carried on the inland waterways.

In 1926, 56,286 passengers were carried by air traffic over a total distance of 4,065,382 miles. In 1927, the number of passengers was 102,681 and the mileage 5,708,977.

## III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of the Central Government.

Statistics for 1926:—Employees, 360,339; total number of post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 47,163. In 1926, 267,297,000 letters and packets were delivered.

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1926:—Length of telegraph lines, 222,220 kilometres or 137,776 miles; of wire, 3,537,204 kilometres or 2,516,621 miles; number of foreign telegrams, 18,013,500; of inland telegrams, 28,844,200, including official service telegrams. Length of telephone lines, 172,567 kilometres or 106,991 miles; of wire, 12,260,890 kilometres or 7,601,751 miles; number of telephone boxes, 2,688,495; of telephone connections, 2,052,350,740.

## Banking, Money, and Credit.

By the Currency Law of August 30, 1924, which came into operation on October 11, 1924, the currency was once more established on a gold basis, with the following gold coins as legal tender: 20 and 10 Reichsmark pieces. Provision was also made for silver coins of 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks, and for 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pfennige. The notes of the Reichsbank (10 marks and upwards) are likewise legal tender; they have a minimum gold cover of 40 per cent. of their face value. For the present the convertibility of these notes is suspended. Besides the Reichsbank there are the four so-called 'private note banks' (1) Bayerische Notenbank, in Munich; (2) Sachsische Bank, in Dresden; (3) Württembergische Notenbank, in Stuttgart; and (4) Badische Bank, in Karlsruhe, which also have the right of issuing notes (50 marks and upwards), on the same terms as the Reichsbank.

On October 16, 1923, a proposal was adopted for the setting up of a Renten Bank to issue notes (Rentenmark) secured (since August 30, 1924) by first mortgages in gold marks on the entire German landed property.

Of the currency in circulation before August 30, 1924, the following remain: the gold and copper coins of the pre-war period, the new silver coins, and the Renten-pfennig coins. The Reichsbank and the four other banks of issue are obliged by law to change all their previously issued notes into new Bank notes at the rate of 1 billion marks to 1 Reichsmark.

On January 31, 1928, there were in circulation Reichsbank notes to the value of 4237·2 million marks; 'Private Bank' notes (see above), 176·3 million marks; notes of the Rentenbank (all of which must be withdrawn by the Reichsbank within 10 years), 625·7 million marks; and coins 883·0 million marks; making a total of 5922·3 million marks.

The condition of the Reichsbank of Germany on January 31, 1928, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks):—

Assets	Amount January 31, 1928	Liabilities	Amount January 31, 1928
Gold . . . . .	1,781,752	Old capital . . . . .	122,788
Gold abroad . . . . .	83,532	New capital . . . . .	177,212
Foreign currencies . . . . .	296,005	Reserves . . . . .	248,393
Bills and cheques . . . . .	2,872,350	Notes . . . . .	4,251,185
Token coins . . . . .	71,300	Other liabilities . . . . .	779,180
Notes of other Banks . . . . .	7,477		



By the Bank Law of August 30, 1924, the privileges of the Reichsbank were renewed for 50 years.

The Renten Bank commenced operations on November 15, 1923; it is now in liquidation and the process is expected to be completed by 1934 at latest. On December 31, 1927, its only credits outstanding were those to the Central Government, which amounted to 810.1 million marks. The Renten Bank had issued notes to the value of 739.9 million marks, of which the Imperial Bank had 23.6 million marks, and the rest (716.2 million marks) were in general circulation.

By a law of March 19, 1924, there was established the German Gold Discount Bank (Deutsche Golddiscountbank) for the purpose of providing foreign currencies for German business. The capital of the institution is 10 millions sterling, one half provided by the Imperial Bank (with the aid of English credits); the other half, from private sources, is not wholly paid up. On December 31, 1927, the German Savings Banks had deposits amounting to 4820.0 million Reichsmarks.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Reichsmark*, of 100 *Reichspfennig*, is of the normal value of  $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ , or 20.43 *Reichsmark* to the pound sterling.

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Dr. Friedrich Sthamer. Appointed August 27, 1920.

*Counsellor*.—Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff.

*Secretaries*.—Count Albrecht Bernstorff, Baron J. von Plessen, Ernest H. Rüter, and Dr. Erich Otto Meynen.

*Third Secretaries*.—Dr. W. Kissling and Dr. G. Feine.

*Special Attaché*.—Dr. von Friedberg.

*Chancellor*.—F. W. Achilles.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

*Ambassador*.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed March 1, 1928.

*Secretaries*.—Hon. H. G. Nicolson, C.M.G., G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C., and R. M. A. Hankey.

*Commercial Secretaries*.—J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C., and Major C. J. Kavanagh.

*Financial Adviser*.—H. C. F. Finlayson, C.M.G.

*Naval Attaché*.—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Air Attaché*.—Group Capt. M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

*British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz*.—

There are consular officers at Berlin (C.), Cologne (C.G.), Frankfurt (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Leipzig (C.), Munich (C.G.), Aachen, Bremen, Chemnitz, Essen, Flensburg, Hanover, Königsberg, Stettin, Mainz.

## Books of Reference concerning Germany.

(See also under Prussia, Bavaria, etc.)

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Reichsamt. Berlin. (Since 1880.)

Wirtschaft und Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Reichsamt. Bi-Monthly. Berlin, 1921. (In progress.)

Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs (since 1892).

Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Herausgegeben vom Statist. Reichsamt. Berlin. (Since 1873.)

Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. Published by the Central Statistical Office. Berlin. (Since 1892.)

Statistik der Güterbewegung auf deutschen Eisenbahnen. (Since 1888.)

Statistik der im Betriebe befindlichen Eisenbahnen Deutschlands. Eisenbahn-Zentralamt. Annual. Berlin. (Since 1880.)

Statistik der Deutschen Reichs-Post- und Telegraphen-Verwaltung. Berlin. (Since 1871.)

Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (Bi-monthly). Herausgegeben vom Reichsarbeitsministerium. Berlin. (Since 1908.)

Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforschung. Herausgegeben vom Institut für Konjunkturforschung (since 1926).

Die Grosse Politik der europäischen Kabinette 1871-1914. Sammlung der Diplomatischen Akten des Auswärtigen Amtes. Herausgegeben von J. Lepsius, A. Meudelssohn Bartholdy, Fr. Thimme. Bd. 1-40. Berlin, 1922-27.

Schwertfeger (B.), Die Diplomatischen Akten des Auswärtigen Amtes 1871-1914. Ein Wegweiser durch das grosse Aktenwerk der Deutschen Reichsregierung. 8 vols. Berlin, 1923 ff.

Deutscher Reichs- und Preussischer Staats-Anzeiger. Berlin. (Daily.)

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. London. Annual.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Der politische Almanach. (First Issue 1923.) Berlin.

Handbuch der deutschen Wirtschaft. Herausgegeben von A. Nobel. Berlin. (First issue, 1927.)

Kommunales Jahrbuch. Herausgegeben von H. Lindemann. Berlin. (New series, first issue, 1927.)

Die Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs vom 11. August 1919. (Reclam edition). Leipzig, 1921.

Anschütz (Gerhard), Die Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs. New edition. Berlin, 1920.

Baedeker's Berlin and its Environs. 6th ed. Leipzig, 1923.—Northern Germany. 17th ed. Leipzig, 1925.—Southern Germany. 12th ed. Leipzig, 1914.—The Rhine. 18th ed. Leipzig, 1926.

Barker (J. E.), Modern Germany. 6th ed. London, 1919.—The Foundations of Germany. 2nd ed. London, 1918.

Baumert (M.) and Berthelot (M.), L'Allemagne. Paris, 1922.

Bergsträsser (L.), Geschichte der politischen Parteien in Deutschland. 3rd ed. Mannheim, 1924.

Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur. Leipzig. (Since 1897.)

Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften. Monatshefte der Buch- und Zeitschriften-Literatur des In- und Auslandes über Gesellschaft, Politik, Wirtschaft, Finanzen, Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Reichsamt. (Since 1905.)

Bismarck (O. v.), Die gesammelten Werke. Friedrichsruher Ausgabe. 15 vols. Berlin, 1924 ff. (Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 appeared.)

Brandenburg (Erich), Die Reichsgründung. 2 vols. 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1923.

Brandt (K.), Deutsche Geschichte. (To 1918.) 3rd ed. Berlin, 1923.

Braun (G.), Deutschland. 2 vols. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1926.

Brunet (R.), La Constitution Allemande du 11 Aout, 1919. Paris, 1921. (English translation. London, 1923.)

Bühler (O.), Die Reichsverfassung vom 11 August, 1919. Berlin, 1922.

Cambon (Victor), L'Allemagne Nouvelle. Paris, 1923.

Clapham (J. H.), The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1914. Cambridge, 1921.

Coar (J. F.), The Old and the New Germany. New York, 1924.

Compton (E. T. and E.) and Dickie (J. F.), Germany (Illustrated). London, 1912.

Daniels (H. G.), The Rise of the German Republic. London, 1927.

Daves (Rufus C.), Wie der Dawesplan zustande kam. Vorwort von Frank O. Lowden, Stuttgart, 1926.

- Dawson* (W. H.), *The German Workman*. London, 1906.—*The Evolution of Modern Germany*. London, 1908.—*The Growth of Modern Germany*. London, 1909.—*Social Insurance in Germany, 1888-1911*. London, 1912.—*Municipal Life and Government in Germany*. London, 1914.—*The German Empire, 1807-1914*. 2 vols. London, 1919.
- Deutschland unter dem Dawes-Plan. Die Reparationsleistungen im 1-3. Planjahre. Berlin, 1926 and 1928.
- Fife* (R. H.), *The German Empire between Two Wars*. London, 1916.
- Forschungen zur deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde im Auftrage der Zentral-Kommission für wissenschaftliche Landeskunde von Deutschland. Stuttgart. In progress.
- Freitag-Loringhoven* (A. v.), *Die Weimarer Verfassung in Lehre und Wirklichkeit*. München, 1924.
- Geese* (Fr.), *Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs vom 11.8.1919*. 6th ed. Berlin, 1925.
- Gooch* (G. P.), *Germany*. With an introduction by H. A. L. Fisher. London, 1925.
- Gothaisches Jahrbuch*. Annual. Gotha.
- Gould* (S. Baring), *Germany*. ('Story of the Nations Series.') London, 1921.
- Graham* (M. W.), *New Governments of Central Europe*. New York, 1924.
- Handbücher zur deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde*. Stuttgart, 1887-1896.
- Handbuch der Wirtschaftskunde Deutschlands*. 4 vols. Leipzig, 1901-1904.
- Harms* (B.), *Deutschlands Anteil an Welthandel und Weltseeschifffahrt*. Stuttgart, 1916.—*Die Zukunft der deutschen Handelspolitik*. Vol. 1. Jena, 1925.
- Hartung* (F.), *Deutsche Geschichte von 1871-1914*: 2nd ed. Bonn, 1924.—*Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte vom 15. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*. 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1922.
- Hatschek* (J.), *Das Reichsstaatsrecht*. Berlin, 1924.
- Headlam-Morley* (J. W.), *The Foundation of the German Empire, 1815-71*. Cambridge, 1897.
- Heffertich* (Dr. K.), *Germany's Economic Progress and National Wealth, 1888-1918*. Berlin, 1915.
- Henderson* (E. F.), *A Short History of Germany*. 2 vols. London, 1916.
- Hofmann* (A. von), *Das deutsche Land und die deutsche Geschichte*. Stuttgart, 1920.—*Politische Geschichte der Deutschen*. 4 vols. Stuttgart, 1921-25.
- Holland* (W. A.), *Germany* ('Making of the Nations' Series). London, 1914.—*Germany to the Present Day; a Short History*. (2nd edition). London, 1913.
- Hue de Grais* (Robert), *Handbuch der Verfassung und Verwaltung in Preussen und dem Deutschen Reiche*. 23rd ed. Berlin, 1926.
- Jäckh* (E.), *The New Germany*. London, 1927.
- Kutzen* (L.), *Das deutsche Land in seinen charakteristischen Zügen und seinen Beziehungen zu Geschichte u. Leben der Menschen*. 5. Aufl. umgearb. von V. Steinecke. Breslau, 1908.
- Lamprecht* (K.), *Deutsche Geschichte der jüngsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*. 3 vols. Berlin, 1912-13.
- Legge* (J. G.), *Rhyme and Revolution in Germany. A Study in German History, Life, Literature, and Character, 1813-1850*. London, 1918.
- Lichtenberger* (H.), *Germany and its Evolution in Modern Time*. London, 1913.—*L'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui dans ses relations avec la France*. Paris, 1923.
- Macmillan* (K. D.), *Protestantism in Germany*. Princeton and London, 1918.
- Meissner* (Otto), *Das neue Staatsrecht des Reichs und seiner Länder*. Berlin, 1923.
- Mortane* (J.), *Das neue Deutschland*. Zurich, 1927.
- Moulton* (H. G.), and *MucGuire* (C. E.), *Germany's Capacity to Pay*. New York, 1928.
- Oppenheimer* (Dr. H.), *The Constitution of the German Republic*. London, 1923.
- Peake* (A. S.), and others, *Germany in the Nineteenth Century*. Manchester, 1915.
- Pernot* (M.), *L'Allemagne aujourd'hui*. Paris, 1927.
- Preuss* (H.), *Deutschlands republikanisches Reichsverfassung*. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1923.
- Ratzel* (Friedr.), *Deutschland*. 4th edition by R. Buschck. Berlin, 1920.
- Salomon* (F.), *Die Deutschen Parteiprogramme vom Erwachen des politischen Lebens in Deutschland bis zur Gegenwart*. 3rd ed. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1920-24.
- Schäffer* (Dietrich), *Deutsche Geschichte*. 9th edition. 2 vols. Jena, 1922.
- Schneu* (E.), *Deutschlands wirtschaftsgeographische Harmonie*. Breslau, 1924.
- Schmidt* (A.), *Das neue Deutschland in der Weltpolitik und Weltwirtschaft*. Berlin, 1925.
- Sombart* (W.), *Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*. 5th ed. Berlin, 1921.
- Stier-Somlo* (Fritz), *Die Verfassung des deutschen Reichs vom 11. August, 1919*. Bonn, 1925.
- Stünke* (Bruno), *Die Entstehung der Deutschen Republik*. Frankfurt (Main), 1923.
- Sybel* (H. von), *Die Begründung des deutschen Reichs durch Wilhelm I.* 7 vols. Munich and Leipzig, 1889-94. [Eng. Trans. by E. White. New York, 1898.]
- Treitschke* (H. von), *Deutsche Geschichte im 19ten Jahrhundert*. 5 vols. Leipzig, 1879-94. [English Translation. London, 1915-19.]
- Vermeil* (E.), *La Constitution de Weimar et le principe de la démocratie allemande*. Strasbourg und Paris, 1923.

*Waltershausen* (A. Sartorius von), Deutsche Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1815-1914. Jena, 1923.

*Ward* (A. W.), Germany, 1815-1890. 3 vols. Cambridge, 1916-18.

*Wer ist's* (German Who's Who), Edited by H. A. L. Degener. 8 ed. Leipzig, 1922.

*Wittmayer* (Leo), Die Weimarer Reichsverfassung. Tübingen, 1922.

*Young* (G.), The New Germany. London 1920

*Zahn* (F.), Deutschlands wirtschaftliche Entwicklung. München, 1911.

*Zweck* (Alb.), Deutschland nebst Böhmen und dem Mündungsgebiet des Rheins. Die geographische Gestaltung . . . Leipzig and Berlin, 1908. (Mit vielen Literatur-Nachweisen.)

## THE SAAR.

According to paragraph 49 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar Basin was placed under the control of the League of Nations. In 1935, the population shall decide, by plebiscite, what nationality they desire. Meanwhile the district is governed by a commission of 5 nominated by the League, of whom 1 is French, 1 resident of the Saar, and 3 others. There is also a *Landesrat* of 30 members, which co-operates with the Government in an advisory capacity.

Area : Prussian Saar district, 574 sq. miles ; Bavarian Saar, 164 sq. miles ; total, 738 sq. miles.

Population, 1926 : Prussian portion, 674,791 ; Bavarian portion, 98,973 ; total, 773,764.

In 1926, there were in the area 554,651 Catholics, 211,472 Protestants, 4,554 Jews, and 3,087 others.

Principal towns : Saarbrücken (125,205) ; Dudweiler (25,178) ; Homburg (10,199).

Production of coal, 1927, 13,595,824 metric tons ; 1926, 13,680,874 metric tons ; production of coke, 262,388 tons ; of pig iron, 1927, 1,780,000 tons ; of steel, 1927, 1,900,000 tons.

## STATES OF GERMANY.

### ANHALT.

(FREISTAAT ANHALT.)

The Constitution of the Free State of Anhalt bears date July 18, 1919. According to the law of November 6, 1922, the government is carried on by the Ministry of State, composed of the Prime Minister (Minister-President) and either one or two other ministers. At the election held in November, 1924, the following parties were returned: Socialists, 15 ; Middle Class Party, 14 ; Democrats, 4 ; Communists, 2 ; National Socialist, 1.

Area, 888 square miles. Population, 1925, 351,045. The capital, Dessau, 71,272 inhabitants in 1925 ; Bernburg, 34,305 ; Cöthen, 26,595 ; Zerbst, 19,470 ; Rosslau, 12,520 ; Coswig, 10,108. Population by religion : Protestants, 320,850 ; Catholics, 14,129 ; Jews, 1,140.

Estimated income and expenditure, 1927-28, 24,472,000 marks. Public debt, March 31, 1927, 18,000,000 marks ; State property, March 31, 1927, 350,000,000 marks.

## BADEN.

(DEMOKRATISCHER FREISTAAT BADEN.)

Until 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. On November 22, 1918, the Grand-duke abdicated, and the Provisional Government proclaimed Baden a Republic.

**Constitution.**—The Constitution of the Republic of Baden was determined by the National Assembly which met on January 5, 1919, and which was elected on the basis of equal, secret, direct, universal suffrage (with proportional representation) of all males and females over 20 years of age. According to this Constitution of March 21, 1919, the Free State of Baden is a Republic and a component state of Germany. All privileges of birth, religion, and caste are abolished. Women enjoy the same rights as men and are eligible for all public offices. There is no State or established church, but religion is taught in all schools. The right of combining is granted to all citizens, including civil servants. The Initiative and Referendum have been adopted, as also proportional representation. The suffrage is granted to all adults, male and female, who are over 20 years of age. There is only one Chamber (Landtag), the members of which are elected for 4 years. Qualified electors over 25 years of age are eligible as members of the Chamber. No fixed number of seats has been provided for, but generally one member is allocated for each 10,000 voters. The present Landtag, elected on October 25, 1925, will continue until October 25, 1929; it contains the following parties:—Centre, 28; Socialists, 16; German Democratic Party, 6; Right Block, 9; German People's Party (Liberals), 7; Communists, 4; Economic Union, 2; total 72.

The Cabinet consists of 4 Ministers and 2 State Councillors (Ministers without portfolio), elected by the legislature. The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President.'

The Government is made up as follows:—

*State President and Minister of Justice.*—G. Trunk (Centre).

*Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Franz Josef Schmitt (Centre).

*Minister of the Interior.*—A. Remmele (Socialist).

*Minister of Religion and Education.*—O. Leers (Democrat).

For general administrative purposes there are (since April 1, 1924) 40 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,557 communes (Gemeinden), 124 communal cities, and 1,433 parishes.

**Area and Population:—**

District	Area: Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1925
		1925	1919	
Konstanz . .	1,610	337,508	320,265	209.6
Freiburg . .	1,830	599,998	574,026	322.9
Karlsruhe . .	993	667,653	680,808	672.3
Mannheim . .	1,386	707,303	670,981	510.3
Total . .	5,819	2,312,462	2,195,580	397.4

Population in 1925, 1,115,477 males and 1,196,985 females  
Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles.  
Principal towns, 1925:—

Mannheim . . . 247,486	Konstanz . . . 31,252	Lörrach . . . 16,011
Karlsruhe . . . 145,694	Baden . . . 25,692	Weinheim . . . 15,793
Freiburg . . . 90,475	Durlach . . . 18,016	Lahr . . . 14,075
Pforzheim . . . 78,859	Offenburg . . . 16,613	Rastatt . . . 14,003
Heidelberg . . . 73,034	Bruchsal . . . 16,469	Villingen . . . 13,982

Marriages, 1926, 16,481 ; births, 47,609 ; deaths, 28,072.

**Religion and Instruction.**—In 1925 there were 1,350,479 Catholics, 910,324 Protestants, 8,058 other Christians, 24,064 Jews, and 19,537 others.

All religious denominations enjoy equality and self-government, appointing their own clergy. The Protestant Church is governed by a synod, and its affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside Baden. The Catholic Foundations Council (Oberstiftungsrat) manages the property of the Catholic Church. The Jews, whose ecclesiastical affairs are managed by the 'Oberrat der Israeliten,' have 15 rabbimates.

Instruction is general, free, and compulsory. Schools are under the authority of the State. Religious instruction, however, is provided by each denomination, but there is no compulsion to give or to receive religious instruction. Baden has 2 universities (Heidelberg and Freiburg), 1 technical high school (Karlsruhe), 1 Academy of Arts (Karlsruhe), 1 commercial high school (Mannheim), 17 gymnasia, 13 Realgymnasia, 18 Oberrealschulen, 26 Realschulen, 15 high schools for girls, 1 training college for teachers, and a number of technical and special schools.

**Finance.**—The budget for 1928 and 1929 fixes the ordinary revenue at 275·8 million gold marks, and ordinary expenditure at 281·2 million for each year ; the extraordinary revenue at 26·5 million gold marks, and expenditure at 39·6 million for the two years.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the total area, 1,389,227 acres (94 per cent.) is cultivable land. Of this total 1,470,758 acres (39 per cent.) are forests. In 1926 the area under cultivation was 2,098,142 acres. Oats, barley, wheat, rye and potatoes are grown. Vines in 1926, 30,755 acres, yield 6,488,232 gallons of wine ; beetroot, turnips, hemp, hops and chicory are also grown. Tobacco area in 1927, 12,522 acres. The corn crop in 1926 was 315,581 metric tons. The number of animals in 1926 was: cattle, 622,324 ; pigs, 486,601 ; sheep, 44,836 ; goats, 149,367 ; horses, 69,459. Mineral produce almost solely salt and building-stone.

Principal manufactures: Tiles, cigars, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, paper and cardboard, leather, wood-work, and brushes.

### References concerning Baden.

Statistische Mitteilungen. Beiträge zur Statistik. Statistisches Jahrbuch. Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt. Jahresberichte der Handelskammern.

Rebmann (E.), Das Grossherzogtum Baden in allgemeiner, wirtschaftlicher und staatlicher Hinsicht. Karlsruhe, 1912.

Handbuch der badischen Wirtschaft. Deutscher Handels- und Industrie-Verlag, Berlin—Karlsruhe, 1922.

Basedeker's Schwarzwald, Odenwald, Bodensee, 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1927.

*Neumann (L.)*, Der Schwarzwald. In 'Land und Leute' Series. Vol. XIII. Bielefeld und Leipzig, 1902.

*Meyer's Schwarzwald*, 14th ed. Leipzig, 1912.

*Pfaff (K.)*, Heidelberg und Umgeburg Heidelberg, 1910.

## BAVARIA.

(FREISTAAT BAYERN.)

Bavaria was for over a century a kingdom, ruled by descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. On November 22, 1918, the dynasty was deposed, and Bavaria was declared a Republic.

**Constitution and Government.**—On the outbreak of the Revolution the Government was taken over by a cabinet under the leadership of Kurt Eisner, an Independent Socialist. Eisner was assassinated in February, 1919, and a struggle ensued between the extremists of the Left, who proclaimed themselves Bolsheviks, and their more moderate opponents, with varying success on either side. By May, 1919, the moderate party had returned to power.

The constitution of August 14, 1919, establishes the Free State of Bavaria. The supreme power lies with the people. The Diet consists of one Chamber, elected for 4 years on the basis of 1 member for every 62,000 inhabitants; at present there are 129 members. The present Chamber will continue until April, 1928. The suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional. All citizens over 20 years of age have the vote. The supreme executive power is exercised by the Ministry as a whole. All privileges of birth and caste are abolished. The Church is separated from the State. All religious associations have equal rights, and are free in their activities.

State of parties in the Bavarian National Constituent Assembly (elected April and May, 1924): Bavarian People's Party, 46; Social Democrats, 25; Völkischer Block, 12; National Socialists, 6; German Nationals and National Liberals, 14; Bavarian Peasants' and Middle-Class Union, 12; Communists, 7; Others, 7.

The Cabinet, constituted on July 2, 1924, is as follows:—

*Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Dr. Held.

*Minister of Education.*—Herr Goldenberger.

*Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—Dr. Held.

*Minister of Social Welfare.*—Herr Oswald.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Professor Fehr.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Herr Stuetzel.

*Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Schmölke (June 28, 1927).

*Minister of Justice.*—Herr Gurtner.

## Area and Population:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile 1925
		1919	1925	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) .	6,437	1,582,669	1,684,766	261·7
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) .	4,148	739,967	755,769	182·2
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz), without the Saar District . . . .	2,124	872,447	931,755	438·6
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) .	3,725	611,723	629,262	168·9
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken), including Coburg . . . .	2,898	727,195	757,515	261·3
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,935	949,580	998,386	340·1
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken).	3,260	736,176	762,744	233·9
Suabia (Schwaben) . . . .	3,807	835,709	859,397	225·8
Total . . . . .	29,334	7,055,466	7,379,594	251·5

On November 30, 1919, the inhabitants of the Free State of Coburg decided by an overwhelming majority to join the Free State of Bavaria, and on March 11, 1920, the Bavarian Diet unanimously adopted a bill for the Union of the two Republics.

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

Of the total population at the end of 1925, 3,553,857 were males and 3,825,737 females.

In 1926 there were 52,683 marriages, 160,179 living births, 4,288 still births, and 96,474 deaths.

Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1919 and 1925:—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1919	262	7,702	354	3,253,878	46·0	7,614	3,812,146	54·0
1925	261	7,762	376	3,563,282	51·8	7,647	3,816,312	48·2

## Principal towns, 1925:—

Towns	1925	Towns	1925
Munich (München) .	680,704	Hof . . . .	41,377
Nuremberg (Nürnberg) .	392,494	Schweinfurt . . . .	36,336
Augsburg . . . .	165,522	Bayreuth . . . .	35,306
Ludwigshafen a. Rh. .	101,869	Aschaffenburg . . . .	34,056
Würzburg . . . .	89,910	Erlangen . . . .	29,597
Regensburg (Regensburg).	76,943	Ingolstadt . . . .	26,630
Fürth . . . .	73,693	Amberg . . . .	26,330
Kaiserslautern . . . .	59,336	Landshut . . . .	26,105
Bamberg . . . .	50,152	Speyer . . . .	25,609
Pirmasens . . . .	42,996	Coburg . . . .	24,701



**Religion.**—Religious division of the population, June 16, 1925:—Roman Catholics, 5,163,224; Protestants, 2,111,886; Jews, 49,145.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics; 264 deaneries; and 3,816 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a Superior Church Council (*Oberkirchenrat*)—and for Bavaria to the right of the Rhine three General Deaneries (*General-Deconate*): for the Palatinate one General Church Council, having together 85 deaneries, and 1,222 parishes. Of the three universities of the Republic, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

**Instruction.**—(For Universities, *see* under *Germany*.) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. On April 1, 1927, there were 7,562 public elementary schools, with 19,356 teachers (13,429 males and 5,927 females), and 761,576 scholars.

**Justice and Crime.**—Bavaria is the only German State which before the revolution had an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, or appeal-court of third instance; it has a bench of 22 judges. Under it are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte*, 29 *Landgerichte* and 264 *Amtsgerichte*. The number of judges was (1926) 1,423. In 1926, 105,624 criminals were convicted.

**Public Assistance.**—In the financial year 1925 public assistance was rendered as follows: war allowances to wounded ex-soldiers or their families, 81,745; insured persons, 144,084; maternity cases, 13,369; poor minors, 517,570; making a total of 756,768 persons. The total allowances amounted to 55,238,778 marks.

**Finance.**—The ordinary budget for the year 1928 provides for a revenue of 714,777,840 marks, and an expenditure of 714,777,840 marks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 29,622,000 marks.

Debt, end of financial year 1925: 2,593,634,032 paper marks; 80,846,680 reichsmarks.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the total area, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1926, were as follows:—

Wheat, 668,102 acres (yield 338,561 metric tons); rye, 1,029,525 acres (459,603 tons); oats, 1,072,930 acres (645,249 tons); potatoes, 940,122 acres (2,962,872 tons). Vines, 57,990 acres, yielded 7,322,656 gallons; hops, 30,022 acres, yielded 1,889 metric tons.

The census of live-stock on December 1, 1926, showed 414,773 horses, 3,566,584 cattle, 407,061 sheep, 2,106,860 pigs, and 422,000 goats.

In 1926 the output of coal was 2,247,768 metric tons; of iron ore, 417,111 tons; pig iron, 225,476 tons; cast iron, 132,950 tons; sulphuric acid, 315,347 tons.

In 1925 there were 367 savings banks, with 240,868 depositors having to their credit 120,231,678 reichsmarks.

## References.

- Hof- und Staats-Handbuch für Bayern. Munich, 1914.  
 Statistisches Jahrbuch für Bayern. Munich.  
 Zeitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamts. Munich.  
 Beiträge zur Statistik Bayerns. Munich.  
 Bayern und die Reichseinheit. 2nd ed. Munich, 1925.  
 Statistik über Bergbau, etc. Munich, 1927.  
*Bardker's* Southern Germany. 12th ed. Leipzig, 1914.  
 Doeberl (M.), Entwicklungsgeschichte Bayerns. Berlin, 1916.  
 Koesler (C.), Handbuch zur Gebiets- und Ortskunde des Königreichs Bayern. 4. Munich, 1895.

*Luebeck* (J.), Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Bayerns und die Verwaltung von Handel, Industrie und Gewerbe. Munich, 1919.

*Piloly* (R.) (Editor), Die Verfassungsurkunde des Königreichs Bayern. 8. Munich, 1895.

*Pohl* (C.), Handbuch des Staats- und Verwaltungsrechts f. d. Königreich Bayern, Munich, 1900.

*Riesler* (S.), Geschichte Bayerns. 4 vols. Leipzig, 1898.

## BREMEN.

### (FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

Bremen is a Free State, with a Constitution adopted on May 15, 1920. The highest power in the State is exercised by the House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft), consisting of 120 members, elected on a democratic basis by all citizens of the State. The Bürgerschaft elects the Senate of 14 members as the Executive body. Two Bürgermeister chosen from the members of the Senate preside over the deliberations of that body.

The results of the elections for the House of Burgesses held on November 14, 1927, were: United Socialists, 50; Communists, 10; Democrats, 12; German People's Party, German National People's Party, and Deutsch-Völkische, 36; Centre, 2; Land Reform, 1; Property Owners, 9.

Area, 99 square miles; population (1925), 338,846 (164,949 males and 173,897 females).

On June 16, 1925, Bremen contained 292,126 Protestants (86·2 per cent.), 21,871 Roman Catholics (6·5 per cent.), 243 other Christians, 1,508 Jews, others 23,098 (6·3 per cent). On June 16, 1925, Bremen (town) had 294,966 inhabitants and Bremerhaven 23,896. In Bremen (town) marriages in 1926, 2,931; births, 5,372; deaths, 3,634; excess of births, 401.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1926 the ordinary revenue was 70,405,215 reichsmarks, and expenditure 68,529,561 reichsmarks. Public debt on April 1, 1924, 23,500,000 reichsmarks.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany.

Railways, 31 miles, owned and worked by the State.

## References.

Monatsberichte und Mitteilungen des Bremischen Statistischen Amtes (from 1902).

Jahrbuch für Bremische Statistik. 1. Bd. Handelsstatistik (seit 1850). 2. Band: Allgemeine Statistik (seit 1865).

*Tippen* (W. von), Geschichte der Stadt Bremen. Bremen, 1892, &c.

*King* (Wilson), Three Free Cities: Being the Chronicles of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck. London, 1914.

*Neubaur* (P.), Der Norddeutsche Lloyd. 50 Jahre der Entwicklung 1857-1907. 2 Bde. Leipzig, 1907.

*Rauers* (J.), Geschichte des Bremischen Binnenhandels im 19ten Jahrhundert. Bremen, 1918.

Schellers Führer durch Bremen. Bremen, 1927.

## BRUNSWICK.

### (FREISTAAT BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

On November 8, 1918, the reigning Duke of Brunswick was deposed, and the duchy proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution bears date January 6, 1922. The Diet consists of 48 members. Present Diet elected on

November 28, 1927, is composed of the following parties: Socialists, 24; Democrats, 2; German Nationals, 5; German People's Party, 8; other parties, 9. The Cabinet contains 3 members.

Area, 1,424 square miles; population (1925), 501,875 (241,606 males and 260,269 females). In 1925, there were 450,870 Protestants (89·8 per cent.), 24,605 Catholics, and 1,753 Jews.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 146,725 inhabitants in 1925.

For the financial year ending March 31, 1928, the budget of the State was fixed at 57,917,700 marks revenue and 60,819,173 marks expenditure. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests.

### References.

Beiträge zur Statistik des Herzogtums Braunschweig, Hefte I.-XXVII., and New Series, 1-6.

Handelskammerberichte.

Knoll und Bode, Das Herzogtum Braunschweig, 1897.

Rhamm (A.), Die früheren Verfassungsgesetze des Herzogtums Braunschweig. Brunswick, 1900.

## HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG.)

**Constitution.**—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The Constitution bears date January 7, 1921. According to this, supreme power rests with the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses of 160 members, elected on a democratic basis. The Executive is in the hands of the Senate, composed of 15 members elected by the House of Burgesses.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 160 English square miles; population on October 10, 1926, 1,169,492. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on October 10, 1926: City of Hamburg, 1,092,898; Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 76,594.

Marriages, 1926, 10,292; births, 16,556 (545 or 3·29 per cent. still-births, 2,090 or 12·62 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 12,864.

**Religion, Instruction, and Justice.**—On June 16, 1925, 985,626 Protestants (85·52 per cent.), 60,017 Roman Catholics (5·21 per cent.), 8,460 other Christians (0·73 per cent.), 19,904 Jews (1·73 per cent.), and 78,516 'all other' (6·81 per cent.).

On February 1, 1927, Hamburg (State) had 250 public elementary schools with 3,491 teachers (1,999 male, 1,492 female), and 91,637 pupils; 32 higher State schools with 16,706 pupils and 60 private schools with 18,580 pupils. The University at Hamburg (summer 1927) had 2,255 matriculated students (437 women).

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns.

**Finance.**—For 1927 the budget estimated revenue at 292,345,250 Reichsmarks, and expenditure at 301,479,920 Reichsmarks. Expenditure for the debt, 15,250,000 Reichsmarks in 1927.

**Commerce and Shipping.**—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Leading Steamship Companies:—Hamburg - America line; Hamburg-South America line; German Kosmos line; German-Australia line;

German East Africa line; Woermann line; German Levant line; Aktien-Gesellschaft Hugo Stinnes; Reederei Rob. M. Sloman, jr. Movement of shipping for 5 years :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage
1923	13,192	15,814,116	15,984	15,619,172
1924	12,627	15,540,497	15,187	15,774,505
1925	13,240	16,635,346	15,415	16,876,652
1926	14,829	17,411,380	16,990	17,617,720
1927	14,788	17,423,197	16,997	17,638,459

### Books of Reference concerning Hamburg.

Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg. Statistik des hamburgischen Staates. Statistische Mitteilungen über den hamburgischen Staat. Monatschrift, Aus Hamburgs Verwaltung und Wirtschaft. (All published by the Statistisches Landesamt.)

Hamburgs Handel und Schifffahrt, herausgegeben vom Handelsstatistischen Amt.

Hamburgisches Staatshandbuch.

Baasch (E.) Geschichte Hamburgs 1814-1918. Gotha, 1924.

Baedeker's Northern Germany. 17th ed. Leipzig, 1925.

Böttcher (Walter), The Port of Hamburg: A guide through the port explaining importance and equipment, and giving a plan of the harbours, a chart of the River Elbe and 11 illustrations. London, 1921.

Hamburg in seiner politischen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Bedeutung. Hamburg, 1921.

King (Wilson), Three Free Cities: Being the Chronicles of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. London, 1914.

Leitgen und Petersen, Niederelbische Heimatkunde. Breslau, 1921.

Mathies (O.), Hamburgs Reederei, 1814-1914. Hamburg, 1924.

Melhop (W.), Historische Topographie der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg. Hamburg, 1925.

Mille (W. von), Das hamburgische Staatsrecht. Hamburg, 1891.

Mittelstein (M.), Die Verfassung der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg. Hamburg, 1921.

Noldeke (A.), Hamburgsches Landesprivatrecht. Halle a. S., 1907.

Rautenberg (O.), Hamburg. Berlin, 1922.

Wohlwill (A.), Neuere Geschichte der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg. Gotha, 1914.

## HESSE.

(VOLKSSTAAT HESSEN.)

Hesse was proclaimed a Republic early in November, 1918.

**Constitution.**—The Constitution of the new Republic was adopted on December 20, 1919. The Landtag of 70 members is elected for 3 years. The new Diet, elected November 13, 1927, is composed as follows :—Socialists, 24; Democrats, 5; German People's Party, 7; Centre (Catholics), 13; German Nationalists, 3; Hesian Peasants' Union, 9; Communists, 6; other parties, 8.

The Cabinet, nominated on February 14, 1928, is as follows :—

*Premier and Minister of Education.*—Herr *Adelung* (Socialist).

*Minister of Finance and Justice*—Herr *Kirnberger* (Centre).

*Minister of the Interior.*—Herr *Leuchner*.

*Minister of Labour and Economic Affairs.*—Herr *Korell* (Democrat).

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 987 communes (Gemeinden).

## Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1925
		1910	1919	1925	
Starkenbug . . . . .	1,169	590,380	598,283	634,621	542.9
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) . . .	1,269	309,223	322,160	328,490	258.9
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen) . .	580	382,438	370,545	384,168	724.8
Total . . . . .	2,968	1,282,051	1,290,988	1,347,279	458.9

There were 655,964 males and 691,315 females in 1925. Increase from 1910 to 1925 was at the rate of 0.34 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 108,537; Darmstadt, the capital, 89,465; Offenbach, 79,362; Worms, 47,015; Giessen, 33,600 inhabitants, 1925.

**Religion and Instruction.**—At the census of 1925 there were 885,370 Protestants, 415,685 Catholics, 8,188 of other Christian sects, 20,401 Jews, and 17,635 unclassified, or of no religion. The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz).

There are (1926) 960 public elementary schools with 3,898 teachers, and 146,033 pupils. Continuation schools Dec. 1, 1925, 2,747 teachers. 65,332 pupils. Hesse has 10 gymnasias, 1 progymnasias, 3 senior realgymnasias, 17 Oberrealschulen, 11 realschulen, 20 special schools for vine, fruit, and agricultural work (990 pupils), and 17 incomplete Realschulen (höhere Bürgerschulen), with 933 teachers and 14,076 pupils; 9 higher girls' schools with 3,802 pupils; and 37 private schools with 4,011 pupils. The University at Giessen had 976 matriculated students (56 women), and the Technical High School at Darmstadt 2,282 students (37 women). There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

**Finance.**—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1927 to balance at 161,990,746 marks.

The public debt, December 1927: funded debt, 644,959 marks; Reichs-mark debt, 12,935,375 marks; floating debt, 20,160,000 marks.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the area, 47.1 per cent. is under cultivation; 18.3 per cent. meadows and pastures; 31.5 per cent. forests; 8.1 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, etc.). Arable land occupies 905,752 acres; meadows and pastures, 255,365; vineyards, 36,900; and forests, 605,200 acres. Of the latter, 187,528 belong to the State, 225,483 to the communes, and 193,807 to private persons.

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1926: Wheat, 63,645 acres (yield, 42,591 tons); rye, 138,285 acres (91,796 tons); barley, 10,902 acres (85,601 tons); oats, 118,982 acres (94,832 tons); potatoes, 147,225 acres (784,655 tons); 34,602 acres under vines, yielding 2,988,260 gallons of wine to the value of 11,640,924 marks in 1926.

Domestic animals, December 1, 1926: Cattle, 292,266; sheep, 46,003; swine, 333,836; goats, 140,746.

The quantity of coal raised in 1926 was 423,586 tons, to the value of 1,179,910 marks; and iron, 470,234 tons, valued at 1,211,715 marks. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture,

wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

### Reference concerning Hesse.

Statistisches Handbuch für den Volkstaat Hessen. 3rd ed. Darmstadt, 1924. Beiträge zur Statistik des Volksstaates Hessen. 66 Bde. Darmstadt, 1862-1923. Mitteilungen der Hess. Zentralstelle für die Landesstatistik, 1862-1927.

Hessische Gesetz-Sammlung 1819-1906. Mainz, 1923.

Hessler (C.), Geschichte von Hessen. Cassel, 1891.—Hessische Landes- und Volkskunde. 2 vols. Marburg, 1904-06.

Küchler (F.), Bearbeitet von Braun (A. E.) und Weber (A. K.). Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsrecht des Grossh. Hessen. 5 Bde. Darmstadt, 1894-97.

Kuenzel (H.), Grossherzogtum Hessen. 2nd ed. Giessen, 1898.

Zeller (Dr. W.), Handbuch der Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossh. Hessen. 3 Bde. Darmstadt, 1885-98.

Hessisches Bürgerbuch. Darmstadt, 1909.—Hessisches Verkehrsbuch. Darmstadt.

## LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT LIPPE.)

Lippe became a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date December 21, 1920. The Landtag has 21 members, elected on January 18, 1925, and divided as follows :—Socialists, 9 ; German Nationals, 6 ; German People's Party, 3 ; Democrats, 1 ; Trade Union Federation, 1 ; and Communist, 1. The Cabinet (Landespraesidium) has 3 members.

Except 7,872 Catholics and 607 Jews (1925), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1926, 1,231 ; births, 3,885 ; deaths, 1,908 ; stillborn, 105. The capital, Detmold, has 16,051 inhabitants (1925). Area 469 square miles ; population 1925, 168,648 (78,947 males and 84,701 females).

For 1927-1928 the revenue was estimated at 8,677,984 R. marks, and the expenditure at 9,470,471 R. marks.

In November 1915, a State bank was established, with its seat in Detmold.

### Reference.

Lippischer Staatsanzeiger und Lippische Gesetzssammlung.

## LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lübeck is a Republic, the Constitution of which bears date April 4, 1925. Supreme power lies with the people, who elect a House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft) of 80 members. The latter elects the Senate of 12 members, which is the supreme executive authority. The House of Burgesses elected on November 15, 1926, contains 35 Social Democrats, 5 Communists, 2 Democrats, 2 other parties, and 36 deputies of the Hanseatic People's League.

Area 115 square miles. The city of Lübeck had (1925) 120,788 inhabitants (57,848 males and 62,940 females).

On June 16, 1925, Protestants numbered 114,488, Roman Catholics 3,779, other Christians 186, Jews 629, and 'unclassified' 1,706. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are in Lübeck (1927) 18 elementary schools (2 for boys, 2 for girls, 14 for either sex), with 8,079 pupils ; for boys 1 Gymnasium (379 pupils), 1 Real-Gymnasium (535 pupils), 1 Ober-Realschule (751 pupils), 1 Realschule (323 pupils), and 2 public middle schools (1,096 pupils) ; for girls there are 2 public high schools

(932 pupils), and 3 public middle schools (1,248 pupils), also 1 church school (258 pupils) and 3 foundation schools (221 pupils). There are also 1 public technical school for apprentices, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public commercial school, 1 private technical school for women, 1 agricultural school, 1 domestic economy school, 1 continuation school for working people (girls) and 1 people's high school.

Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1927 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 35,731,630 marks.

### References.

- Annual publications of the Statistisches Landes-Amt and the Handelskammer.  
*Endres* (Dr F) Geschichte der freien und Hansestadt Lübeck. Lübeck, 1926  
*King* (Wilson), Three Free Cities: Being the Chronicles of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. London, 1914  
*Keibel* (Rudolf), Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Lübecks seit Beginn des 19 Jahrhunderts. Lübeck, 1926.

## MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg was proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution, which bears date May 17, 1920, provides for a Landtag consisting of 50 members. The Landtag elected on May 22, 1927, is made up as follows: German National Party, 11; Socialists, 21; Deutschvölkische, 3; Communists, 3; German People's Party, 4; Democrats, 1; Economic Union, 6; National Welfare Party, 2; total, 51.

Area, 5,068 sq. miles; population (1925), 674,045 (331,290 males and 342,755 females). For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 independent urban districts (Rostock, Schwerin, Wismar and Güstrow) and 10 departments (Aemter). The chief towns (1925) were Rostock (77,669 inhabitants), Schwerin (48,157 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (26,016 inhabitants), Güstrow (19,084 inhabitants), Parchim (11,857 inhabitants), and Waren (10,363 inhabitants).

In 1925 there were: Protestants, 632,282; Catholics, 35,052; other Christians, 2,186; Jews, 1,202; other religions, 15; no religion, 2,940; not stated, 369. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There were 1,112 elementary schools with 69,636 pupils (1926); Gymnasias, 7 with 1,527 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,844 pupils; Oberrealschule, 2 with 499 pupils; Realschulen, 8 with 1,827 pupils; higher girls' schools, 8 with 2,830 pupils, 26 with 1,039 pupils; as well as a number of special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*).

There are 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

## MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg-Strelitz was proclaimed a Republic. Its Constitution bears date May 24, 1923. The Landtag consists of 35 members elected for 4 years. At the elections held on July 4, 1927, the

following main parties were returned :—German Nationalists, 10 ; German People's Party, 1 ; Socialists, 12 ; Democrats, 2 ; Communists, 3.

The country is divided into two provinces : Stargard (area 983 square miles, population 95,558), and Ratzeburg, (area 148 square miles, population 14,711). Total area, 1,131 square miles ; population (1926), 110,269, (54,084 males and 56,185 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 12,260 inhabitants in 1926. There are (1925) 11,772 Protestants, 396 Catholics, 41 Jews, 34 no religion, and 18 not stated.

### References.

Mecklenburg-Strelitzches Staatshandbuch 1920. Bearbeitet vom Mecklb.-Strel. Statistischen Buro.

Bredt (V. J.), Die Mecklenburgische Ständeversammlung und das Reichsrecht. Munich, 1914.

Mayer (A.), Geschichte des Grossherzogtums Mecklenburg-Strelitz 1816—1890. Neustrelitz. 1890.

Schwarz (S.), Landeskunde der Grossherzogtümer Mecklenburg und der freien und Hansestadt Lübeck. Leipzig, 1910.

Ule (W.), Geographie von Mecklenburg. Stuttgart, 1909.

## OLDENBURG.

(FREISTAAT OLDENBURG.)

In November, 1918, Oldenburg became a Republic. Its Constitution bears date June 17, 1919. The Landtag consists of 40 members elected for 3 years.

Area, 2,480 sq. miles. The population, 1925 —Province (Landesteil) of Oldenburg, 442,029 ; of Lübeck, 47,494 ; of Birkenfeld 55,649 ; total, 545,172 (270,223 males and 274,949 females). Oldenburg, the capital, had 52,723 inhabitants in 1925.

In 1925 Oldenburg contained 415,862 Protestants, 123,682 Roman Catholics, 1,513 Jews ; other religions and no religion, 4,115.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Koblenz respectively.

Budget, 1927 : Revenue, 19,508,000 marks ; expenditure, 19,774,800 marks.

### References.

Zeitschrift für Verwaltung und Rechtspflege (three times a year).

Statistische Nachrichten über das Grossherzogtum Oldenburg (published by the Bureau of Statistics).

Statistisches Handbuch für das Grossherzogtum Oldenburg. I. Teil. 1913.

Staatshandbuch des Freistaats Oldenburg.

Kollmann (P.), Das Herzogtum Oldenburg in seiner wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. Oldenburg, 1893. Statistische Beschreibung der Gemeinden des Herzogtums Oldenburg. Oldenburg, 1897.—Statistische Beschreibung der Gemeinden des Fürstentums Lübeck. Oldenburg, 1901.

## PRUSSIA.

(FREISTAAT PREUSSEN.)

On November 18, 1918, Prussia was proclaimed a Republic.

Until that date the country was ruled by sovereigns of the Hohenzollern



family, the last of the line being William II (1888-1918). For an account of the rise of Prussia, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1922, p. 973.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution, adopted on November 30, 1920, gives a vote to every citizen, male and female, over 20 years of age in general, equal, secret, and direct suffrage. Prussia is declared to be a Republic. Besides the Diet (*Landtag*) there is a State Council (*Staatsrat*) elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of one representative for every 50,000 inhabitants. The function of the State Council is to advise and control the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrat in the Empire. The State Council has the right of rejecting legislation adopted by the Diet. The Diet elects the Premier, and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet. The Diet is elected for 4 years on the principle of proportional representation by secret and direct ballot, and the ministry is invested with the powers of the former King.

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919.

On December 7, 1924, the elections were held for a Parliament, and resulted in the return of the following parties:—114 Social Democrats; 81 Centre (Catholics); 109 German National Party; 11 National Socialists; 45 German People's Party; 27 Democrats; 44 Communists; 11 Economic Party; 6 German Hanoverians, and 2 Poles; total, 450.

The Cabinet appointed on April 4, 1925, is composed as follows:—

*Prime Minister.*—Herr Otto Braun (Socialist).

*Minister of National Welfare.*—Herr Hirtsiefer (Centre).

*Minister of Justice.*—Herr Dr. Hermann Schmidt (Centre). Appointed March 6, 1927.

*Minister of Commerce.*—Herr Dr. Schreiber (Democrat).

*Minister of the Interior.*—Herr Grzesinski (Socialist).

*Minister of Finance.*—Herr Dr. Höpker Aschoff (Democrat).

*Minister of Education.*—Herr Dr. D. Becker (Independent Democrat).

*Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Herr Steiger (Centre).

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). According to the Constitution, there are 14 Provinces. Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants; rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*). For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*); each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern. In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the system of proportional suffrage. The executive is a magistracy with the burgomaster as president. Each rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to the nature of the administrative division. The matters dealt with are such as poor-relief, roads, light railways, etc., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, management of gas, water, and electric works, etc.

Area and Population.<sup>1</sup>

## I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Provinces	Area : Square Miles (April 1, 1925)	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1925
		October 8, 1919	June 16, 1925	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) . .	14,804	2,228,300	2,256,840	155.8
Brandenburg . . . . .	15,072	2,445,612	2,592,419	172.0
Berlin . . . . .	839	3,808,785	4,024,165	11,870.7
Pomerania (Pommern) . . . .	11,663	1,787,179	1,878,781	161.1
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—West Preussen) . . . .	2,071	324,796	332,485	111.9
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien) .	10,276	2,988,541	3,132,828	304.8
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien) . .	8,746	1,299,144	1,879,278	368.2
Saxony (Sachsen) . . . . .	9,758	3,129,193	3,277,476	335.9
Schleswig-Holstein . . . . .	5,815	1,462,668	1,519,865	261.3
Hanover (Hannover) . . . . .	14,897	3,027,864	3,190,619	214.2
Westphalia (Westfalen) . . . .	7,803	4,477,482	4,811,219	616.6
Hesse-Nassau . . . . .	6,063	2,273,502	2,396,871	395.3
Rhine (Rheinprovinz) . . . . .	9,478	6,779,856	7,256,978	765.7
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollernsche Lande) . . . . .	441	70,751	71,840	162.9
Total . . . . .	112,626	36,098,673	38,120,173	338.5

<sup>1</sup> Of the area as at June 16, 1925, exclusive of the Saar (574 square miles), where the census in 1925 could not be taken.

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Prussia has lost territory to the extent of 21,644 square miles and a population of 4,601,626 (according to the census of December 1, 1910).

## Development of Prussia since 1875 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191.8	—
1900	134,622	34,472,509	256.1	1.36
1905	135,134	37,293,264	275.9	1.64
1910 <sup>1</sup>	135,134	40,165,219	297.0	1.54
1910 <sup>2</sup>	112,626	35,000,830	310.8	—
1919 <sup>2</sup>	112,626	36,098,673	320.5	0.35
1925	112,626	38,120,173	338.5	0.99

<sup>1</sup> For Prussia as it was in 1910.

<sup>2</sup> For Prussia as it was on June 16, 1925, exclusive of the Saar.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still- born	Surplus of Births
1921	462,107	1,001,473	32,706	99,053	562,576	+438,897
1922	424,999	893,901	29,342	88,021	569,268	+324,633
1923	364,104	819,815	26,958	75,934	549,779	+270,036
1924	273,054	812,278	27,565	76,343	486,611	+325,667
1925	297,237	824,761	27,582	88,600	473,855	+345,906
1926	300,804	780,621	26,560	35,982	472,834	+308,267

In 1925, 2.98 per cent. of the total births in rural districts and 3.82 per cent. in urban areas were still-born, and 8.79 per cent. in rural districts and 12.87 per cent. in urban areas were illegitimate.

Principal towns with population in 1925 :—

Berlin . . . . .	4,024,165	Dortmund . . . . .	321,743	Gelsenkirchen . . . . .	208,512
Cologne . . . . .	700,222	Magdeburg . . . . .	298,959	Halle a. S. . . . .	194,575
Breslau . . . . .	557,189	Königsberg . . . . .	279,926	Barmen . . . . .	187,099
Essen . . . . .	470,524	Duisburg . . . . .	272,798	Altona . . . . .	185,653
Frankfurt(Main) . . . . .	467,520	Stettin . . . . .	254,466	Cassel . . . . .	171,234
Düsseldorf . . . . .	432,633	Kiel . . . . .	213,831	Elberfeld . . . . .	167,577
Hanover . . . . .	422,745	Böchem . . . . .	211,249	Aachen . . . . .	155,816

**Religion.**

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed in the Republic. According to the census of 1925 there were in Prussia 24,751,368 Protestants (65 per cent.), 11,940,978 Catholics (31 per cent.), 54,617 other Christians (0·1 per cent.), 403,969 Jews (1·1 per cent.), and 969,241 others.

The Evangelical or Protestant Church has since October 31, 1817, consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards elected by the people. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. Altogether in Prussia there are one archbishop and ten bishops.

**Instruction.**

Education in Prussia is compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils (about 10 per cent.) whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate, either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. The school age is from 6 to 14 years.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities <sup>3</sup>	14	2,770(1926-7) <sup>4</sup>	86,662 <sup>7</sup>
Gymnasias & Progymnasias <sup>1</sup> (1926)	819	6,435	111,470
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1926)	866	8,414	162,268
Realschulen (1926) <sup>1</sup>	101	1,490 <sup>5</sup>	28,048
High schools for girls (Lyceums), public and private (1926)	509	11,085	189,950
Middle schools, public (1926) <sup>2</sup>	761	9,103	182,495
" " private (1926) <sup>2</sup>	520	3,226	40,643
Public elementary schools (1926)	33,374	109,478 <sup>6</sup>	4,167,477
Private " " (1926)	361	849	13,801

<sup>1</sup> Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools. <sup>2</sup> Including girls' schools not officially recognised. <sup>3</sup> Including Lyceum at Braunsberg and Medical Academy at Düsseldorf. <sup>4</sup> Including lecturers and special teachers. <sup>5</sup> Including regular technical and assistant teachers. <sup>6</sup> Including technical and assistant teachers. <sup>7</sup> Including 4,836 women students.

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 1 technical mining school (Klausenthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Bonn-Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 2 commercial high schools (Berlin, Königsberg i. Pr.), 1 academy of local government work (Düsseldorf), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, etc., under control of the Government.

### Justice, Crime.

Prussia contains 13 Oberlandesgerichte (*see under German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1922-23	721,758,929,400	586,444,455,832	1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	3,268,396,744 <sup>2</sup>	3,264,396,744 <sup>2</sup>
1923-24 <sup>1</sup>	822,417,046,000	821,267,305,000	192-27 <sup>1</sup>	3,322,331,697 <sup>2</sup>	3,322,331,697 <sup>2</sup>
1924-25	8,809,795,641 <sup>1</sup>	8,145,959,034 <sup>2</sup>	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	3,645,030,959 <sup>2</sup>	3,645,030,959 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold marks.

<sup>3</sup> Reichsmarks

Public debt on April 1, 1923, 28,960,524,921 marks; 1924, 9,931,179,496 marks, 135,560,000 gold marks; 1925, 9,925,383,965 marks, 160,814,000 reichsmarks; 1926, 220,231,407 reichsmarks.

### Production and Industry.

#### I. AGRICULTURE.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, for 3 years, were as follows (1 metric ton = 2,204 lb) :—

—	1924		1925		1926	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat . . .	2,081,982	1,507,508	2,213,311	2,027,563	2,322,594	1,620,258
Rye . . .	7,921,224	4,355,005	8,487,534	6,226,397	8,918,003	4,987,677
Summer barley . .	1,870,038	1,444,733	1,813,326	1,485,431	1,940,571	1,347,851
Oats . . .	5,485,701	4,026,842	5,767,396	4,028,840	5,814,652	4,434,431
Potatoes . . .	4,543,138	25,759,330	4,648,879	8,386,890	4,533,300	21,579,018
Hay (meadow) . .	6,887,134	11,050,636	6,932,313	10,623,112	6,928,344	11,356,573

In 1926 there were vineyards on 39,639 acres, yielding 4,023,232 gallons of wine, valued at 17,771,969 marks; hops on 247 acres, yielding 697 tons. On December 1, 1926, Prussia (excluding the ceded territories) contained livestock comprising 9,604,891 cattle, 2,724,678 sheep, 13,238,163 swine, 2,033,255 goats, 2,670,942 horses, and 47,210,127 head of poultry.

## II. MINERALS.

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 3 years :—

—	1924		1925		1926	
	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks
Coal .	114,732,086	1,997,036,407	128,552,469	1,827,537,717	140,991,208	1,957,773,396
Lignite	101,429,121	276,321,340	115,122,092	298,735,754	111,337,592	298,733,889
Iron ore	3,467,692	41,013,122	4,332,406	50,093,733	3,468,235	35,002,659
Salt .	610,650	7,621,006	816,069	6,092,817	960,279	6,986,976

In 1926 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were : Underground workers, 360,108 ; surface workers, 187,927 ; total 548,035.

**Internal Communications.**—Since April 1, 1920, the Prussian railways (as of the other Federal States) have been taken over by the *Reich*. On December 31, 1925 the railways of the German Republic in Prussia (excluding the Saar) were 20,666 miles in length.

**Savings Banks.**—In 1926 there were 1,421 savings banks in Prussia. The deposits amounted on December 31, 1926, to 2,018,900,000 reichsmarks.

## References concerning Prussia.

- Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Freistaat Preussen. Berlin.  
 Statistisches Handbuch für den Preussischen Staat. Berlin.  
 Preussische Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Landesamte. Berlin.  
 Zentralblatt für die gesamte Unterrichts-Verwaltung in Preussen. Herausgegeben in dem Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Volksbildung. Ergänzungsheft : Statistische Mitteilungen über das höhere Unterrichtswesen in Preussen. Berlin.  
 Zeitschrift des Preussischen statistischen Landesamtes. Berlin.  
 Statistische Korrespondenz des Preussischen Statistischen Landesamtes. Berlin.  
 Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen im Preussischen Staate  
 Zwei Jahre Regierungsarbeit in Preussen. Auf Grund amtlichen Materials bearbeitet von der Presse-Abteilung des Preussischen Staatsministeriums. Berlin, 1921.  
 Die von Preussen abgetretenen Gebiete. Berlin, 1922.  
 Altcock (W.), Die öffentlichen Sparkassen in Preussen. Berlin, 1917.  
 Aubrey (M.), La Constitution Prussienne de Novembre 1920. Paris, 1922.  
 Baedeker's Northern Germany. 17th ed. 1925.—The Rine. 18th ed. 1926.  
 Böltz (Otto), Der Aufbau des preussischen Bildungswesens nach der Staatsumwälzung. Leipzig, 1925.  
 Descamps (Paul), La Formation Sociale du Prussien Moderne. Paris, 1916.  
 Droyen (J. G.), Geschichte der preussischen Politik. 5 vol. Leipzig.  
 Goldschmidt (P.), Berlin in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Berlin, 1910.  
 Guyot (Yves), La Province Rhénane et la Westphalie. Etude Economique. Paris, 1915.  
 Hoffmann (H. Edler von), Verfassung und Verwaltung Preussens und des Reichs. Leipzig, 1915.  
 Lampe (K.), Berlin und die Mark Brandenburg. Leipzig, 1909.  
 Marriott (J. A. R.) and Robertson (C. G.), The Evolution of Prussia. The Making of an Empire. London, 1915.  
 Mück (Ida), Preussen-Atlas. (Historical maps and notes.) Berlin, 1914.  
 Müller-Erzbach (R.), Das Bergrecht Preussens und des weiteren Deutschlands. Stuttgart, 1917.  
 Osborne (S.), The Upper Silesian Question and Germany's Coal Problem. London, 1921.  
 Pollard (J.), A Study of Municipal Government. The Corporation of Berlin. 2 ed. London, 1894.  
 Prutz (H.), Preussische Geschichte. Vols. I. und II. Berlin, 1899.  
 Robinson (J. H.), Constitution of Prussia. [Trans. of Text, with Notes.] Philadelphia, 1808.  
 Waldeck (Ludwig), Die Verfassung des Freistaates Preussen. Berlin, 1921.

## SAXONY.

(FREISTAAT SACHSEN.)

The former Kingdom of Saxony was proclaimed a Republic on November 9, 1918.

The former royal house of Saxony counted amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1108; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103-1123), and Konrad the Great (1128-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the former ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lived in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution of the Republic bears date October 26, 1920. The Diet was elected on October 31, 1926, and is composed of 31 German Social-Democratic Party, 4 Saxon Social-Democratic Party, 5 Democrats, 14 German National Party, 12 members of the German People's Party, 14 Communists, 10 Middle Class Party, 4 People's Rights Party, and 2 Hitlerites.

**Premier.**—Herr *Heldt* (Socialist). Appointed February 1924. Re-elected January 11, 1927.

## Area and Population :—

Governmental Divisions	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1925
		Dec. 1919	June 16, 1925	
Dresden . . .	1,674	1,326,262	1,393,026	831·9
Leipzig . . .	1,377	1,223,748	1,307,312	949·5
Bautzen . . .	953	433,011	461,155	483·6
Chemnitz . . .	800	890,781	976,079	1219·4
Zwickau . . .	983	796,559	854,748	869·2
Total . . .	5,787	4,670,311	4,992,320	862·4

Of the population, according to the census of June 16, 1925, 2,372,091 were males and 2,620,229 females. Children under 15 numbered 1,260,659; married adults, 2,182,004.

The growth of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1885	3,182,008	543	1·41	1910	4,806,661	880·6	1·82
1895	3,787,638	654·5	1·63	1919	4,663,298	805·8	—
1905	4,508,601	779·1	1·46	1925	4,992,320	862·4	0·26(1910)

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus (+) or Decrease (-) of Births
1923	46,401	92,400	3,340	15,689	62,221	+26,839
1924	30,432	86,811	3,435	14,618	54,883	+28,485
1925	40,592	92,708	3,843	17,082	52,554	+35,711
1926	38,772	88,331	3,588	18,313	52,856	+31,942

The population of the principal towns was, on June 16, 1925 :—

Leipzig . . .	679,159	Zittau . . .	38,353	Riesa . . .	24,923
Dresden . . .	619,157	Freital . . .	36,558	Meerann . . .	24,094
Chemnitz . . .	338,851	Freiberg . . .	34,742	Planitz . . .	24,004
Plauen . . .	111,436	Reichenbach . . .	30,862	Dobeln . . .	22,508
Zwickau . . .	80,558	Pirna . . .	30,460	Aue . . .	21,296
Meissen . . .	41,510	Glauchau . . .	27,318	Werdau . . .	21,047
Bautzen . . .	40,335	Crimmitschau . . .	27,119		

**Religion.**—The vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1925, there were Lutherans, 4,507,654 (90 per cent.) ; Roman Catholics, 179,549 (3 per cent.) ; other Christians, 9,688 ; Jews, 23,252 (0·4 per cent.). Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden ; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 23 clerical and 46 lay members (1927).

**Instruction.**—On May 1, 1927, there were 2,129 public elementary schools with 15,800 teachers and 507,234 pupils, besides 50 private and chapter schools. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (summer term, 1927, 2,599 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (summer term, 1927, 443 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (86 students, summer term, 1927), further, 19 Gymnasias, 22 Realgymnasias, 10 'Oberrealschulen,' 33 other high schools, 25 seminaries, 13 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten,' altogether 125 educational establishments, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany (summer term, 1927, 4,937 students). See under *Germany*.

**Justice and Crime.**—Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 112 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1925, 60,734 persons were convicted of criminal offences.

**Finance.**—The following table shows the estimates for four financial budget periods ending March 31 (£1 = 20·43 marks).

—	1924-5	1925-6	1926-7	1927-8
	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . . . .	12,568,283	15,462,902	17,275,471	18,653,914
Expenditure . . . . .	12,568,283	15,462,902	17,275,471	18,653,914
Extraordinary budget . . . . .	487,763	926,623	3,660,744	2,514,456

**Production and Industry.**—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the German Republic, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the principal branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important. According to the Industrial Census of June 16, 1925, Saxony had 391,447 industrial establishments with 2,144,197 workpeople (743,811 women).

In 1925, of the total area, 2,373,218 acres were under cultivation, viz. :—1,883,628 acres (79·37 per cent.) arable; 448,299 acres (18·89 per cent.) meadow; 40,868 acres (1·72 per cent.) pasture; and the rest vineyards.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lb.) in 1927 :—wheat, 209,926 acres (215,758 tons); rye, 433,927 acres (364,699 tons); barley, 77,988 acres (76,953 tons); oats, 892,050 acres (385,452 tons); potatoes, 264,584 acres (1,878,520 tons); meadow, 448,299 acres (hay, 922,799 tons). The census of live-stock taken in December, 1926, showed 168,769 horses, 693,097 cattle, 705,405 pigs, 200,635 goats, and 71,563 sheep.

The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines <sup>1</sup>	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1922	91	49,908	4,192,622	9,052,473	22,322,743	25	677	245,780	116	50,585	22,568,473
1923	87	52,345	3,783,010	8,214,186	105,112 <sup>2</sup>	29	706	705 <sup>2</sup>	116	53,051	105,817 <sup>2</sup>
1924	85	42,154	3,877,284	8,958,490	97,826	26	575	775 <sup>2</sup>	111	42,729	98,601 <sup>2</sup>
1925	78	33,561	3,869,244	9,918,976	101,156 <sup>2</sup>	24	486	787 <sup>2</sup>	102	38,997	101,943 <sup>2</sup>
1926	64	33,609	4,147,160	10,058,534	107,068 <sup>2</sup>	18	361	882 <sup>2</sup>	82	33,930	107,950 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of mines not worked.

<sup>2</sup> 1,000 Reichsmarks.

In 1926–27, 145 breweries produced 77,683,678 gallons of beer.

In 1926 there were 346 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 169,876,597 Reichsmarks.

*British Consul.*—George Bailey Beak (Leipzig).

### Books of Reference concerning Saxony.

- Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Freistaat Sachsen. Dresden. Since 1873.  
 Staatsbhandbuch für den Freistaat Sachsen. Dresden.  
 Zeitschrift des Sächsischen Statist. Landesamtes. Dresden. Since 1855.  
 Statistische Beiträge zur Bevölkerungs- und Wirtschaftsgeographie des Königreichs Sachsen. Dresden, 1910.  
 Gemeinde- und Ortsverzeichnis für das Königreich Sachsen. Dresden, 1904.  
 Baedeker's Sachsen. Leipzig, 1920.  
 Bemann (R.). Bibliographie der Sächsischen Geschichte. Leipzig, 1921.  
 Richter (P. E.). Literatur der Landes- und Volkskunde des Königreichs Sachsen. Dresden, 1909.  
 Schmalzer (M.). Das Königreich Sachsen. Leipzig, 1916.

### SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Schaumburg-Lippe was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date February 24, 1922. The Landtag consists of 15 members.

Area, 131 sq. miles; population (1926), 48,660 (23,286 males and 25,374 females).



For the financial year 1925 the revenue and expenditure were 3,452,276 Reichsmarks. Public debt, 500,000 Reichsmarks.

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the capital, had, in 1926, 5,834 inhabitants.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

## THURINGIA.

(LAND THÜRINGEN.)

The seven Thuringian States after much negotiation, which commenced in May, 1919, and ended on December 24, 1919, decided to combine into one State. The two Republics of Reuss had by a law of April 4, 1919, already been merged into the one People's State of Reuss, and Coburg had elected to merge with Bavaria. On March 31, 1922, the 'Administrative Districts' (*Gebietsregierungen*) of Thuringia were abolished, and instead the country was divided into 10 town and 15 country Districts (*Kreise*) and one sub-district (*Kreisabteilung*).

The elections to the first Diet of Thuringia were held in June, 1920, and the Diet adopted the Constitution on March 11, 1921. At the election on January 30, 1927, the following parties were returned: Conservative bloc, 19; Socialists, 18; Communists, 8; Other Parties, 6; total, 51.

*President of the State Council.*—Dr. *Lutheusser*.

**Area and Population.**—The following table shows the area and population of the political districts :—

Districts <sup>1</sup>	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion Census June 16, 1925	Popu- lation per sq. mile 1925	Districts <sup>1</sup>	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion Census June 16, 1925	Popu- lation per sq. mile 1925
<b>Town Districts—</b>				<b>Meiningen . . .</b>	328	84,750	258
Gera . . . . .	18	81,402	4,522	Hildburghausen . . .	209	60,239	202
Jena . . . . .	18	52,649	2,925	Sonneberg . . . . .	136	79,996	588
Weimar (capital) . . .	15	45,957	3,064	Schleiz . . . . .	263	48,482	184
Gotha . . . . .	10	45,780	2,409	Greiz . . . . .	144	50,802	353
Eisenach . . . . .	9	43,385	4,821	Altenburg . . . . .	188	95,547	508
Altenburg . . . . .	7	42,570	6,081	Gera . . . . .	283	88,345	312
Greiz . . . . .	17	37,490	2,205	Saalfeld . . . . .	240	73,664	320
Apolda . . . . .	6	25,703	4,234	Camburg <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	48	9,771	204
Arnstadt . . . . .	9	21,693	2,410	Rudolstadt . . . . .	227	65,693	299
Zella-Mehlis . . . . .	10	14,423	1,442	Arnstadt . . . . .	292	83,292	302
	128	411,052	3,211	Gotha . . . . .	385	104,178	271
<b>Country Districts—</b>				Sondershausen . . . .	312	72,164	231
Stadtroda . . . . .	323	77,098	239				
Weimar . . . . .	497	102,302	207		4,408	1,198,248	273
Eisenach . . . . .	453	96,525	213				

<sup>1</sup> *Kreise*.

<sup>2</sup> *Kreisabteilung*.

The total area is 4,536 sq. miles; population, 1925, 1,609,300 (776,822 males and 832,478 females). Principal country towns with population in 1925: Meiningen, 18,221; Rudolstadt, 15,711; Saalfeld, 17,960; Sondershausen, 9,978; Sonneberg, 19,157.

## Movement of population for 3 years:—

Year	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Total	Males	Total	Males
1924 . . . .	12,008	34,719	17,930	19,196	9,660
1925 . . . .	13,155	35,153	18,436	18,729	9,336
1926 . . . .	12,391	32,274	—	19,181	—

**Religion and Instruction.**—In 1925 there were 1,479,679 (92 per cent.) Protestants; 45,645 (3 per cent.) Catholics; and 3,603 (0·2 per cent.) Jews.

On May 1, 1926, there were in Thuringia 1,535 elementary schools with 4,802 teachers (663 females) and 173,474 pupils; 89 high schools with 1,265 teachers (216 females) and 24,718 pupils (9,370 girls). On March 1, 1922, there were 1,231 continuation schools with 224 teachers and 46,368 pupils (14,608 girls). For the University of Jena, *see* under GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

**Finance.**—The ordinary budget for the year 1926 provided for a revenue and an expenditure of 112,647,920 marks.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the total area 1,273,781 acres (44 per cent.) are arable land, 970,619 acres (83 per cent.) forest, and 303,365 acres (10 per cent.) pasture land. In 1926 there were 153,791 acres under wheat, producing 97,702 tons, 183,808 acres under rye, producing 103,870 tons, 205,907 acres under oats, producing 145,755 tons, and 162,302 acres under potatoes, producing 590,124 tons.

On December 1, 1926, Thuringia had 81,540 horses, 398,242 head of cattle, 512,907 pigs, 135,018 sheep, and 213,966 goats.

In 1925 there were 10 works producing 2,850,485 tons of potash.

The deposits of the savings banks, except the saving department of the Thuringian State Bank, amounted on December 31, 1926, to 64,870,000 Reichsmarks.

### Books of Reference.

Statistisches Handbuch für das Land Thüringen. (Issued by the Thuringian Statistical Bureau.) First Issue 1922. Weimar, 1922.

Beiträge zur Statistik des Landes Thüringen (4 Fascicules). Weimar, 1921.

Vierteljahrsberichte des Thüringischen Statistischen Landesamts. 5. Year, 1926. Weimar.

Staatshandbuch für Thüringen, issued 1926.

## WALDECK.

(FREISTAAT WALDECK.)

Waldeck was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The provisional Constitution bears date April 15, 1919. The Diet consists of 17 members. The Republic is governed by Prussia, in accordance with the arrangement of July 18, 1867, which has lately been denounced on the side of Prussia. During 1927 negotiations were commenced for the complete absorption of Waldeck by Prussia.

The revenue and expenditure for 1927 amounted to 3,479,400 Reichsmarks.

Area, 433 sq. miles; population (census of June 16, 1925), 55,816 27,107 males and 28,709 females), omitting the commune of Pyrmon,.

which on April 1, 1922, joined Prussia. Protestants (1925), 52,650 (94 per cent.); Catholics, 2,286; other Christians, 47; Jews, 477. Arolsen, the capital, had 2,440 inhabitants in 1925.

### Reference.

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender. Mengerhausen. Annual.

## WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSSTAAT WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Württemberg was proclaimed a People's Republic in November, 1918.

*State President and Minister of Education.*—Wilhelm Bazille. (Born February 25, 1874. Elected June 23, 1924.)

**Constitution and Government.**—The constitution of the Republic of Württemberg bears date September 25, 1919. The supreme power in the State is vested in the Landtag composed of 80 members elected by universal suffrage for 4 years, in accordance with the electoral law of April 4, 1924. The Landtag appoints the State Ministry, the President of which is styled 'State President.'

The Diet which was elected on May 4, 1924, is composed as follows:—Right, 25; Centre, 17; Social Democrats, 13; Communists, 18; Democrats, 9; Volkspartei, 3; Volkische, 3; not organized, 2.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into the City of Stuttgart, 61 districts (Oberämter), and 1,883 communes (Gemeinden).

### Area and Population:—

Circles	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1925
		1919	1925	
Neckar . . . . .	1,285	930,114	964,586	756·8
Black Forest (Schwarzwald). . . . .	1,844	583,524	595,508	322·9
Jagst . . . . .	1,984	421,391	426,394	210·9
Danube (Donau) . . . .	2,417	591,142	593,747	245·5
Total . . . . .	7,530	2,526,171	2,580,235	342·5

In 1925, there were 1,243,507 males and 1,336,728 females.

In 1919, 946,514, or 37·5 per cent., lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,579,657, or 62·5 per cent., in other communes. Foreigners, 25,848 in 1910.

The movement of the population for five years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1922	23,915	56,852	1,536	5,357	37,889	18,963
1923	20,751	52,656	1,355	4,799	37,623	15,033
1924	15,637	50,702	1,341	4,517	33,694	17,008
1925	18,587	52,006	1,330	5,082	32,184	19,822
1926	18,351	50,419	1,347	5,703	31,323	19,096

The population in 1925 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart <sup>1</sup>	341,967	Göppingen	22,017	Feuerbach	17,617
Ulm	59,357	Tübingen	20,276	Tuttlingen	16,281
Heilbronn	45,520	Gmünd	20,406	Zuffenhausen	15,455
Esslingen	40,562	Heidenheim	19,363	Geislingen	13,762
Reutlingen <sup>1</sup>	30,501	Schwenningen	18,978	Aalen	12,171
Ludwigsburg <sup>1</sup>	30,023	Ravensburg	17,012	Ebingen	12,128

<sup>1</sup> Including extensions.

**Religion.**—The various creeds numbered as follows at the census of 1925:—Protestants, 1,772,295; Catholics, 796,870; Jews, 10,827; others, 50,243.

At the head of the Evangelical Church stands a President, who with a Church Council is responsible for its administration. The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landeskirchentag consisting of 20 clerical and 40 lay representatives of the dioceses, 4 co-opted members, and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university. It is elected for six years. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden. The administration of the Jewish community is in the hands of the Oberrat der israelitischen Religionsgemeinschaft Württembergs.

**Instruction.**—In 1926 there were for the middle and elementary schools 2,222 places with 268,387 children. There are 184 higher boys' school, including 72 gymnasia, with 8,147 pupils; 106 modern schools with 18,199 scholars; 24 high schools for girls with 6,947 pupils. General continuation and Sunday schools were attended by 20,882 males and 47,033 females; the 161 trade schools had 44,102 pupils; the 62 commercial schools had 9,125 pupils. There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1924 to 41,541,820 marks. For Tübingen University, *see* under *Germany*.

**Justice.**—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart.

**Finance.**—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1927, was 126,214,149 marks, and the expenditure 128,564,603 marks. For 1927–28 the revenue was estimated at 142.2 million marks and the expenditure at 155.6 million marks. Public debt (March 31, 1926), floating, 1,000,000 marks.

**Production.**—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 3,009,812 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,510,727 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest.

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1926:—

—	Acres	Yield, metric tons	—	Acres	Yield, metric tons
Wheat . . .	204,977	98,211	Oats . . .	257,132	139,010
Rye . . .	71,485	29,150	Potatoes . . .	204,392	510,540
Barley . . .	245,752	122,857	Hay . . .	1,317,312	2,617,048
Spelt . . .	161,125	60,312	Hops . . .	4,205	481

Vines in 1926, 26,770 acres, yielded 943,118 gallons of wine. In 1925 there were produced 50,090,392 gallons of beer. There are active iron foundries and salt works.

In 1926 the total deposits at the savings banks amounted to 136,700,000 marks.

### Books of Reference concerning Württemberg.

The following publications of the Statistical Landesamt, Stuttgart: *Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde* Statistisches Handbuch für Württemberg. Mitteilungen des Statistischen Landesamts Das Königreich Württemberg: Eine Beschreibung von Land, Volk, und Staat; 3 Bände, Stuttgart, 1882-1886. Das Königreich Württemberg: Eine Beschreibung nach Kreisen, Oberämtern, und Gemeinden: 4 Bände, Stuttgart, 1904-07. Oberamtsbeschreibungen, neue Folge. Kartenwerke des Statistischen Landesamtes von Württemberg. The "Württembergische Jahrbücher" contains Chronicle and Necrology for the past year, and copious lists of publications, official and other, relating to Württemberg, in addition to much historical and statistical information concerning the population and products of Württemberg.

*Baedeker's Southern Germany.* 12th ed. Leipzig, 1914.

*Höllwarth (Rud.),* Württemberg und angrenzende Gebiete von Hohenzollern, Baden und Bayern. Stuttgart, 1927.

*Bacille (W.),* Die Verfassung Württembergs vom 25. September, 1919. Stuttgart, 1919.

*Heyd (W.),* Bibliographie der Würt. Geschichte 5 vols. Stuttgart, 1895-1926.

*Sattler (C. F.),* Geschichte des Herzogthums Württemberg. 18 vols. Tübingen, 1757-83.

*Schlis (A.),* Ururgeschichte Württembergs Stuttgart, 1909.

*Stälin (C. F.),* Württembergische Geschichte. 4 vols. Stuttgart, 1841-78.

## GREECE

(HELLENIC REPUBLIC)

GREECE gained its independence from Turkey in 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, under the directing guidance of the three guaranteeing Powers, of King George I. George I., who was assassinated on March 18, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until June 11, 1917. Alexandros, second son of King Constantine, then reigned till his death on October 25, 1920. Constantine returned to Greece on December 19, 1920, reigned until September 27, 1922, and died in exile on January 11, 1923. He was succeeded by his eldest son Georgios II, who was forced to leave Greece on December 18, 1923.

### Constitution and Government.

By a plébiscite on April 13, 1924, the Republic was established. In the voting 758,742 votes were for a Republic and 325,322 votes against. A new Constitution was published on September 22, 1926. It was revised by the Chamber elected on November 7, 1926. The new constitution was published on June 3, 1927. It prescribes among other things that a Second House (Senate) consisting of 120 members shall be established, that Parliament shall be elected by direct universal and secret voting and that the Senate shall be elected partly by the people, partly by the Parliament and the Senate in a common meeting, and partly by the corporations of the different professions:

*Provisional President of the Republic.*—Admiral *Konduriotis* (Appointed Dec. 4, 1926).

Elections to the Chamber were held on November 7, 1926 with the following result: Republican Parties, 165; Royalist Popular Party 65; Metaxists, 47; Communists, 7; Independents, 2; total, 286.

The Ministry, constituted on February 8, 1928 is as follows:—

*Premier.*—A. *Zaimis*.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—A. *Michalacopoulos*.

*Minister of War.*—General *Mazarakis*.

*Minister of Marine.*—J. *Merlopoulos*.

*Minister of the Interior.*—A. *Maris*.

*Minister of National Economy.*—S. *Velentsas*.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—G. *Exindari*.

*Minister of Social Insurance.*—A. *Kyrkos*.

*Minister of Justice.*—V. *Tourkovassilis*.

*Minister of Finance.*—G. *Kaphandaris*.

*Minister of Communications.*—General J. *Metazas*.

*Minister of Education.*—D. *Nicoloudis*.

### Area and Population.

Old Greece (before 1912) comprised continental Greece, the Peloponnesus to the south of the Gulf of Corinth, the Aegean Island of Eubœa, the Cyclades (about 220 islands, including Syra, Naxos, Andros, Tenos, Mikonos, Thermia, Seriphos, Paros, and Amorgos), the Sporades Islands (about 20), and the islands in the Ionian Sea, including Corfu, Zante, Santa Maura, and Cephalonia. Total area, 25,223 square miles.

New Greece consists of Macedonia, Western Thrace, Epirus, Crete, and the other Aegean lands.

At the Census of 1879 Greece had a population of 1,679,470; in 1889 (including that of Thessaly in 1881), 2,187,208; in 1896, 2,433,806; on October 27, 1907, 2,631,952. In 1920 the population numbered 5,536,375 (2,750,904 males and 2,785,471 females).

The acquisition of new territories by Greece, obtained as the result of the war with Turkey from October 17, 1912, to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria from June 30 to August 10, 1913, gave the country an additional area of 20,730 square miles. According to the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) Greece obtained a further area of 3,182 square miles. Including the new territories the total area of the country is thus 49,912 square miles.

The population of the country, according to the Census of 1920, and that of the refugees made in April 1923, is as follows for the administrative divisions according to latest revised figures:—

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Acarnania and Etolia . . . . .	199,305	Missolonghi . . . . .	11,229
Achaia and Elis . . . . .	294,718	Patras . . . . .	61,015
Arcadia . . . . .	152,989	Tripolitza . . . . .	14,118
Argolis and Corinth . . . . .	176,270	Nauplia . . . . .	7,300
Arta . . . . .	56,053	Arta . . . . .	9,626
Attica and Beotia . . . . .	793,796	Athens . . . . .	394,526
Cauea . . . . .	110,746	Canea . . . . .	37,425
Cephalonia . . . . .	71,183	Argostolia . . . . .	11,476
Chalcidice . . . . .	60,649	Polygyros . . . . .	3,313
Chios . . . . .	88,447	Chios . . . . .	32,559
Corfu . . . . .	180,660	Corfu . . . . .	32,652

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Cyclades . . . . .	135,592	Hermoupolis (Syra) . .	24,081
Drama . . . . .	120,823	Drama . . . . .	23,789
Eubœa . . . . .	143,052	Chalcis . . . . .	19,347
Evros . . . . .	132,315	Alexandropolis . . . .	13,168
Florina . . . . .	132,602	Florina . . . . .	13,988
Heracleion . . . . .	129,483	Heracleion . . . . .	39,473
Kavalla . . . . .	150,198	Kavalla . . . . .	72,413
Kozani . . . . .	176,506	Kozani . . . . .	14,655
Laconia . . . . .	139,014	Sparta . . . . .	5,978
Larissa . . . . .	272,187	Larissa . . . . .	27,390
Lassithi . . . . .	63,640	Aegios Nicolaos . . . .	1,615
Lesbos . . . . .	205,602	Mytilene . . . . .	39,733
Messenia . . . . .	225,199	Kalamata . . . . .	25,458
Pella . . . . .	118,049	Edessa . . . . .	13,607
Phocis and Phiotis . .	183,874	Lamia . . . . .	15,052
Preveza . . . . .	51,662	Preveza . . . . .	11,890
Rethymno . . . . .	71,531	Rethymno . . . . .	12,619
Rhodopi . . . . .	171,068	Comolini . . . . .	38,509
Salonica . . . . .	578,838	Salonica . . . . .	352,551
Samos . . . . .	80,194	Vathy . . . . .	12,472
Seres . . . . .	144,680	Seres . . . . .	29,636
Trikkala . . . . .	199,840	Trikkala . . . . .	25,626
Jannina . . . . .	173,304	Jannina . . . . .	23,663
Zante . . . . .	39,744	Zante . . . . .	13,187
	5,973,721		

It is estimated that between August 1922, and January 1925, 1,400,000 Greek refugees migrated to Greece from Asia Minor, Constantinople and Eastern Thrace, and that the total population of the country may be put at 6,600,000 at the end of 1926.

In accordance with the Treaties of Lausanne (1923), London, and Athens, Greece retains all those Aegean islands which she occupied during the war, except Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo, which are to be restored to Turkey. These include Lemnos, Samos, Chios, and Mytilene.

Mount Athos, the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian (1), Bulgarian (1), and Serbian (1) monasteries and hermitages (*Sketari*). The monks and the novices till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, transact business in their own shops, and, indeed, carry on the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediaeval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has in the course of time grown to a religious colony of 5,140 (Census of 1920), distributed in 20 monasteries with their respective dependencies; and after having passed in the fifteenth century from the sovereignty of the Greek Emperors of Byzantium to that of the Sultans it fell again into the hands of the Greeks, who occupied it in November, 1912. Each of the 20 monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, those of the 'coenobitic' category being ruled by abbots elected by the brethren of the monastery, while the 'idiorrhhythmic' monasteries are administered by a board of overseers (*epitropoi*) elected for a certain term of years. Hitherto the peninsula has been administered by a Council of 4 members, and an Assembly of 20 members, the latter consisting of 1 deputy from each monastery. The Greek government on September 10, 1926, recognized the autonomous form of government existing in Mount Athos for centuries and ratified it by Articles 106-109 of the Constitution. It has also sanctioned by a law the Charter of Mount Athos, which was drawn up at

he extraordinary double meeting held by representatives of its 20 monasteries on May 20, 1924.

### Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the country are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church was declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship was guaranteed to all other sects. The government of the Orthodox Church is at present vested in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens as president and 6 bishops, who must during their year of office reside at Athens. The Orthodox Church has 33 archbishops in the old territory and 38 archbishops and 7 bishops in the new territories. Besides the members of the Greek Orthodox Church there are about 350,000 Mussulmans, 120,000 Jews, 60,000 Bulgaro-Orthodox, and 40,000 Roman Catholics.

### Instruction.

All children between the ages of seven and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts.

There were (1922) 7,200 primary schools with 13,996 teachers and 199,084 pupils. For secondary education there were (1924-25) 650 high schools with 2,523 teachers and 86,500 pupils. In 1924-25 there were 24 commercial schools with 188 teachers and 3,607 pupils (3,249 boys and 358 girls). There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 200 pupils. There are two Universities in Athens, the National University (founded 1836) and the Capodistria University, with 61 professors and 9,799 students. A third University, founded at Salonica, began work in the winter of 1925. The Polytechnic, with 22 professors and 170 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture, mechanics, architecture, surveying, etc.

The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, managed by an Archæological Council, which is responsible for the conservation and reparation of ancient monuments of all periods (Prehistoric, Classical, Byzantine and Mediæval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations.

British scholarship is represented in Athens by the British School of Archæology, which, by the aid of grants from the Government, universities, and private subscribers, is able to encourage and carry out scientific research of all kinds, but especially art, archæology and history. Members of the school have in recent years been responsible for the excavations at Knossos, in Crete, in Melos, at Sparta, in Thessaly, at Mycenæ, and elsewhere. There are also similar French, American, Italian, Austrian and German institutions.

### Finance.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1922-23	Drachmai 25,847,155	Drachmai 29,233,077	1925-26	Drachmai 7,020,400,868	7,020,400,868
1923-24	13,097,150	21,912,867	1926-27	9,150,028,000	9,060,955,100
1924-25	23,847,593	27,690,878	1927-28	8,829,381,000	8,879,710,000



Particulars of the budgets for 1926-27 and 1927-28 are given as follows :

Revenue	1926-27	1927-28	Expenditure	1926-27	1927-28
	Thousands drachmai	Thousands drachmai		Thousands drachmai	Thousands drachmai
Ordinary :			Ordinary :		
Direct tax . . .	1,698,052	1,488,171	Public debt interest	1,798,430	2,076,148
Indirect tax . . .	8,767,604	8,774,049	Pensions and other obligations . . .	575,413	488,770
Monopoly . . .	356,780	334,023	Public security . . .	341,091	340,587
Tax from stamps . . .	521,907	409,710	Public works . . .	160,070	178,866
Tel-graph, post and telephone . . .	227,400	298,865	Education . . .	400,281	487,275
Other administrations working for the State . . .	27,243	25,341	Monopoly . . .	134,143	136,655
Income from State property . . .	134,814	120,381	Tel-graph, post and telephone . . .	226,629	252,099
New tax for the payment of public debt interest . . .	1,425,000	1,624,551	Army and navy . . .	1,472,129	1,301,546
Other ordinary revenues . . .	372,207	279,290	Expenses of other administrations . . .	1,024,263	1,426,909
Total . . .	8,525,457	8,404,331	Total . . .	6,196,399	6,583,794
Extraordinary :			Extraordinary :		
Income from war reimbursements . . .	11,000	10,000	Public security . . .	4,000	3,299
Tax on property . . .	50,000	130,000	Tel-graph, telephone, post . . .	4,615	—
Loans . . .	949,909	150,000	Public works . . .	142,783	68,870
Sale of property . . .	1,781	2,806	Refugees' relief and settlement . . .	208,054	183,105
All other incomes . . .	211,028	182,194	Other expenditure . . .	2,504,104	2,140,742
Total . . .	1,224,571	425,000	Total . . .	2,863,556	2,346,016
Grand total . . .	9,750,028	8,829,331	Grand total . . .	9,059,955	8,879,710

The total public debt of Greece amounted on August 31, 1927, to 10,158,154,897 drachmai. Of this total 1,777,734,532 drachmai were external debt (in gold), and 8,380,420,365 drachmai (in paper) internal debt (including 160,391,958 drachmai floating debt).

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing France, Great Britain, and Italy (the mediating Powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. The public debt of Greece is in large measure under the control of this commission. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues (for the most part in Old Greece) from certain Government monopolies, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus. The total income during the two years from these sources was, 1927, 200,293,830 drachmae from monopolies, and 815,754,198 from the Piræus customs. For 1926 the figures were 226,709,435 and 566,730,556 drachmae respectively.

In addition the sum of 707,872,718 drachmai was collected from the new provinces in 1925 for the service of the Refugee Loan of 1924, the sources of revenue being the same as in the above table. The surplus at the disposal of the Greek Government was 863,772,000 drachmai in 1924 and 1,798,804,000 drachmai in 1925.

The payments made by the commission in 1925 for the service of Greek foreign debts totalled 587,361,000 drachmai as compared with 495,650,000 drachmai in 1924. Payments made by the commission for the service of the

internal debt amounted to 4,561,000 drachmai in 1925, approximately the same as in each of the preceding years.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company, called the "Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique," which is under the control of the international commission.

## Defence.

### I. ARMY.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal. It commences in the 21st year, and lasts up to the 50th. The normal term of service in the active army is 18 months for all arms, followed by 19 years in the first reserve of the active army and 8 years in the second. The normal annual contingent of recruits is about 35,000.

The country is divided into 12 military areas. To these correspond 11 divisions and 1 brigade, out of which 4 army corps are organised in time of peace. Moreover there are two divisions of cavalry and a number of units (telegraphists, railwaymen and engineers), as well as of Army Service Corps directly under the Minister of War. Each division contains three regiments of infantry (8 battalions) and one regiment of Mountain Artillery (3 or 4 batteries).

The army force during the period of simultaneous service of the two classes is composed of 5,043 officers, 60,396 soldiers and 10,110 animals.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher-Schönauer and the Lebel rifle, the polybole guns, Hotchkiss as well as French ones, and the mitrailleuses Schwargloze, St. Etienne and Hotchkiss. The artillery is armed with mountain guns of 65 mm. and Schneider 75 and 105 m. 1919 and by field guns Schneider, M.P.O.F. and Krupp as well as with heavy short guns, Schneider 155.

### II. NAVY.

The Greek Navy is not a force of any considerable importance. The principal vessels are as follows:—

—	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max. Speed Knots
			Belt In.	Gun In.				
Gio. Averoff.	1910	9,960	8		4 9·2; 8 7·5in.; 14 Sin.	3	19,000	22·5
Kilkis <sup>1</sup>	1905	13,000	9	12	4 12in.; 8 Sin.; 8 7in.	2	10,000	17
Lemnos <sup>1</sup>								
Helle <sup>2</sup>	1912	2,600	—	—	3 6in.; 1 Sin.	2	7,500	20·3

<sup>1</sup> Purchased 1914 from the U.S. Navy.

<sup>2</sup> Cruiser purchased 1914, originally built for China. Now fitted for minelaying.

The old battleships, *Spetsai*, *Hydra*, and *Psara*, 5,000 tons, have been relegated to harbour training service. There are 11 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 4 minelayers, 2 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft. Four new submarines are approaching completion, and the *Giorgios Averoff* has been completely refitted and modernised.

Preliminary work has been done on the new arsenal intended to take the place of the establishment at Salamis. The cost of the new work was estimated at 2,800,000*l*.

The services of a British naval mission to reorganise the Greek fleet were lent by the Admiralty, 1927.

### Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The total area (old Greece) is 6,534,530 hectares (16,146,823 acres), made up as follows: 1,391,503 hectares (3,438,403 acres) is cultivated land; 5,055,122 hectares (12,486,151 acres) is covered by mountains; and 87,905 hectares (217,125 acres) occupied by lakes and marshes. Forest area, 1,514,488 hectares (938,982 acres).

By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved.

The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows:—

	Area in Acres		Production in Metric Tons	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Wheat . . .	1,166,466	1,162,665	210,227	305,411
Barley . . .	415,316	441,796	93,767	151,240
Maize . . .	503,408	503,759	156,184	172,780
Oats . . .	153,992	252,956	44,701	79,352
Tobacco . . .	203,951	200,922	50,297	60,827
Cotton . . .	40,658	33,876	10,277	10,558
New wine . . .	308,774	281,229	230,136	236,277
Currants . . .	212,779	190,321	185,355	177,777

The estimated production of the principal crops in 1926 was as follows (in metric tons):—cereals, 790,000; wine, 170,000; currants, 150,000; tobacco, 57,000; cotton, 20,000; figs, 15,000.

Olives are abundant, about 865,000 acres are under cultivation; olive oil production in 1926, 63,045 metric tons, valued at 1,640 million drachmai compared with 44,830 metric tons, valued at 896 million drachmai in 1925. The production of edible olives amounted to 42,000 tons in 1926, compared with 33,300 tons in 1925. Rice is cultivated in Greek Macedonia—Vodena, near Salonika, being the principal centre. Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine (commercially known as Fetta cheese) and head cheese.

There were in Greece (1925) 200,000 horses, 125,000 mules, 250,000 asses, 550,000 cattle, 6,000,000 sheep, 3,500,000 goats, and 400,000 pigs.

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are now in force about 35 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres. The ore and other minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, lignite, sulphur ochre, and various other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Eubœa, the Ægean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths.

The principal mineral output of all Greece for two years is given as follows (in metric tons):—

	1924	1925		1924	1925
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Iron ore . . .	270,915	269,667	Magnesite . .	58,218	90,828
Iron pyrites . .	7,203	9,616	Salt . . .	75,000	77,714
Lead . . .	23,404	34,887			

Lignite production: in 1921, 168,576 tons; in 1922, 132,233 tons; in 1923, 117,927 tons; in 1924, 131,109 tons; in 1925, 142,076 metric tons; in 1926, 145,000 tons.

Industry is making considerable progress in Greece. The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, leather, and soap. The industrial census of 1920 showed that the country had 33,811 industrial concerns, employing 154,633 hands. In 1926 the value of the production of food industries was 3,650,000,000 drachmai; textile industries, 1,115,200,000 drachmai; chemical, 793,160,000 drachmai; leather, 728,000,000 drachmai; metallurgical and mechanical, 278,450,000 drachmai; and tobacco, 216,600,000 drachmai.

### Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (at the average rate of exchange for the year, viz.: 1922, 166'34; 1923, 300'92; 1924, 247'89; 1925, 313'40; 1926, 388'70) for five years is as follows:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	10,055,921	20,056,813	32,555,007	31,566,082	25,739,000
Exports . . .	14,964,045	8,457,764	13,246,176	13,834,778	13,229,000

<sup>1</sup> For details of 1926 trade, see "Additions and corrections."

Principal special imports and exports in 1925 and 1924:—

CATEGORIES.	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Living Animals . . .	351,405,805	326,892,770	64,000	3,800
Animal Food Products . . .	372,140,698	267,819,490	168,004,173	114,120,039
Products of the Fisheries . . .	293,832,820	200,978,847	3,980,099	3,280,579
Agricultural Products . . .	3,043,219,796	2,525,686,523	3,212,329,703	2,508,830,375
Oils . . .	57,816,459	52,661,784	553,508,974	231,453,776
Forest Products . . .	425,692,016	293,391,297	62,121,215	49,243,748
Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs . . .	17,714,399	15,020,402	9,167,164	3,401,545
Crude Metals and Ores . . .	953,347,742	634,835,897	129,511,356	98,649,507
Medicinal and Chemical Products . . .	557,806,632	434,359,366	20,178,500	31,594,063
Hides, Skins, Leather, Cones, and Manufactures thereof . . .	147,468,469	161,122,599	2,971,572	1,318,439
Furniture and Manufactures of Wood . . .	42,040,651	20,300,798	3,063,016	1,318,280
Confectionery's Products, etc. . .	428,909,208	465,663,133	1,962,208	2,334,336
Wines, Spirits, and Beverages . . .	7,053,742	19,012,691	230,773,531	139,828,506
Yarns and Textiles . . .	1,999,394,343	1,727,354,727	93,672,586	76,965,120
Hemp Yarns and Goods, Hats, etc. . .	155,043,331	100,580,502	9,316,679	1,697,690
Earthenware and Glassware . . .	116,230,054	66,751,580	676,155	669,640
Metals and Ores and Manufactures thereof . . .	580,374,920	356,623,706	7,156,753	4,266,642
Musical and Scientific Instruments . . .	87,427,057	43,686,474	929,450	923,800
Paper and Printed Matter, Engraving, etc. . .	142,872,082	139,194,780	1,729,462	1,477,030
Miscellaneous and Unclassified . . .	429,967,331	289,906,949	7,237,501	5,556,184
Total . . .	10,209,523,091	8,063,738,295	4,541,360,132	3,276,971,604

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Great Britain . . . . .	1,438,507	1,168,116	621,884	684,894
Egypt . . . . .	205,188	131,502	284,560	7,998
United States . . . . .	1,825,989	1,621,211	1,078,151	1,288,830
Austria . . . . .	51,259	74,898	6,285	7,998
Belgium . . . . .	347,159	348,463	102,572	109,665
Bulgaria . . . . .	281,935	500,004	56,214	37,086
France . . . . .	860,854	840,455	286,075	389,217
Germany . . . . .	826,288	756,768	589,563	1,188,686
Switzerland . . . . .	70,946	80,091	1,020	1,740
Italy . . . . .	1,001,454	788,922	879,028	1,078,927
Netherlands . . . . .	255,817	281,586	188,501	184,866
Rumania . . . . .	621,210	891,963	48,212	40,579
Russia . . . . .	233,967	254,724	7,385	8,817
Serbia (Yugoslavia) . . . . .	331,862	568,045	35,514	50,377
Turkey . . . . .	245,227	258,407	55,580	33,697
Spain . . . . .	21,152	19,557	3,444	2,389
Sweden . . . . .	75,950	69,147	8,098	32,748
Norway . . . . .	14,553	20,576	4,354	716
Canada . . . . .	324,061	389,579	5,215	5,877
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	274,081	470,298	1,585	8,810
All other countries . . . . .	807,091	566,627	83,709	88,420
Total . . . . .	10,209,508	10,004,089	4,541,259	5,142,323

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1926 to 1,807,665*l*. Other articles of import in 1926 were:—raisins, 126,950*l*.; tobacco, 172,235*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1926, cotton piece goods were valued at 851,881*l*.; woollens, 364,708*l*.; coal, 280,597*l*.; iron and steel, 197,847*l*.; machinery, 331,794*l*.

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U.K. .	4,696,710	3,663,723	2,946,601	2,481,392	2,978,291
Exports to Greece from U.K. .	3,822,513	5,867,261	6,014,214	3,376,916	4,780,016

### Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on June 30, 1927, had 731 sailing vessels of 59,417 tons and 472 steamers of 942,885 tons. In 1926, 31,117 vessels of 18,417,294 tons entered the ports of Greece.

### Internal Communications.

There are about 8,611 miles of roads in Old and New Greece, and 570 miles under construction. There is a canal (opened November 9, 1898) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles). In 1924, 2,307 steamers of 459,486 tons and 2,068 sailing vessels of 46,833 tons passed through the canal.

Railways open for traffic in 1926 for a length of about 1,940 miles. Principal lines:—State Railway, 833 miles; Piræus-Athens-Peloponnesus railway, 462 miles; the Thessalian Railway, 142 miles; Athens-Piræus railway, 6 miles; Attica Railway, 51 miles; North-Western Railway, 46 miles; Salonica-Gevgheli, 49 miles; Salonica-Monastir, 136 miles; Salonica-Dedeagats, 215 miles. Before the war with Turkey (1912-13) Greece was completely isolated by land from the rest of Europe, but on May 8, 1916, the railway was completed between Gida, on the Salonica-Monastir line, and Papapul, on the Thessalian frontier, a distance of 56 miles, whereby Greece was linked up with the European railroads. The railway system has been extended by the inclusion of the lines in Western Thrace. The Government has also purchased from England for two million francs the Salonika-Angista-Stavros line, 75 miles long, which was built by the British during the war. The lines are State-owned and State-controlled, except the Piræus-Athens-Peloponnesus, Attica, North-Western, and Thessalian Railways. In 1925 there were 217 miles of new lines under construction. The operating revenues of the State railways in 1926 reached 262,055,896 drachmai, and other revenues 1,090,916 drachmai, while operating expenses were 250,055,385 drachmai, the net income for the year being 13,091,427 drachmai.

The telegraph lines on December 31, 1926, had a length of 11,527 miles, with 29,801 miles of wire and 4,015 miles of cable. The number of offices was 2,056. They dispatched 4,926,479 inland telegrams, and 504,896 international.

In 1926 there were 256 miles of urban telephone lines with 3,386 miles of wire, and 3,890 miles of inter-urban lines with 6,781 miles of wire. The number of subscribers was 5,417, and the number of offices 14.

Of post offices there existed at the end of 1926, 1,067, and there passed through the post in that year:—inland post:—letters, 41,784,345; post-cards, 2,207,386; printed matter, journals and samples, 17,031,755; postal orders, 687,507, of a total value of drachmai 402,869,245; parcels, 567,628. Foreign postal service (dispatched):—letters, 12,273,568; post-cards, 1,160,734; printed matter and journals, 2,323,938; postal orders, 32; samples, 222,048; parcels, 15,602. Foreign postal service (received):—letters, 12,017,196; post-cards, 1,211,801; journals and other printed paper, 5,234,657; samples, 618,752; parcels, 119,876; money orders, 1,252, of a total value of drachmai 1,727,878.

### Banking and Credit.

The National Bank (founded in 1841) was authorised to issue bank notes, the amount being increased each time the privilege of the bank was extended. The last extension is to December 31, 1950. On March 31, 1927, the total bank-note circulation amounted to 4,972,312,820 drachmai.

### Money, Weights and Measures.

Greece entered the Latin Monetary Union in 1868.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the French franc (25-225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

In September, 1893, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity.

In 1922 the metric system was made compulsory. The use of the Gregorian Calendar has been authorised as from March 1, 1923.

The old weights and measures are still met with. The principal are :—

- 1 oke = 400 drams = 2'832 lbs.
- 1 kantar = 44 okes = 124'608 lbs.
- 1 pii = 27 inches.
- 1 stremma = '2471 acres.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Demetrius, Caclamanos (appointed October 10, 1922).

*Counsellor.*—K. A. Collas.

*Secretary.*—Jean A. Romanos.

*Naval and Air Attaché.*—Capt. D. Papalexopoulos, C.M.G.

*Consul-General.*—Demetrius Sophianos.

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, and various other towns.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Sir Percy Loraine, Bart., K.C.M.G. (appointed December 22, 1926).

*Secretaries.*—D. Mackillop, Shirley C. Atchley, R. A. Gallop, and Attaché Léonard Bower.

*Commercial Secretary.*—R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt. Col. F. L. H. Giles, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.

*Consul-General at Salonica.*—H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.

There are also British Consular representatives at Athens, Piraeus, Candia, Canea, Corfu, Patras, Samos, Volo, Zante, Cephalonia, Syria, and Mitylene.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Recensement de la population de 18 Decembre 1920.—Recensement Agricole de la Vieille Grece, de 1911, vol. 11 (Superficie—Effectif du bétail—Dénombrement des arbres).—Statistique annuelle du Rendement Agricole etc. de la Grèce.—Bulletins du mouvement de la navigation de Grèce avec l'étranger.—Bulletins mensuels du commerce spécial de la Grèce avec les pays étrangers.—Résultats statistiques du recensement des ouvriers d'Athènes et du Pirée, effectué le 25 Février 1917.—Rapport sur le Recensement des entreprises industrielles de 18 Decembre 1920.

Compte Rendu (annuel) des opérations de la Commission Financière Internationale.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual. London.

Greece (Foreign Office Peace Books). London, 1920.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Abbott (G. F.), Turkey, Greece, and the Great Powers. London, 1917.—Greece and the Allies, 1914–1922. London, 1922.

Ancel (J.), Peuples et Nations des Balkans. Paris, 1926.

Andréopoulos (Stavros), Memoirs on the Greek Revolution, written by Photios Chrysanthopoulos or Photakos. 2 vols. [In Greek.] Athens, 1900.

Annual of the British School at Athens (Archæology). London.

Baedeker's Greece. 4th ed. Leipzig, 1909.

Baud-Bovy (D.) and Boissonnas (F.), In Greece: Journeys by Mountain and Valley. (Translated from the French). London, 1922.

Bent (J. Th.), Modern Life and Thought Amongst the Greeks. London, 1891.—The Cyclades: Life Amongst the Insular Greeks. London, 1885.

Boissonnas (F.), Editor, L'Image de la Grèce. 6 vols. Geneva, 1921.—Des Cyclades en Crète, au gré du vent. Geneva, 1919.—In Greece: Journeys by Mountain and Valley. Geneva, 1920.

- Bosanquet* (Mrs. R. C.), *Days in Attica*. London, 1914.  
*Brown* (A.), *Greece Old and New*. London, 1927.  
*Cassaretti* (D. J.), *Hellas and the Balkan Wars*. London, 1914.  
*Dell* (A.), *Isles of Greece*. London, 1928.  
*Deschamps* (G.), *La Grèce d'aujourd'hui*. Paris, 1910.  
*Dubois* (M.), et *Guy* (O.), *Album Géographique*. Vol. III. Paris, 1899.  
*Drivault* (Edouard) and *L'Héritier* (Michel), *Histoire Diplomatique de la Grèce*. Five Volumes. Paris, 1926.  
*Fougères* (G.), *Greece*. (Joanne's Guide Series). Paris, 1909.  
*Frangulis* (A. F.), *La Grèce et la Crise Mondiale*. Paris, 1926.  
*Garnett* (Lucy M.), *Greece of the Hellenes*. London, 1914.  
*Gobineau* (Comte de), *Deux Études sur la Grèce Moderne*. Paris, 1905.  
*Greco-Turkish War of 1897*. From Official Sources. By a German Staff Officer. [Eng. Trans.] London, 1898.  
*Guerber* (H. A.), *The Story of the Greeks*. London, 1898.  
*Hasluck* (F. W.), *Athos and its Monasteries*. London, 1924.  
*Hichens* (B.), *The Near East (Dalmatia, Greece, and Constantinople)*. London, 1913.  
*Isambert* (G.), *L'Indépendance Grecque et l'Europe*. Paris, 1900.  
*Lardy* (E.), *La Guerre Greco-Turque*. Paris, 1899.  
*Lefevre-Méaulle* (H.), *La Grèce Economique et Financière*. Paris, 1916.  
*Luke* (H. C.), *The Fringe of the East*. London, 1918.  
*Macmillan's Guides*: "Guide to Greece, the Archipelago, Constantinople, the Coasts of Asia Minor, Crete, Cyprus, &c." 4th ed. London, 1908.  
*Marden* (P. S.), *Greece and the Aegean Islands*. London, 1907.  
*Martin* (F. F.), *Greece of the Twentieth Century*. London, 1912.  
*Miller* (W.), *Greek Life in Town and Country*. London, 1905.—*A History of the Greek People (1821-1921)*. London, 1922.  
*Murray's Handbook for Greece*. 7th ed. London, 1905.  
*Myers* (J. L.), 'The Dodecanese,' in *The Geographical Journal* for December, 1920.  
*Papantonakis* (S. A.), *Creticé: a Collection of Documents relating to the Insurrection, 1807-8 (in Greek)*. Canea, 1901.  
*Pappargopoulos* (K.), *History of the Hellenic Nation*. 2nd ed., 5 vols. (In Greek). Athens, 1886.  
*Philippson* (A.), *Thessalien und Epirus*. Berlin, 1897.—*Griechenland und seine Stellung im Orient*. Leipzig, 1897.—*Beiträge zur griechischen Inselwelt*. Leipzig, 1901.  
*Phillips* (W. A.), *The Greek War of Independence, 1821-83*. London, 1897.  
*Platykas* (R. D.), *La Grèce pendant la Guerre de 1914-18*. Berne, 1918.  
*Pellakis* (B.), *History of Crete*. (In Greek.) 3 vols. Canea, 1909-1910.  
*Risai* (F.), *La Ville Convoitée, Salonique*. Paris, 1918.  
*Schevill* (F.), *The Balkan Peninsula and the Near East*. London, 1922.  
*Seignobos* (C.), *Histoire politique de l'Europe Contemporaine*. Paris, 1897. Eng. Trans. 2 vols. London, 1900.  
*Strupp* (Charles), *La Situation Internationale de la Grèce (1821-1917)*. Zurich, 1918.  
*Symonds* (J. A.), *Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece*. 3 vols. 2nd ed. London, 1898.  
*Toynbee* (A. J.), and others. *The Balkans*. Oxford and London, 1915.  
*Toser* (H. F.), *Lectures on the Geography of Greece*, London, 1873.—*The Islands of the Aegean*. Oxford, 1890.  
*Trevor-Batye* (A.), *Crete: its Scenery and Natural Features*, in the *Geographical Journal* for September, 1919.  
*Trikoupes* (S.), *History of the Greek Revolution*. [In Greek.] 4 vols. London, 1860.  
*Tsoudernis* (B. J.), *Le Relèvement Économique de la Grèce*. Paris, 1920.  
*Volonakis* (M. D.), *The Island of Rhodes and her Eleven Sisters [The Aegean Islands]*. London, 1922.  
*Wace* (A. J. B.) & *Thompson* (M. S.), *The Nomads of the Balkans*. London, 1914.  
*Zapelloni* (F.), *La Grecia finanziaria ed economica*. Rome, 1917.

## GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified October, 1885, November, 1887, October, 1889, and July, 1903. By its terms the



legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years. On May 27, 1927, the Foreign Ministers of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador signed a convention binding the three countries to a unified foreign policy in the recognition of governments, declarations of war and other matters; this has been ratified by Salvador.

*President of the Republic.*—General Lazaro Chacon (December 1926).

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of seven departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Finance and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, and Agriculture.

### Area and Population.

Area estimated at 109,724 sq. kilometres, or 42,353 English square miles. In 1903 the population was 1,842,134; and according to the 1920 census it was 2,004,900. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala, with 115,928 inhabitants, according to census of 1921, almost all *ladinos* or descendants of Europeans. Earthquakes from December 25, 1917, to January 24, 1918, almost completely destroyed the city. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 30,125, Coban, 26,774, and Zacapa, 18,094.

### Religion and Instruction.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishopric.

In 1926–27 there were 9,909 primary schools with 3,212 teachers, and 48 professional, normal, secondary and special schools. The number of pupils enrolled in the primary schools was 103,859, and the average attendance 80,997. The University of Guatemala, established in 1910, was suppressed, but there survived a School of Law, a School of Medicine and Surgery and a School for Engineering, and finally a decree was issued re-establishing the University as from January 15, 1928. The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republics. Among the other institutions are a School of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, a School of Art, and a College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences. Total expenditure on education in 1926, 1,170,345 quetzales. The national library contains 19,400 volumes.

### Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

### Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency:—

—	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue	306,810,074	385,874,260	466,190,332	610,470,660	693,320,820
Expenditure	348,489,901	396,121,975	471,969,841	583,191,540	702,956,820

Principal items of expenditures for 1927-28 as authorized are, in quetzals Interior, 2,004,655; Treasury, including debt service, 2,800,004; War, 1,436,599; Education, 1,682,425; and Agriculture, 1,279,009. Total, all items, 11,031,102 quetzals.

On December 31, 1926, the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 936,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Certificates in respect of unpaid interest bring the total up to 1,779,323 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The internal debt on December 31, 1926, amounted to 256,132,756 pesos, and 6,626,574 dollars gold.

### Defence.

Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50. By the Washington Convention of February 7, 1923, between the 5 States of Central America, Guatemala agreed to limit her standing army in time of peace to 5,200 men. The approximate strength of the reserves in 1923 was 40,000.

Military budget 1927, 1,436,600 quetzales.

### Production and Industry.

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the Republic. The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated and has little of commercial importance beyond the timber cutting of the Peten, coffee cultivation of Coban region, and banana raising of the Motagua Valley and Lake Izabal district.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile and agriculture is the most important industry. The principal crop is coffee, of which there are 1,500 plantations under cultivation, covering an area of 162,666 acres in 1923, and containing some 450,000,000 coffee trees; coffee exports in 1926-7, 647,965 bags totalling 93,502,392 lbs. in weight; estimated exports for 1927-8, 89,000,000 lbs. Germans own and control between 30 and 40 per cent. of the coffee plantations of Guatemala. Next to coffee, sugar is the most important crop; the area in 1923 was 26,579 acres; average annual yield is 42,000,000 lbs. of white sugar, and about 100,000,000 lbs. of brown sugar. Other crops are rice, maize, and bananas. Guatemala has almost a monopoly of the chicle gum which is used for chewing in the United States; exports in 1926 were valued at 715,000 dollars. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres.

The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 acres. The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States.

There are silver, gold, copper, iron and lead mines, but owing to the lack of transport, mining is little developed. Chrome was discovered in 1916.

### Commerce.

Value of the commerce in pounds sterling for 5 years :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	2,150,334	2,752,699	3,654,291	4,813,555	4,602,110
Exports . . .	2,328 063	2,945,106	4,891,456	6,108,284	5,793,009

The values of the principal imports and exports in U.S. dollars for 2 years were:—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Cotton . . .	4,911,700	4,517,064	Coffee . . .	24,088,502	23,888,521
Woollen . . .	491,600	721,060	Chicle . . .	588,858	717,885
Silk . . .	420,200	200,869	Timber . . .	645,334	278,010
Artificial Silk . . .	—	502,908	Hides . . .	147,042	195,852
Leather . . .	241,000	364,068	Bananas . . .	2,674,788	2,780,533
Drugs . . .	478,600	608,458	Sugar . . .	577,712	788,105
Petroleum . . .	241,000	1,939,646	Honey . . .	93,029	123,856
Total (including all others)	28,893,876	23,010,552	Total (including all others)	19,668,959	23,968,050

In 1926, 54·10 per cent. of the imports came from the United States, 12·74 per cent. from Great Britain, 12·22 per cent. from Germany, and 9·29 per cent. from Mexico. In 1926, 53·87 per cent. of the exports went to the United States, 31·65 per cent. to Germany, and 8·78 to Holland.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U.K.	90,973	109,245	159,987	59,598	70,878
Exports to Guatemala from U.K.	364,491	587,286	536,980	508,250	484,028

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1926, tonnage of vessels entered, 1,723,757 tons (151 ships being British, 107 German, 184 Norwegian and 272 American), and of vessels cleared, 1,703,132 tons. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José and Champerico.

The International Railway of Central America was incorporated in 1912 and represents a consolidation of the Guatemala Railway (198 miles), the Guatemala Central Railway (139 miles), the Occidental Railway (51 miles), and the Ocos Railway (22 miles). Control was purchased by American capital in 1924. The company's main lines at present extend from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, a distance of 198 miles, thence to San José de Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 74 miles. The company receives subsidies from the Governments of Guatemala and Salvador for construction, and controls a railway mileage of 652 miles. The Salvador division of 40 miles is operated separately. The Government of Guatemala may purchase the lines after the year 2002 at a price to be decided by arbitration. The lines located in Salvador may be purchased after June, 1978, by the Government of that country at an arbitrated price. After the year 2006 Salvador will receive the lines without indemnity. In 1914 the International Railways of Central America acquired by purchase a 60-mile railroad extending from Santa María, on the main line between Guatemala City and San José de Guatemala, to Las Cruces. The same year it built an extension from Las Cruces to Ayutla, a distance of 45 miles. Ayutla is on the border of Mexico; Suchiate, in Mexico, being on the other side of the river Suchiate, which forms the boundary between the

two countries. It has also projected a line to run from Zacapa to Santa Ana in Salvador. It is stated that when this and other lines in Central America, projected or under construction, are completed, a direct through route will be afforded between Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Panama and Colon, extending along the western portion of Central America through the five Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. A Los Altos railway, in Western Guatemala, was commenced in July 1926. All roads are of 3 ft. gauge.

There are many good roads, and many bridges have been recently built. Motor traffic is possible almost everywhere during nine months of the year.

There were in 1925, 362 post-offices, through which passed 28,502,499 letters, &c.; revenue in 1925, 11,261,380 pesos; expenditure, 24,739,046 pesos. In 1925 the national telegraph lines had a length of 4,267 miles, and the telephones 2238 miles. There were 261 telegraph offices and 87 central telephone stations; number of telephones in use, 1992. In 1925, the revenue for the combined telegraph and telephone systems was 11,261,380 pesos; expenditure, 24,739,046 pesos.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The creation of the Central Bank of Guatemala, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 quetzals and the exclusive right to issue paper money for 10 years, was decreed on June 30, 1926.

Other important banks are: Pacific Bank and Trust Co. (1927), paid-up capital, 1,000,000 dollars; Bank of Guatemala (1895); International Bank of Guatemala (1877); American Bank (1895); Western Bank of Quezaltenango (1881); Agricultural Mortgage Bank.

The unit of currency is the gold *quetzal*, equal to the United States dollar. Gold coins in circulation, 20, 10, and 5 quetzals; quetzal notes in circulation, 100, 20, 5, 2, and 1. Silver coins are in circulation of the value of 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$  quetzals, and 10 cents and 5 cents. The inconvertible paper currency has been stabilised at the rate of 60 pesos to the quetzal. Notes in circulation (no longer issued) for 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 5 and 1 pesos, and there are copper-aluminium coins for 5, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pesos, and for 1 cent.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	= 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras . . .	= 25.35 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas . . .	= 101.40 „
„ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals . . .	= 18.10 cwt.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushels.

The metric system has been officially adopted.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Sr. Dr. don José Matos. (Appointed 1927.)

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.*—H. A. Grant Watson. (Appointed February 8, 1928.)

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain the Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango; Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series. London.  
 Informe de la Direccion de Estadística. Annual. Guatemala.  
 Informe de la Secretaría de Fomento. Annual. Guatemala.  
 Reports of the various Government Departments. Annual. Guatemala.  
 Movimiento de poblacion habido en los pueblos de la república de Guatemala. Annual. Guatemala.

Reseña de los progresos alcanzados en los ramos de Terrenos Ferrocarriles, Carretera, Puentes, Comunicaciones por Correo, Telegrafo y Telefono, y Produccion Agricola Guatemala.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Brigham* (T.), Guatemala. The Land of the Quetzal. London, 1887.  
*Caille* (Alexis), Au Pays du Printemps éternel: La Guatémala et son avenir économique. Paris, 1914.  
*Fife* (D.), Guatemala and the States of Central America. London, 1913.  
*Keane* (A. H.), Central and South America. In Stanford's Compendium. New Issue. London, 1901.  
*Mejia* (J. V.), Geografía descriptiva de la República de Guatemala. Guatemala, 1922.  
*Niederlitz* (G.), The Republic of Guatemala. Philadelphia, 1898.  
 Report of Committee of Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders.  
*Sapper* (K.), Das nördliche Mittel-Amerika. Reisen und Studien, 1888-95. Brunswick, 1897.—Ueber Gebirgsbau und Boden des Nördlichen Mittelamerika. Ergänzungsheft, Petermann's Mitteil. Gotha, 1899.—Mittelamerikanische Reisen und Studien aus den Jahren 1888 bis 1900. Braunschweig, 1902.—In den Vulkangebieten Mittelamerikas und Westindiens. Stuttgart, 1905.  
*Seler* (Caecilie), Auf alten Wegen in Mexico und Guatemala, 1895-97. Berlin, 1900.—Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse einer Reise durch Mexico und Guatemala. Part I. Berlin, 1901.  
*Stephan* (U. H.), Le Guatemala Economique. Paris, 1906.  
*Stoll* (Otto), Guatemala. Reisen und Schilderungen aus den Jahren 1878-83. Leipzig, 1886.  
*Villacorta* (J. A.), Monografía del Departamento de Guatemala. Guatemala, 1926.  
*Winter* (N. O.), Guatemala and her People of To-day. Boston, 1909.

## HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12, 1918. Pending the creation of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the legislative and executive power are exercised by a Council of State composed of twenty-one members appointed by the President, and holding office during his pleasure. The President is elected by the Council of State for a period of four years.

*President of the Republic.*—Louis Borno; elected April 10, 1922; assumed office, May 15, 1922. Re-elected April 12, 1926, for a further period of four years.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by ten departments supervised by five Secretaries of State. The President receives an annual salary of 24,000 dollars.

In November, 1915, both Houses of the Haitian Congress ratified a treaty with the United States by which the latter agreed to assist in the establishment of responsible, orderly government. The treaty provides for a number of American Advisers to the Haitian Government, appointed by

the President of Haiti on the recommendation of the President of the United States; these supervise the constabulary, finances, public health, public works, and agriculture.

### Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Dominican Republic—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887; the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,079,700. On January 1, 1927, the estimated population was 2,800,200, excluding 3,000 white foreign residents and the military forces of the United States. The majority of the population are Negroes; there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. Capital, Porto-au-Prince, with 125,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cap Haitien has an estimated population of about 22,000; Cayes and Jacmel about 12,000 each; Gonaives, 10,000; Port de Paix, 5,000. The official language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a dialect known as Creole French.

### Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. The Catholic clergy are French.

Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 24 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, chiefly for agricultural education, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. In the 6 national lycees in 1925-26 there were 1,042 pupils, in 11 private secondary schools, 3,219 pupils; in 14 national primary schools, under friars, 5,820 pupils; and in 34, under nuns, 7,440 pupils. During 1925-26, 53 private rural primary schools had 4,105 pupils, and 85 private city primary schools 5,517; 417 national rural primary schools, 25,348 pupils; 115 religious national rural primary schools, 5,868 pupils; 240 national urban primary schools, 24,462 pupils.

### Justice.

Justice is administered by a Court of Cassation and by lower courts. All the judges are nominated by the President and are irremovable.

### Finance.

About 90 per cent. of the revenue of Haiti is derived from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. In 1925-26 debt charges absorbed 23.41 per cent. of revenue.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for five years (in United States dollars):—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Revenue . . . . .	4,992,959	6,890,020	6,580,464	8,097,583	9,072,980
Expenditure . . . . .	7,955,182	8,112,028	6,843,099	7,843,040	8,186,146

In October 1922, the Haitian Government signed a contract with the National City Company and the National City Bank of New York for a

thirty-year 6 per cent. bond issue of the nominal value of 16,000,000 dollars, secured by a second charge on the customs and a first charge on the internal revenues. The Haitian Government received 14,755,253 dollars or 92 per cent. of the nominal value. The proceeds of the loan have been used for the conversion of the two external loans in France, the cash settlement of outstanding debts and for public works. A second loan was secured in 1923 for 2,660,000 dollars to meet the default on the government-guaranteed National Railway Bonds. The internal debt comprises a 6 per cent. thirty-year loan, which is due in 1953, and the portion of the fiduciary currency of the government uncovered by reserves. The loan was for 5,000,000 dollars; the outstanding balance of September 30, 1926, was 3,955,015 dollars. The fiduciary currency in excess of reserves amounts to 1,046,465 dollars.

On August 31, 1927, the total debt was 19,941,400 dollars.

### Defence.

An armed constabulary (*Gendarmerie d'Haïti*), both urban and rural, was instituted in 1916. The officers are in part drawn from the United States Marine Corps and Navy. The establishment consists of 183 officers and 2,537 non-commissioned officers and men.

### Production.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality grown by peasants; 78,685,094 lb. were exported in 1926. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities (6,581,881 lb. in 1926). The cultivation of tobacco is extending. Sugar is likewise grown, and there are 2 sugar-making establishments. Export in 1926-27, 21,650,200 lb. An extensive sugar central, founded with American capital, has been constructed near Port-au-Prince. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported; the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product (95,808,161 lb. exported in 1926), and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is encouraged.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked.

### Commerce.

Imports and Exports for 4 years:—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1923-24	14,696,128	14,176,822	1925-26	18,851,400	20,184,000
1924-25	20,237,565	19,403,762	1926-27	15,751,400	15,299,000

In 1925-26 imports of cotton and cotton goods were 4,805,600 dollars, and of iron and steel goods, 958,301 dollars. Exports of coffee in 1925-26 were 16,324,320 dollars (10,361,732 dollars in 1923-24). Exports of sugar were 680,600 dollars.

The value of imports into Haiti from various countries for the year 1925-26 were as follows:—From the United States, 14,030,158 dollars (74.22 per cent.); from Great Britain, 1,369,000 dollars (7.24 per cent.); from France, 1,377,782 dollars (7.27 per cent.); Germany, 873,249 dollars (4.63 per cent.). Of the exports, 1,377,767 dollars went to the United

States (6.82 per cent.); 13,186,366 dollars to France (65.32 per cent.); 659,911 dollars to the United Kingdom (3.29 per cent.); 1,060,923 dollars to Belgium (5.25 per cent.); 493,527 dollars to Germany (2.44 per cent.), and 1,613,961 dollars to Denmark (7.09 per cent.).

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	184,805	199,401	223,915	201,445	162,455
Exports . . .	260,880	253,503	423,980	223,249	181,656

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1925-26 there entered and cleared at the port of Port-au-Prince 408 steam and 27 sailing vessels of 1,001,007 tons. By tonnage and registry they were: American, 598,109 tons; Dutch, 135,683 tons; British, 83,791 tons; French, 75,115 tons; German, 58,156 tons. Several lines of steamers (French, Dutch, and Norwegian) connect the ports of Haiti with New York.

Port-au-Prince is connected with Cap Haitien by a road 169 miles long, and with Mirebalais and Lascahobas by a road 33 miles long. Total length of motor road in 1924 was 646 miles. A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuéi (28 miles), and to Léogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. The 'National Railroad of Haiti' runs from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes, distance 85 miles. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway. The two railroads, the National and the P.C.S. (Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de la Plaine de Cul de Sac) are both American-owned.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable runs from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port-au-Prince, and also to Cap Haitien, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to New York and South America. The All-America Cables has a cable to Haiti.

There were 95 post offices in 1925. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880.

Port-au-Prince has a modern automatic telephone exchange; 1,200 miles of telephone cables connect 46 commercial and 17 local exchanges.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs (present capital, 2,000,000 dollars), undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters; it has a monopoly of the note issue. In 1916, the National City Bank of New York purchased control over this bank. In 1919 the Royal Bank of Canada established a branch at Port-au-Prince.

The unit of currency is the *Gourde* which has a fixed value in relation to United States currency, i.e. 1 gourde is equivalent to 20 cents U.S. currency. There were in circulation on September 30, 1926, 12,275,000 gourdes of notes guaranteed by the Banque Nationale and of fiduciary nickel and copper coins. It is also estimated that there are United States notes to the value of 1,600,000 dollars in circulation in the coast towns.

The metric system of weights and measures came into use officially on October 1, 1920, and by a presidential decree of May 9, 1922, was made obligatory in all operations after July 1, 1922.



## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*.—August Magloire (1925).

*Consul*.—J. G. Dalzell.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Newport, Queenstown, Southampton, Glasgow.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires*.—R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain the Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

### 3. OF UNITED STATES IN HAITI.

*American High Commissioner*.—Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Haiti.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Haiti. Bulletin No. 62 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. 2 vols. Annual, Washington.

Geology of the Republic of Haiti. Port-au-Prince, 1924.

Annual Reports of Haitian governmental departments. Port-au-Prince.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Haiti 1919-1920. Blue Book of Haiti. A Pictorial Review of the Republic of Haiti, including special articles on History, Government, Geography, Commerce, and Natural Resources. New York, 1919.

*Ardoyn* (Beaubrun), *Etudes sur l'histoire de Haiti* 10 vols. Paris, 1858-61.

*Aubin* (E.), *En Haiti*. Paris, 1910.

*Balch* (Emily G.), editor, *Occupied Haiti*; Report of an unofficial committee of six sent to Haiti by the International League for Peace and Freedom. New York, 1927.

*Fortunat* (Dantes), *Nouvelle géographie de l'île de Haiti*. Port-au-Prince, 1888.

*Janvier* (L. J.), *Les Constitutions d'Haiti (1801-1885)* Paris, 1886. *La République d'Haiti, 1840-82*. Paris, 1888.

*Justin* (J.), *Etude sur les Institutions Haïtiennes*. Paris, 1894.

*Léger* (J. N.), *Haiti, Her History and Detractors*. New York, 1907.

*Madiou* (N.), *Histoire d'Haiti*. 3 vols. Port-au-Prince, 1847.

*Morpeau* (M.), *Code de procédure civile annoté avec commentaires, jurisprudence et formules*. Port-au-Prince, 1909.

*Niles* (B.), *Black Haiti*. London, 1926.

*Price* (H.), *Dictionnaire de Legislation Administrative Haïtienne*. Port-au-Prince, 1928.

*Pritchard* (Hesketh), *Where Black Rules White*. London, 1900.

*St. John* (Sir Spenser), *Haiti, or the Black Republic*. 2nd. ed. London, 1889.

*Tippenhauer* (L. Gentil), *Die Insel Haiti*. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1898

## HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

### Constitution and Government.

On September 15, 1821, the State of Honduras declared its independence of Spain and set up as a Republic which is governed under a charter proclaimed on October 3, 1824. This gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 43 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 15,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, and holding office from February 1st. The Constitution of the Republic was re-written in 1924, the most important

innovation being the appointment of a Permanent Commission of five members who sit whilst Congress is not in session for the transaction of such routine business as usually falls to the latter.

*President.*—Dr. Miguel Pas Baraona.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of six ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War and Navy, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

### Area and Population.

Area about 44,275 English square miles, with a population, on January 1, 1923, of 773,408, according to official figures, or 15·2 inhabitants to the square mile. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood. On the north coast there is a considerable proportion of negroes, chiefly employed by the fruit exporting companies, of whom about 10,000 are British subjects. The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory. La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by native races who speak little or no Spanish. The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with approximately 40,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Pespire, 7,132; Nacaome, 8,152; La Esperanza, 11,453; Santa Rosa, 10,574; Oholoteca, 8,065; San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), La Ceiba, Trujillo, Puerto Castilla, and Tela. The port of entry for the Bay Islands is Roatan. Amapala, on Tiger Island, is 2 hours by gasoline launch from San Lorenzo on the mainland, where an automobile road starts for Tegucigalpa 81½ miles (130 kilometres) distant.

### Religion, Instruction, Justice.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any.

Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. In 1925-6 there were 863 public and 34 private schools, with 28,048 children enrolled. At Tegucigalpa there is a National University (72 students in 1925); also military and aviation schools, and at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. In 1925 the secondary schools had 200 pupils, the normal schools 113, and the commercial schools 257. There is a school for the teaching of agriculture with (1925) 17 pupils.

The Judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years; four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges. In 1923 a Supreme Court was established at San Pedro Sula to serve the Northern Provinces.

### Finance.

For the years stated, ending July 31, the revenue and expenditure are given as follows (the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar).

—	1922-23 <sup>1</sup>	1923-24 <sup>1</sup>	1924-25 <sup>1</sup>	1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,620,377	1,361,785	858,594	920,180	906,290
Expenditure . . .	1,610,085	1,355,872	1,032,079	1,168,225	911,292

<sup>1</sup> Peso converted at 2s.

On December 31, 1926, the public debt of Honduras was estimated at 2,456,000. made up as follows: external debt: in accordance with agreement of Oct. 29, 1925, between the Government and British bondholders, 452,000; loan floated in the United States, 500,000 dollars. Internal debt, public credit balance of April 30, 1926, 7,553,425 pesos; claims recognised by decrees of the Ministry of War up to Aug. 1, 1926, 4,959,541 pesos; annual interest (3 per cent.) on last two items, 375,389 pesos; due to banks, 2,000,000 pesos; due to private companies, 1,140,000 pesos; obligations incurred in connexion with National Railway, 3,138,000 pesos. Total, 19,166,355 pesos.

By an agreement with the bondholders drafted in 1926, the Government sanctions the levy abroad of a special Consular tax of 3 per cent. upon the value of imports to Honduras; it is expected that the proceeds will be sufficient to permit 30 annual payments of 40,000. to bondholders.

### Defence.

Every citizen of Honduras is liable to serve in the army from the age of 21. Service in the active army is for two years, and in the reserves from the age of 23 to 40. Foreigners are exempt from service, naturalised citizens being exempt for 10 years. Under the terms of the Washington Central American Conventions of 1923 the size of the Regular Army is fixed at 2,500 men, including the National Guard. The strength in 1925-26 was 344 officers and 2,253 men. The military budget for 1925-26 was 1,861,500 pesos.

### Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, on the Atlantic coast, where coconuts are also grown. For the year ended July 31, 1926, there were exported 14,569,201 stems of bananas, of which 1,326,196 stems were sent to England, and the balance to the United States. The coconut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain over 28,000 fruit-bearing trees. The export of coconuts in 1926 was 6,958,000. Coffee of fine quality is grown; 3,339,744 lbs. were exported in 1926; 2,016,000 lbs. in 1927. Tobacco too is grown. The production of sugar is increasing, 40,553,000 lbs. having been exported in 1926.

Honduras is essentially a cattle producing country, but little is done to encourage breeding. A National School of Agriculture was authorised by Congress in 1923.

The mineral resources of Honduras are—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department. Gold, bar silver, some copper and lead, and various ores are exported. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The production of silver for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was 2,457,582 ounces, and of gold 5,912 ounces.

Straw hats and cigars are manufactured for local consumption. A good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the Departments of Copan and Santa Barbara. There is a large number of small factories of all classes in the Republic, chiefly for the manufacture of shoes, soap and candles, beer, non-alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and ice. There is a flour mill at San Pedro Sula.

## Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	3,201,065	3,585,559	2,227,582	2,550,552	1,976,009
Exports . . .	1,346,601	2,504,067	1,579,409	2,396,510	2,691,200

The principal imports and exports in 1925-26 :—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Live stock . . . . .	9,800	15,377
Food stuffs . . . . .	425,740	2,276,800
Raw materials . . . . .	222,196	29,876
Manufactured products . . . . .	1,233,268	5,017
Gold, silver and coin . . . . .	85,005	364,130
Total . . . . .	1,976,009	2,691,200

The United States takes nearly all the exports of Honduras (2,214,492*l.* in 1924-25), and furnishes practically all its imports (2,050,451*l.*).

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras . . . . .	799,198	726,228	1,159,342	567,917	1,293,093
Exports to Honduras . . . . .	210,439	638,192	481,379	167,652	552,817

## Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. Slow improvements in road-making and repairing continue to be made. There is a fair mail service by automobiles. The two principal roads are the Carretera del Sur from San Lorenzo, on the Pacific Coast, to Tegucigalpa, 84 miles ; and the Carretera del Norte, from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua, and Lake Yojoa, 154 miles. A third road is being built from Lake Yojoa to Signatepeque, and a fourth from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa.

There is a railway of 66 miles from Puerto Cortez to Potrerillos ; the line, which was taken over by the Government in 1912, has been almost completely overhauled and repaired, and is now in a condition to meet the heavy demands made upon it by the banana crop. The other four railroads are owned and operated by the various fruit companies on the north coast. The Trujillo Railway, which will eventually reach Juticalpa, has about 147 miles completed ; the Tela Railway has about 210 miles completed ; the Cuyamel Fruit Co. Railway (Department of Cortes) has an extension of 162 miles ; and the Vaccaro Brothers' Railway, which is being

built towards the town of Yoro, has 201 miles. Total length of line (1924) 934 miles.

In 1924 the country had 868 miles of telephone lines and 4,977 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telephone offices, 714 (1923); number of telegraph offices, 280.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighing 25 grammes, .900 fine, is the monetary unit. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. The *real* is also in popular use. It is equivalent to 12½ cents. There are 1-cent and 2-cent copper coins. On the north coast the currency is almost entirely American paper money. The value of the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar. United States paper currency circulates extensively. A law passed in 1926 authorizes the issue of a new unit, the *Lempira*, which is ultimately to be sole legal tender; 5 and 10 lempira pieces have been coined and issued.

On May 30, 1922, the Government signed a contract for 25 years with the Banco de Honduras (founded in 1889), whereby the Bank becomes the Bank of the Republic, with a capital of 2,000,000 silver pesos, of which the Government will provide one-fifth. Present and future notes of the Bank will be recognized as currency. The Banco Atlantida (founded in 1913), which belongs mainly to American interests, also operates in the Republic. Its capital is 500,000 gold dollars.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but English pounds and yards and the old Spanish system are still in general use :

1 <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 32 inches.
1 <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 25 lb.
1 <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 100 lb.
1 <i>Tonelada</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 2,000 lb.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General*.—Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul at Tegucigalpa*.—Vacant, March 1928.

There are Consuls at Trujillo, Omoa and Puerto Cortez and Amapala.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The President's Annual Message to Congress.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports, Annual Series. London.

Gaceta Oficial de Honduras.

Honduras. Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1904, and the Monthly Bulletins of the Bureau. Washington.

The Central American Republics, by Dana G. Munro, for the Carnegie Peace Commission.

Cuestión de límites entre Honduras y Guatemala. Ventilada ante el Gobierno Mediador de los Estados Unidos de América. Vol. 8. New York, 1918.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Renacimiento, Tegucigalpa. Monthly Review.  
*Calix* (U. M.). Geografía de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, 1916.  
*Duran* (R. E.). Gobernantes de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, 1919.  
*Kvane* (A. H.). Central and South America. In Stanford's Compendium. London, 1901.  
*Lopez* (E. M.). Geografía de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, 1919.—Historia de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, 1919.  
*Rivas* (Pedro). Geographical, Historical and Etymological Dictionary of Honduras. Tegucigalpa, 1909.

## HUNGARY.

(KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.)

## Constitution and Government.

HUNGARY first became an independent kingdom in 1001. On October 31, 1918, a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a Republic. On November 13 King Charles issued a letter of abdication, and on November 16, 1918, Hungary was proclaimed an independent Republic (Hungarian People's Republic), of which Count Michael Károlyi became Provisional President. The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Council. The Károlyi regime continued until March 22, 1919, when its place was taken by a Soviet Government, which proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat. An opposition Government was, however, soon set up at Arad and Szeged, which with the assistance of the Rumanian army swept away the Soviet Government, and on August 7, 1919, a National Government was again in the Capital. Elections were held on the basis of universal suffrage in January and February 1920, and as a result a *bloc* composed of parties of the Right was returned to power. The new Parliament considered the period of the revolutions of 1918 and 1919 as *de jure* a blank space of time, and resolved that the old monarchical constitution should be continued. Hungary was thus considered a monarchy with a vacant throne, the functions of the monarch being exercised by a Regent. It has been decided that the dynastic question shall be solved at such time as the people are freed from external pressure.

*Regent.*—Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya. (Elected March 1, 1920.)

The Legislature consists of two houses; the character of the Upper House was represented by a Bill passed on November 11, 1926. According to this the House consists of 6 groups—(1) elected representatives of the former hereditary members, about 38; (2) members elected by the County Councils and municipalities, about 50 members; (3) heads of the various religious communities, about 31 members; (4) high dignitaries—such as judges, the commander-in-chief of the army, the chairman of the National Bank; (5) representatives of scientific institutions, the Chambers of Commerce, about 40 members; and (6) life members appointed by the head of the State.

The Lower House consists of 245 members. At the elections held on December 20, 1926, the following parties were elected:—Party of National Unity (Bethlen Party), 171; Christian Social Union, 35; Socialists, 14; other parties, 25; total 245.

The Ministry originally formed on June 17, 1922, was reorganised on October 15, 1926 as follows:—

*Prime Minister.*—Count Stephen Bethlen.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Dr. Louis Walko.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Dr. Béla Scitovszky.

*Minister of Finance.*—Dr. John Bud.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—John Mayer.

*Minister of Commerce.*—Maximilian Hermann.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Dr. Count Kuno Klebelsberg.

*Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Paul Pesthy.

*Minister of National Defence.*—Count Charles Csáky.

*Minister of Social Welfare.*—Dr. Joseph Vass.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities (counties or towns), which are regarded as communes of a higher order. In the communes the electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties, and cities invested with similar rights, are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; and the members are elected also for six years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. The executive is in the hands of the officials of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

## Area and Population.

The Treaty of Trianon, signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by Hungary on November 13, 1920, mentions in general terms the boundaries of the new State with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The exact boundaries with Yugoslavia and Rumania are to be determined by a mixed commission. As a result of negotiations with Austria and of the consequent plebescite, Hungary has obtained Sopron (Oedenburg) in Western Hungary.

The population of Hungary according to the census of December 31, 1920, is 7,980,143, and its area 35,875 square miles. (These figures are exclusive of the area of 36 square miles with a population of 7,000, obtained after the census.) Of the total population were 3,870,904 males and 4,109,239 females.

The following is the division of the total population according to language as estimated on December 31, 1926: Hungarian (Magyar), 7,589,239 (89·8 per cent.); German, 577,720 (6·8 per cent.); Slovak, 147,494 (1·7 per cent.); Rumanian, 25,089 (0·3 per cent.); Ruthenian, 1,534; Croatian, 38,340 (0·5 per cent.); Serbian, 16,942 (0·2 per cent.); others, 61,494.

Estimated population on December 31, 1926, 8,457,852.

## Vital statistics for 4 years :

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Births . . . .	338,971	221,462	235,480	229,484
Marriages . . . .	78,706	75,060	74,382	76,849
Deaths . . . .	159,287	167,671	142,150	139,905

## PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION IN 1920.

Budapest <sup>1</sup> . . . .	928,996	Miskolc . . . .	56,982	Nyíregyháza . . . .	43,340
Szeged . . . .	119,109	Újpest . . . .	56,489	Pesterzsébet . . . .	40,545
Debrecen . . . .	103,186	Kispest . . . .	51,064		
Kecskemét . . . .	73,109	Győr . . . .	50,036		
Hódmezővásárhely . . . .	60,922	Pécs . . . .	47,556		
		Békéscsaba . . . .	44,310		

<sup>1</sup> Greater Budapest, 1,217,325.

## Religion.

Religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of the Hungarian State. There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions, which include the Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905), the Jewish, and the Mohammedan (since 1916). Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

In 1926, the population according to religion was estimated as follows : Roman Catholics, 5,435,743 (64·3 per cent.) ; Greek Catholics, 195,677 (2·3 per cent.) ; Helvetian Evangelicals, 1,753,118 (20·8 per cent.) ; Augsburg Evangelicals, 522,350 (6·2 per cent.) ; Greek-Orientals, 52,823 (0·6 per cent.) ; Unitarians, 6,311 (0·1 per cent.) ; Jews, 477,431 (5·6 per cent.) ; others, 9,399.

## Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) Infant schools ; (2) elementary schools ; (3) industrial and commercial apprentice schools ; (4) primary (city) schools ; (5) training colleges for teachers ; (6) middle or secondary schools ; (7) special schools ; (8) universities and colleges.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years at day schools, and then for three years in continuation schools. There were in the school year 1925-26 altogether 1,021 infants' schools and permanent foster-homes with 1,369 female teachers and 113,892 infants, and 3 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

In 1920, 15·4 per cent. of the population over 6 years of age was illiterate (33·3 per cent. in 1910 on the territory of pre-war Hungary).

In Hungary there were in the school-year 1925-26, 6,438 elementary schools with 656,349 pupils and 16,705 teachers. There were also 4,528 general and 1,092 agricultural continuation schools (or courses). There were 400 apprentice schools, 366 for industrial and 34 for commercial apprentices. The number of industrial apprentices was 69,981 and of commercial apprentices 4,340. There were 19 training colleges for elementary schools for males and 24 for females, with 590 teachers and 4,901 students. The number of primary schools was for boys 163, for girls 212, with 87,161 pupils and 3,892 teachers. The number of training colleges for primary schools was 6 (2 State and 4 denominational).



In the middle schools the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1925-1926, 28 gymnasia, 70 realgymnasia, 22 modern schools, and 32 girls' secondary schools. Total number of teachers, 2,959, pupils, 61,757 (50,073 boys and 11,684 girls).

Of the special schools, 36 are agricultural, 34 industrial and 49 commercial, with 26 others. Of the commercial schools, 33 were for boys and 16 for girls; total number of pupils, 10,204. The other special schools had 8,678 pupils.

Hungary has four universities and (since 1919) an independent Faculty of Economics at Budapest (42 professors, 1,084 students in 1926-27), all maintained by the State. In 1926-27 the University of Budapest had 373 professors and 5,393 students; the University of Szeged, 80 professors and 1,135 students; the University of Pécs 68 professors and 1,005 students, and of Debreczen 57 professors and 952 students—the last two having been founded in 1912. Total number of students at the Universities, 1926-27, 9,569. There are also 17 theological colleges, viz., 13 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 93 professors and 674 students; and 3 law schools with 29 professors and 1,048 students; and the veterinary school with 25 professors and 261 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 118 professors and 1,803 students (1926-27); the high school of mining and forestry of Sopron 26 professors and 161 students; and 3 agricultural colleges have 38 professors and 632 students.

### Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Budapest is the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters. As courts of first instance, there are county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; and jury courts, (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

### Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is in the main left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 800. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

### Finance.

Budget estimates for 3 years:—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Pengős	Pengős	Pengős
Revenue . . .	1,144,177,922	1,192,421,960	1,360,000,000
Expenditure . . .	1,143,554,386	1,192,255,320	1,357,543,890
Surplus . . .	623,536	166,640	2,456,110

Budget for 1927-28 is shown as follows:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Total
I. State Administration	Pengos	Pengos	Pengös	Pengös
Dotation, Regent . . .	—	—	92,800	92,800
Regency Department . . .	76,080	76,080	1,377,660	1,407,420
Parliament . . . . .	21,100	21,100	4,359,410	4,574,610
Debt service . . . . .	17,772,820	18,354,790	71,627,674	90,038,250
Peace Treaty obligations . . .	—	—	—	5,792,690
Supreme State Audit Office . . .	—	—	785,910	785,910
Administrative Court . . . . .	—	—	909,490	909,490
Provincial Court for the Regu- lation of Land Ownership . . .	—	—	719,190	719,190
Premier's Department . . . . .	70,000	70,000	2,527,171	2,602,370
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	2,528,000	2,528,000	8,070,570	9,391,650
" of the Interior . . . . .	1,820,320	1,820,320	97,457,900	98,758,900
" of Finance . . . . .	676,375,380	676,375,380	137,219,500	142,573,090
" of Commerce . . . . .	4,648,400	4,678,400	19,904,770	23,538,750
" of Agriculture . . . . .	4,660,600	4,761,780	23,296,818	26,500,190
" of Labour and Social Welfare . . . . .	31,426,890	31,466,890	58,358,500	60,344,560
" of Education and Culture . . . . .	11,139,170	11,238,770	113,742,010	121,251,740
" of Justice . . . . .	1,974,840	1,974,840	49,887,599	50,804,010
Honved Ministry . . . . .	288,000	288,000	103,702,939	113,512,090
Total . . . . .	752,802,500	753,655,250	695,141,971	753,488,610
II. State Undertakings				
Posts, Telegraphs and Tele- phones . . . . .	91,460,000	91,460,000	33,574,560	91,460,000
State Railways . . . . .	290,202,000	290,202,000	279,356,000	291,071,590
" Steel, Iron and Machine Works . . . . .	35,857,130	35,857,130	34,672,130	36,172,130
" Forests . . . . .	2,127,800	2,127,300	2,098,320	2,125,680
" Agricultural enterprises . . .	7,907,640	7,907,040	6,380,000	6,380,000
Milk cultivation . . . . .	2,048,200	2,048,200	1,766,260	1,766,260
Post Office Savings Bank . . . .	6,797,040	6,797,040	7,455,200	7,455,200
Coal mines . . . . .	2,367,400	2,367,400	2,335,850	2,335,850
Total . . . . .	438,766,710	438,766,710	417,688,320	438,766,710
Grand total . . . . .	1,191,569,270	1,192,421,960	1,112,780,291	1,192,255,320

Total revenue includes 852,690 pengos extraordinary revenue, and expenditure includes 44,426,639 pengös transitory expenditure, and 35,048,390 pengös investments.

The public debt of Hungary on December 31, 1925, was given at 1,599,389 million gold crowns, of which 858,322 million gold crowns were pre-war debt.

### Defence.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary is authorised to maintain an army of 35,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The Treaty laid down that conscription was to be abolished, and consequently recruiting on a voluntary basis has been substituted. All recruits have to undertake to serve in the Army for a minimum period of 12 consecutive years, at least 6 of which are to be with the colours. Officers now serving will continue to do so until they attain the age of 40 years at least. Officers newly appointed

must undertake to serve on the active list for a minimum of 20 consecutive years. No reserves or measures for mobilisation are permitted.

Hungary is divided into the following seven military districts:—Budapest, Székesfehérvár, Szombathely, Pécs, Szeged, Debrecen, and Miskolcz. To each of these districts is allotted a mixed brigade each composed of 1 brigade staff, 1 cavalry squadron, 2 infantry regiments, 1 trench mortar company, 1 field artillery group, 1 cyclist battalion. In addition to the 7 mixed brigades there are the following troops: 4 hussar regiments, 1 field artillery group, and 3 pioneer battalions. Strength in November, 1927, 1,478 officers and 34,708 men.

Hungary has a force of 12,000 gendarmerie and of 12,000 police, as well as 5,750 customs guards, and 1,500 river guards. The members of this force are under the obligation to serve for a minimum of 6 consecutive years. The authorised armament is as follows:—Gendarmerie: 1 rifle or 1 carbine per man; Police: 1 sword or revolver per man (automatic pistols for 5 per cent. of the establishment, *i.e.* 600); Customs Guards: 1 rifle per man.

A force of 3,000 finance guards is also maintained. These are armed with revolvers.

Hungary has no navy or air force, but only four patrol vessels for police duty on the Danube.

### Production and Industry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary. The soil is noted for its fertility and the variety of its products. The area and production of crops in Hungary in 1924-25 and 1925-26 was as follows:—

Crop	1924-25		1925-26	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Quintals	Acres	Quintals
Wheat . . . . .	3,585,675	19,506,881	3,757,337	20,886,825
Rye . . . . .	1,712,231	8,261,662	1,744,010	7,980,011
Barley . . . . .	1,039,322	5,536,820	1,063,869	5,553,891
Oats . . . . .	782,026	3,705,931	689,155	3,600,067
Maize . . . . .	2,674,010	22,345,481	2,668,286	19,443,212
Potatoes . . . . .	652,582	23,095,067	627,822	18,746,228
Sugar-beet . . . . .	164,544	15,274,103	159,901	14,446,177
Grapes . . . . .	546,019	75,705,060 <sup>1</sup>	546,948	25,612,541

<sup>1</sup> Gallons of wine.

Estimated yield for 1927: wheat 20,639,315, rye 5,732,785, barley 5,076,992, oats 3,152,292, maize 17,602,402, potatoes 18,072,151, sugar beet 12,840,849 metric tons.

In Hungary there were, in 1927, 903,326 horses, 1,805,438 cattle, 1,610,716 sheep, and 2,386,664 pigs.

The total area under forest in Hungary (1925) was 2,695,418 acres.

The production of coal in Hungary was in 1900, 6,575,000 tons; in 1910, 9,036,000 tons; in 1923, 7,709,051 tons; in 1924, 7,169,057 tons; in 1925, 5,742,293 tons; and in 1926, 6,156,987 tons. The best quality coal is found in the Mecsek Mountain, in the district of Pécs. Bituminous coal is found at Ajk. Hungary has a considerable number of brown-coal

and lignite mines, and her bauxite deposits may be counted among the largest in the world.

Hungary retains important fishery preserves in the Danube and Theiss rivers and in lake Balaton. The latter, situated in the west, is the largest lake in central Europe, being 50 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad. Its waters contain plentiful supplies of perch, carp, pike, sheatfish, shad and other fish. The north shore of Lake Balaton is an important wine-producing district. The best known Hungarian wines come from the hilly country, "Tokaj," in the northeast section of Hungary.

The industries of Hungary are based on agriculture. They include milling, distilling, the manufacture of sugar (1,778,000 metric quintals of raw sugar in 1926), hemp and flax, and also iron and steel works (187,812 metric tons of pig-iron and 324,679 metric tons of steel in 1926. In 1926 there were in Hungary 3,012 factories, employing on an average 201,400 workmen, with an output valued at 1,820 million gold crowns.

### Commerce.

Trade for 5 years is shown as follows:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Million Quintals	Thousands of Gold Crowns	Million Quintals	Thousands of Gold Crowns
1922 . .	34.0	539,393	10.5	330,118
1923 . .	37.6	422,985	12.1	338,088
1924 . .	45.1	702,806	17.0	575,010
1925 . .	44.8	739,680	21.9	700,058
1926 . .	55.4	820,742	26.0	749,766

The value of imports and exports for 2 years was as follows (in thousands of gold crowns):—

Imports	Value in Thousand Gold Crowns 1925	Value in Thousand Gold Crowns 1926	Exports	Value in Thousand Gold Crowns 1925	Value in Thousand Gold Crowns 1926
Timber, raw and worked . . .	72,085	93,125	Wheat . . .	63,857	116,920
Cotton fabrics . .	89,016	74,617	Animals for slaughter and draught . . .	83,734	81,536
Coal . . .	46,375	50,800	Flour . . .	103,197	69,814
Woollen fabrics . .	48,889	48,241	Rye . . .	31,043	43,788
Machinery and apparatus . . .	29,005	31,744	Poultry, live and slaughtered . .	26,418	33,823
Cotton yarn and thread . . .	29,191	31,026	Eggs . . .	19,989	25,854
Paper and paper goods . . .	25,028	29,712	Sugar . . .	29,025	24,036
Metals, raw . . .	18,125	25,454	Maize . . .	32,585	21,563
Mineral oil . . .	13,139	20,476	Meat, fresh and preserved, sausages . . .	19,156	21,252
Hides, tanned . .	14,658	17,117	Wool . . .	17,488	15,712
Hardware . . .	15,873	16,127	Electrical machinery and apparatus . . .	13,932	15,663
Woollen yarn . .	13,623	15,124	Machinery and apparatus . . .	20,431	13,294
Raw cotton . . .	12,641	11,163			

The trade was distributed as follows, for 2 years, in thousands of gold crowns :—

Country	Imports 1,000 Gold Crowns		Exports 1,000 Gold Crowns	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Austria . . . . .	166,907	162,849	234,687	275,410
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	163,617	192,259	168,785	149,622
Rumania . . . . .	60,038	66,556	28,061	29,689
Yugoslavia . . . . .	24,877	28,769	54,679	40,923
Germany . . . . .	111,101	136,042	69,415	96,683
Switzerland . . . . .	25,370	32,494	15,658	23,393
Italy . . . . .	33,600	37,927	28,010	49,934
France . . . . .	13,105	22,875	3,774	4,457
Holland . . . . .	10,931	13,497	1,003	2,225
Great Britain . . . . .	23,617	20,504	3,779	10,595
Poland . . . . .	36,486	41,841	33,245	12,322
United States . . . . .	17,565	19,152	1,979	3,866
Other Countries . . . . .	33,266	45,887	51,988	50,827
Total . . . . .	739,680	820,742	700,068	749,766

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom according to Board of Trade returns for five years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Hungary . . .	674,305	544,286	479,459	272,545	409,710
Exports to Hungary . . .	153,830	376,945	585,098	655,017	966,593

### Internal Communications.

In 1926 there were 2,282 miles of state roads, 9,282 miles of municipal roads and 5,320 miles of inferior roads, total, 16,884 miles of road.

There are two railway systems in Hungary, the M. A. V. (Royal Hungarian State Railways), which is owned and operated by the Government, and the Danube-Save-Adriatic Railway Co., a private corporation. The former is by far the more important, owning about 92 per cent. of the country's total mileage. The length of railways in Hungary on December 31, 1926, was 8,566 kilometres, or 5,324 miles, of which 1,899 are owned by the State. Of the total 984 kilometres or 612 miles are double track. There are four air line over which 1,954 flights were made in 1926 with 2,718 passengers.

Number of Hungarian post-offices (not including collecting places and railway post) (1926), 2,274. On December 31, 1926, the length of telegraph lines was 5,677 miles; of telegraph wires, 51,480 miles; of telephone lines, 12,156 miles; and of wire, 258,557 miles. The postal and telegraphic services are in the hands of the Government.

The total number of telegrams sent in 1926 was 3,618,300 (3,462,500 in 1925), and of telephone calls, 3,912,400 (3,769,400 in 1925).

### Money and Credit.

By a law of November 4, 1925, a new monetary unit, the 'pengő' (= 12,500 paper crowns), subdivided into 100 *fillér*, was instituted, and came into use on December 27, 1926. Up to January 31, 1927, new pengő coins were issued to the value of 24,752,105 pengős, the old paper crown notes being withdrawn from actual circulation in the same proportion.

The amount of the bank notes in circulation, issued by the National Bank of Hungary, was 477,334,377.58 pengő on September 30, 1927.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, Appointed October 21, 1924.

*Counsellors.*—Eugene Nelky and William de Ruttkay (specially attached).

*Secretary.*—Marquis Alphonse Pallavicini.

*Director of Chancery.*—E. Joseph Bolgár.

*Military Attaché.*—Major Aloysius vitéz Bély.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HUNGARY.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Viscount Chilston, K.C.M.G. Appointed March 19, 1928.

*Secretaries.*—G. G. M. Vereker, M.C., and John Helier le Rougetel.

*Commercial Secretary.*—H. N. Sturrock.

*Military Attaché.*—M. N. Parry-Jones.

*Vice-Consul at Budapest.*—H. Charles McClelland.

## Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire Statistique Hongrois.* Budapest. Annual.

*Revue Hongroise de Statistique.* Budapest.

*The Economy of Hungary in Maps.* Issued by the Ministry of Commerce. [In Hungarian and English.] Budapest, 1920.

*Hungary before and after the War in Economic-Statistical Maps.* Published by the Institute of Political Sciences of the Hungarian Statistical Society. Budapest, 1926.

*Dictionnaire des communes de la Hongrie, 1926.* Budapest, 1926.

*Department of Overseas Trade Reports.* London. Annual.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Recueil des traités de la Hongrie avec les puissances étrangères.* 1. Catalogue des traités de la Hongrie 973-1526. Budapest, 1921.

*Bibliographia Hungarica.* (Vol. 2 contains lists of books on politics and economics published in non-Hungarian languages, between 1861 and 1921.) Berlin, 1926.

*Revue de la Société Hongroise de Statistique.* Budapest. (No. 1. Jan. 1923.)

*A magyar kereskedelmi és iparkamarák keletkezésének, fejlődésének és működésének története, 1850-1896.* I. Budapest, 1896. (History of the Chambers of Commerce and of Industry of Hungary.)—The Development of Hungarian Constitutional Liberty. [Eng. Trans.] London, 1908.

*Andrássy (Count J.), The Compromise of 1867.* (In Hungarian.) Budapest, 1896.—The Causes of the Maintenance and of the Constitutional Liberty of the Hungarian State. (In Hungarian.) Budapest, 1901.

*Balogh (P. de), The Ethnography of Hungary.* (In Hungarian.) Budapest, 1901.

*Barcsa (Imre), Bibliographia juris electionis Hungaricae.* (In Hungarian.) Budapest, 1912.—*Bibliographia Emigracionis Hungaricae.* Budapest, 1908.—*Bibliography on the Hungarian Bank Question.* (In Hungarian.) Budapest, 1911.

*Bertha (A. de), La Hongrie Moderne, 1840-1901.* Paris, 1901.—*Magyars et Roumanie devant l'histoire.* Paris, 1899.

*Binnighan (G. A.), A Wayfarer in Hungary.* London, 1925.

*Böthy (A. de), Development and Struggles of the Hungarian State.* (In Hungarian.) Budapest, 1901, 1903.

*Buday (Ladislav), La Hongrie après le Traité de Trianon.* Budapest, 1922. (English Translation), London, 1923.—*Travel through Hungary.* Budapest, 1925.

*Bunzei (Dr. Julius), Studien zur Social- und Wirtschaftspolitik Ungarns.* Leipzig, 1902.

*Concha (Dr. V.), Politics.* Budapest, 1907.—*La gentry, sa genèse et son rôle en Hongrie.* Budapest, 1913.

*Ciekonacz (E.), Hungary New and Old.* Budapest, 1926.

*Diner-Denis (J.), La Hongrie: Oligarchie, Nation, Peuple.* Paris, 1926.

*Dubusq (A.), La Hongrie d'hier et de demain.* Paris, 1916.

*Graz (Gustav), Ungarische Wirtschafts-Jahrbuch.* Vol. III. Budapest, 1927.

*Halmay (Elemér), La Hongrie d'aujourd'hui.* Budapest, 1925.

*Hegedüs (R.), A magyarság jövője a háboru után. Politikai tanulmány.* Budapest, 1916.

*Hengenmüller (Baron Ladislav), Hungary's Fight for National Existence (Rising 1708-1711).* London, 1918.

- Hevesy* (A.), Nationalities in Hungary. London, 1919.  
*Horvath* (E.), Modern Hungary, 1860-1920. Cambridge, 1923.  
*Jászi* (Oscar), Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary. English translation by E. W. Dickers. London, 1927.  
*Knatchbull-Hugessen* (Hon. C. M.), The Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation. London, 1908.  
*Loczy* (Louis), A Geographical, Economic and Social Survey of Hungary. (Translation.) Budapest, 1919.  
*Lux* (J. A.), Ungarn. Munich, 1917.  
*Mailáth* (Count J. de), La Hongrie rurale, sociale et politique. Paris, 1909.  
*Mazuehelli* (N. E.), Magyarland. 2 vols. London, 1894.  
*Mitsakis* (Michel), Le relèvement financier de la Hongrie et la Société des Nations. Paris, 1926.  
*Nagy* (Al. de), Pénzügyi Compass (Financial Directory for Hungary). Annual.  
*Offergeld* (Dr. W.), Grundlagen und Ursachen der industriellen Entwicklung Ungarns. Jena, 1914.  
*Papp* (J. V.), and *Erdelyi* (J.), Les Magyars peints par eux-mêmes. Paris, 1919.  
*Sayous* (E.), Histoire Generale des Hongrois.—Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie française. 2nd ed. Paris, 1900.  
*Street* (C. J. C.), Hungary and Democracy. London, 1923.  
*Szana* (Alexander), Ungarn. Stuttgart, 1922.  
*Szilágyi* (T.) and *Borovszky* (S.), Magyarország vármegyéi és városai. (The Counties and Towns of Hungary. Monographs.) (In Hungarian.) Budapest. In progress.  
*Szilágyi* (Alex.), A magyar nemzet története (History of Hungary). 10 vols. Budapest, 1896-1898.  
*Szekfü* (J.), Der Staat Ungarn, eine Geschichtsstudie. Stuttgart, 1918.  
*Teleki* (Count Paul), The Evolution of Hungary and its place in European History. Eight lectures delivered at Williamstown, Mass. New York, 1923.  
*Timon* (Akos), Ungarische Verfassungs- und Rechtsgeschichte. Übersetzt von Dr. Felix Schiller. (History of the Hungarian Law and Constitution.) Berlin, 1909.  
*Tissaye* (Charles), La Hongrie mutilée. 2ed. Paris, 1923.  
*Tornyay* (G. H. von), Die Bodenreform und ihre Wirkung auf die Entwicklung der Ungarischen Landwirtschaft. Budapest, 1926.  
*Vámbery* (A.), Der Ursprung der Magyaren. Leipzig, 1882.—Hungary. In 'Story of the Nations' Series. London, 1887.  
*Yolland* (A. B.), Hungary (The Nations' History Series). London, 1917.

## IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).

IRAQ was freed from the Turks during the Great War. It was recognised as an independent State, to be placed under a Mandatory Power, and the mandate was allotted to Great Britain. On December 14, 1927, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Iraq (ratified in 1928), by which the former undertook to recognise the latter as an independent State.

**King.**—**Faisal** (Hon. G.C.M.G.), third son of the King of the Hijaz.

**Government.**—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the administration of the country. On August 23, 1921, the High Commissioner proclaimed the Emir Faisal King of Iraq, by election of the people, as the result of a plebiscite in which 96 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country voted in his favour.

The Cabinet, formed in January, 1928, is as follows:—

*Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs:* Abdul Mohsen Es Saadun, K. C. M. G.

*Minister of Interior:* Abdul Aziz Qassab.

*Minister of Defence:* General Nuri Pasha Said, C. M. G.

*Minister of Finance:* Yusuf Ghanima.

*Minister of Justice:* Hikmet Suleiman.

*Minister of Works:* Mohsen Shalash.

*Minister of Education:* Tawfik Swaidi.

*Minister of Auzaf:* Sheikh Ahmed Daud.

*Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture:* Sulman Barrak.

On October 11, 1922, the British Government entered into treaty relations with the Government of Iraq. The treaty was to remain in force for 20 years, but under a protocol of April 30, 1923, it was agreed that the treaty should terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations, and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey (i.e. in 1928 at the latest). The British Government undertook to secure a speedy delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq. The frontier between Iraq and Turkey was finally fixed in 1926 in accordance with a decision of the League of Nations taken in Dec. 1925. To give effect to that decision, a new treaty was made between Gt. Britain and Iraq on Jan. 13, 1926, whereby the Treaty of 1922 remains in force for 25 years from Dec. 1925, or until Iraq shall be admitted as a member of the League of Nations. To secure the admission of Iraq to the League, the British Government will use its good offices. In all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of the British Government, the King of Iraq agrees to be guided by the advice of the British High Commissioner. The Organic Law passed by the Constituent Assembly in June, 1924, provides for a limited monarchy and a responsible government. The legislative body consists of a Senate of 20 nominated 'elder statesmen,' and the Lower House of 88 elected deputies.

In March, 1924, the elective Constituent Assembly met for the purpose of ratifying the Anglo-Iraq treaty, passing the Organic Law and the Electoral Law for the election of a subsequent parliament. It completed these duties early in August, and was then dissolved. The first Parliament under the Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The country is now divided into the following Liwas: Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk, Sulaimani, Diyala, Baghdad, Dulaim, Kut, Karbala, Hillah, Diwaniyah, Nashiyah, 'Amarah, Basrah. Each Liwa is administered by a Mutasarrif, and is sub-divided into Qadhas (under Qaimmaqams) and Nahiyahs (under Mudirs).

**Area and Population.**—The country has an area of 143,250 square miles (the former Turkish vilayets respectively of Baghdad, 54,540 square miles, Basrah, 53,580 square miles, and Mosul, 35,130 square miles), and a population, according to the census of 1920, of 2,849,282. The following are the detailed figures of the census results:—

Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Baghdad . . . .	130,000	54,000	50,000	15,000	1,000	250,000
Samarra . . . .	66,455	14,215	300	—	—	80,970
Diyala . . . . .	54,953	46,097	1,689	397	900	104,036
Kut . . . . .	8,578	98,712	381	127	—	107,798
Diwaniyah . . . .	1,000	192,800	6,000	5,000	200	204,500
Shamiyah . . . .	445	189,000	530	20	5	190,000
Hillah . . . . .	15,933	155,897	1,065	27	28	173,000
Dulaim . . . . .	247,000	200	2,600	200	—	250,000
<b>Total Vilayet of Baghdad . . . .</b>	<b>524,414</b>	<b>750,421</b>	<b>62,565</b>	<b>20,771</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>1,360,304</b>
Basrah . . . . .	24,408	130,494	6,928	2,221	1,549	165,600
'Amarah . . . . .	7,000	284,700	3,000	300	5,000	300,000
Muntafiq . . . .	11,160	306,220	160	30	2,440	320,000
<b>Total Vilayet of Basrah . . . .</b>	<b>42,558</b>	<b>721,414</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>785,600</b>



Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Mosul . . . .	244,713	17,180	7,635	50,670	30,150	350,378
Arbil . . . .	96,100	—	4,800	4,100	1,000	106,000
Kirkuk . . . .	85,000	5,000	1,400	600	—	92,000
Suleimani . . . .	163,900	—	1,000	100	—	165,000
Total Vilayet of Mosul . . . .	579,713	22,180	14,835	55,470	31,150	703,378
Grand Total . .	1,146,685	1,404,015	87,488	78,792	42,302	2,849,282

**Instruction.**—The medium of instruction in the schools has been changed from Turkish to Arabic in the Arabic-speaking provinces, and to Kurdish in Kurdish-speaking areas; Turkish remains in a few Turcoman towns (Tuzkhurmatu, Kirkuk, Kifri). The standard of education is being steadily raised and public interest is increasing. In 1926 there were 22,607 pupils (boys and girls) in 247 government schools, with 877 teachers, and (1925) 12,900 pupils (boys and girls) in 45 private schools. Fifty new schools have been built since 1918 (15 at government expense and 35 by local subscriptions). There are secondary schools at Baghdad and Mosul with 577 pupils, and six intermediate schools at other places with 87 pupils. There are four technical schools, a law school, an irrigation and survey school, a military college and a theological college for both sects. There are one men's training college for primary teachers with 307 students and one for secondary teachers, two women's training centres and one night secondary school. There are 80 evening classes for illiterates (male and female) at various centres in the country. In April, 1922, the King laid the foundation stone of the future Al ul Bait University, and the first block was opened on March 15, 1926. The education budget for the year 1926-27 amounted to 25,24,000 rupees.

**Justice.**—Civil Courts are established throughout the country as follows:—A Court of Cassation at Baghdad with a British President and 5 Iraq Judges; 16 Courts of First Instance; 12 Courts of First Instance with limited jurisdiction; 23 Peace Courts. In addition Shar'a Courts are established at every place where there is a Civil Court of First Instance or a Peace Court. In 1926, the Courts of First Instance dealt with 2,731 cases and the Peace Courts with 42,566 cases.

Wherever a Civil Court is established there is also a Criminal Court, every judge having either first or second class magisterial powers. Certain administrative officials of outlying places where no courts have been formed have also magisterial powers. In 1926, there were 25,620 cases of crime reported, of which 13,930 ended in conviction. The number of prisoners in gaols at the end of 1926 was 2,628.

**Finance.**—Civil receipts and expenditure:—

—	1922-23 <sup>1</sup>	1923-24 <sup>1</sup>	1925-26 <sup>2</sup>	1926-27 <sup>2</sup>
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue . . . .	4,74,67,076	5,09,40,646	5,76,71,543	5,51,71,900
Expenditure . .	4,86,81,872	4,24,26,672	5,08,13,955	5,49,62,620

<sup>1</sup> Final.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

**Defence.**—Besides British Imperial Forces, which passed on October 1, 1922 under the control of the Air Ministry, local forces consist of the Iraq Army, which is in process of formation, and a Levy Force under British officers, financed by the Imperial Exchequer. The establishment of the Iraq Army at the close of 1926 was as follows:—3 cavalry regiments and 1 cavalry dépôt; 1 field battery and 3 pack batteries; 6 infantry battalions, 3 infantry dépôts, and 1 special frontier company; 8 transport companies; the Iraq Army medical corps; remounts and veterinary department; ordnance department; military police corps; wireless section; royal military college; the King's bodyguard.

**Production.**—Iraq is a land of great potentialities. The soil of the country is rich, but there are vast areas which can only be cultivated if irrigated by canals or pumps. The amount of land under cultivation by pump irrigation is steadily increasing. The problem of economic cultivation with pump irrigation is closely connected with the question of cheap oil. The natural oil resources of Iraq are being surveyed; rich deposits are believed to exist. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Co. in March, 1925, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. have concession rights on the Persian frontiers near Khaniqin. Drilling continues in this area, and one well has reached the oil bearing strata and is now producing. A refinery on the Alwand river, about 5 miles from Khanaqin, was begun in June 1926. The British Cotton Growing Association is encouraging cotton cultivation by offering a secure market to cultivators, and the Department of Agriculture co-operates by undertaking scientific experiments and seed culture. In 1926, deliveries to the ginnery were estimated at 3,000 bales, compared with 2,540 in 1925. Other crops cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, linseed and flax, though mostly in the experimental stage. Date crop is important.

**Commerce.**—Imports and exports for four years were as follows:—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Imports . . . . .	16,73,49,736	18,14,84,118	19,12,40,989	10,70,40,626
Exports . . . . .	9,91,08,940	13,57,91,335	14,20,08,617	5,02,93,733

Customs gross revenue in 1925-26, 2,22,32,805 rupees; in 1924-25, 2,12,29,485 rupees. Transit trade 1925-26, 7,06,34,192 rupees.

The export of barley was in 1925, 1,176 tons, and in 1924, 45,243 tons; of wheat, 1925, 1,316 tons, 1924, 10,305 tons; of wool, 1925, 14,899 tons, 1924, 15,855 tons; and of dates, 1925, 151,310 tons, 1924, 136,611 tons.

The total trade between Iraq and United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows for three years:—

	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£
Imports from Iraq . . .	1,653,873	852,267	1,707,894
Exports to Iraq . . .	4,371,081	2,829,955	3,679,702

**Communications.**—The Iraq railway system now consists of a metre gauge line from the Port of Basrah, which is the Port of Iraq situated on the Shatt-El-Arab at the head of the Persian Gulf, to Baghdad, a distance

of 350 miles. There are further a metre gauge line, connected with the Basrah line by a wagon ferry across the River Tigris at Baghdad, from Baghdad to Khanaquin (109 miles) which is an important town near the Irak-Persian Frontier; a branch metre gauge line from the Baghdad-Khanaquin line to Kirkuk (109 miles), which is to be extended to Mosul; a standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) line from Baghdad to Shergat (136 miles) along the right bank of the Tigris towards Mosul. From Shergat to Mosul is 80 miles by road. The main Basrah-Baghdad line passes the ancient cities of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon and Kish, and special railway facilities exist to enable travellers to visit these cities. Goods are carried direct from Basrah Port to Khanaquin on the Irak-Persian Frontier, whence they are transported by road to the markets of Persia. The total route mileage open on March 31, 1926 was 810·73 miles. There were also 194·45 miles of siding, making a total of 1,005·18 miles. Railway earnings for the year 1925-26 were 94,99,995 rupees, and expenses 89,20,974 rupees.

Before the War, road communications within Iraq were very poor. Only certain stretches of roads were passable for the only type of wheeled traffic then in use, viz. country carts and arabanas. Since the War, however, several thousand miles of roads, chiefly earthen, have been constructed for the passage of all classes of traffic. It is now possible to visit all large towns and practically every small town by motor car, the numbers of which have increased from a few before the War to about five thousand at the present date.

There were 81 Post Offices in 1926. Mail communication is maintained in Iraq over a distance of 3,770 miles. Of this distance over 808 miles is by railways, 2,012 miles by mechanical transport, 333 miles by river, 554 miles by pack animals and runner service, and 13 miles by tram.

After December 31, 1926, the Cairo-Baghdad fortnightly Air Mail Service was taken over by Imperial Airways, Limited, and extended to Basrah. In the middle of April, 1927, it was increased to a weekly service in both directions.

The weekly Overland Mail Service, Baghdad-Haifah, was extended for conveyance of packets and parcels, in addition to the existing Letter Service. The transit to Europe is 8 days by air and 10 by overland.

During the year 1926 the following articles were dealt with:—Letters, 4,025,500 received and 4,294,000 dispatched; packets, 1,421,600 received and 1,034,600 dispatched; registered letters, 180,907 received and 149,822 dispatched; parcels, 61,550 received and 16,999 dispatched; money orders, 30218, of an aggregate value of 17 lakhs of rupees, received and 52,863, of an aggregate of 31·5 lakhs of rupees, dispatched.

The following new services were introduced:—Foreign telegraphic money orders, cash on delivery, heavy parcel service, insurance, and sale of British postal orders.

On December 31, 1926, the Line and Wire mileage of the Telegraph System in the country was 3,287 and 18,748 miles respectively. The number of Post and Telegraph Offices open for paid public traffic was 65, excluding 62 Railway Telegraph Offices which also accept this class of traffic, and 4 departmental telegraphic offices. The total number of telegrams of all classes transmitted during 1926 was 263 927, as compared with 305,544 in 1925. Inland telegrams numbered 202,057 (230,704 in 1925), and paid foreign telegrams 53,428 (67,700 in 1925). On December 31, 1926, there were six Departmental Telephone Exchanges, with 723 connexions (including 103 internal and external extensions) and 36 non-exchange connexions of varying distances. An up-to-date Strowger Automatic Telephone System was brought into use at Basrah with effect from 17th June, 1923.

The new Wireless Station of the latest Thermionic 3 K.W. valve type transmitter at Basrah was brought into operation on 25th January, 1923. The Station is in regular communication with Cairo and Beyrouth Wireless Station and accepts commercial traffic for the U.K., Germany, France, Italy, Palestine, Egypt, Syria and America. A new Wireless Station was established at Rutba, on the western desert frontier, on September 11, 1926. This Station is in direct communication with the Wireless Station at Basrah, the R.A.F. Stations at Baghdad, Amman and Gaza.

**Currency.**—The rupee currency now in use will shortly be displaced by a new national Iraq currency and note issue.

The standard unit of the new currency will be the gold dinar, equivalent in value to the half of £1 sterling. The issue will be made by a Currency Board established by Act of the Iraqi Parliament. To prevent any over-issue of the new notes and their consequent depreciation they will be issued only in exchange for rupees withdrawn from circulation, and with the money so withdrawn the necessary purchases of sterling will be made.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN IRAQ.

*High Commissioner.*—Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.  
*Air Officer Commanding British Forces.*—Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

#### 2. OF IRAQ IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Diplomatic Agent in London.*—General Jafar Pasha al Askari (appointed February 17, 1928).

### Books of Reference.

- Draft Mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine. (Cmd. 1,176.) Miscellaneous No. 3 (1921). Iraq. Treaty with King Faisal. Cmd. 1757. 1922.  
*Bell* (Gertrude L.), Review of the Civil Administration of Mesopotamia. (Cmd. 1,061.) Issued by the India Office, 1920.  
*Bevan* (Edwyn), The Land of the Two Rivers. London, 1917.  
*Buckley* (A. B.), Mesopotamia as a country for future development. Cairo, 1919.  
*Coke* (R.), The Heart of the Middle East. London, 1926.  
*Dana* (L. P.), Arab-Asia: A Geography of Syria, Palestine, Irak, and Arabia. Beirut, 1923.  
*Earle* (E. M.), Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway. London, 1923.  
*Hall* (L. J.), The Inland Water Transport in Mesopotamia. London, 1921.  
*Hewitt* (Sir John P.), Report for the Army Council on Mesopotamia. London, 1919.  
*Lloyd* (Major H. I.), The Geography of the Mosul Boundary. *Geographical Journal*, August, 1926.  
*Longrigg* (S.), Four Centuries of Modern Iraq. Oxford, 1925.  
*Luke* (H. C.), Mosul and its Minorities. London, 1925.  
*Lyell* (T.), The Ins and Outs of Mesopotamia. London, 1922.  
*Macnair* (Donald), A Dweller in Mesopotamia. London, 1921.  
*Moberly* (Brig.-Gen. F. J.), The Campaign in Mesopotamia, 1914-1918. London, H.M. Stationery Office.  
*Newman* (Major E. W. P.), The Middle East. London, 1926.  
*Parfi* (J. T.), Marvellous Mesopotamia. London, 1920.  
*Soane* (E. B.), To Mesopotamia and Kurdistan in Disguise. London, 1912.  
*Stevens* (B. S.), By Tigris and Euphrates. London, 1921.  
*Fowles* (Alfred), Wanderings with a Camera in Mesopotamia. London, 1920.

## ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

### Reigning King.

**Vittorio Emanuele III.**, born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I. of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to

the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901, married on April 9, 1923, to Count Calvi di Bergolo; has one daughter, born in 1924 and one son born in 1927; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902, married to Prince Philip of Hesse; has two sons, born in 1926 and in 1927 (October 30) respectively; Prince *Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria*, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907; Princess *Maria*, born December 26, 1914.

*Uncle of the King.*

Prince *Tomaso Alberto Vittorio*, of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, born February 6, 1854.

*Cousins of the King.*

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto*, of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess *Elena*, d'Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia, born October 21, 1898, married November 5, 1927, to *Anna* Princess of France, daughter of the Duke of Guise; and Prince *Aimone*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900; Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 29, 1873—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, from his union with *Maria Vittoria*, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876.

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemman. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1388, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II., who, by the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2; and after the Great War, large portions of Austria.

The civil list has been settled (1919) at 11,250,000 lire; by a law of 1925 an allowance of 2,000,000 lire was settled on the Prince of Piedmont, Heir Apparent; Duke of Aosta, receives an allowance of 1,000,000 lire; Duke of Apulia an allowance of 400,000 lire; and Prince Tomaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family has been given up to the State.

### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty-five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. On January 1, 1927, there were 373 senators and 10 members of the royal family. The electoral law of January 1926, made the suffrage universal for men 21 years of age. In 1927 the number of enrolled electors was 12,424,183 (30·7 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) inclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. The number of deputies is 560. A deputy must be twenty-five years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, and persons receiving pay from the State. General and field officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office may be elected. All deputies receive 15,000 lire annually, and all deputies and senators travel gratis on the railways and on some steamship lines.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a Cabinet. The present Cabinet is as follows:—

*Head of the Government, Prime Minister, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of Marine, Minister of Aeronautics, and Minister of Corporations.*—Signor Benito Mussolini.

*Minister for the Colonies.*—Signor Luigi Federzoni.

*Minister of Justice.*—Signor Alfredo Rocco.

*Minister of Finance.*—Senator Count Giuseppe Volpi.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Signor Pietro Fedele.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Signor Giovanni Giuriati.

*Minister of National Economy.*—Signor Giuseppe Belluzzo.

*Minister of Communications.*—Signor Costanzo Ciano.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

On March 31, 1927, there were 9,067 communes. At the head of the communal organisation is a *Podestà* in all the communes with the exception of Rome, which has a Governor, and the city of Naples, which has an extra-

ordinary Royal Commissioner. The Podestà is nominated for five years by royal decree. In communes which are the capitals of provinces and have more than 20,000 inhabitants, he may be assisted by one or two deputies (Vice-Podestà). Side by side with the Podestà, the Prefect of the province may nominate, also for five years, a Municipal Council drawn from persons designated by the local syndical associations. In communes which are the capitals of provinces or with a population of more than 20,000, the nomination of such a Council is obligatory. The Council has only advisory functions; its advice may be sought on the budget, the imposition of taxes, etc.

Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the number of the members varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting.

### Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the Kingdom of Italy.

Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,383,000	—	1922	38,790,000	—
1872 <sup>3</sup>	26,801,154	0·720	1923	39,136,000	0·892
1882 <sup>2</sup>	28,459,628	0·619	1924	39,401,000	0·677
1901 <sup>1</sup>	32,475,253	0·788	1925	39,698,000	0·741
1912 <sup>3</sup>	34,671,377	0·658	1926	40,061,000	0·935
1921 <sup>3</sup>	38,755,576	0·675	1927	40,423,000	0·896

<sup>1</sup> February 10.

<sup>2</sup> June 10.

<sup>3</sup> Census Figures.

<sup>4</sup> December 1.

As a result of the Treaty of St. Germain there has been a considerable rearrangement of the Italo-Austrian frontier, and Italy has obtained large tracts of what were formerly Austrian lands.

In 1927, the number of Italian departments was increased by 16, the new territory acquired since the war being included. The following is a complete and revised list with area and population as at the census of 1921:—

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1921	Population per sq. mile, 1921
Alessandria . . . . .	1,960	781,750	398·8
Aosta . . . . .	1,837	226,885	123·5
Cuneo . . . . .	2,870	623,598	217·3
Novara . . . . .	1,386	384,342	277·3
Torino . . . . .	2,116	1,026,558	485·1
Vercelli . . . . .	1,162	340,513	293·0
Piedmont . . . . .	11,331	3,383,646	298·6
Genova . . . . .	682	769,689	1128·6
Imperia . . . . .	456	150,835	330·8
Savona . . . . .	614	205,460	334·6

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1921	Population per sq. mile, 1921
Spezia . . . . .	345	209,482	607.2
Liguria . . . . .	2,097	1,335,466	636.8
Bergamo . . . . .	1,076	555,686	516.1
Brescia . . . . .	1,823	652,225	362.1
Como . . . . .	798	456,948	573.3
Cremona . . . . .	685	357,605	522.3
Mantova . . . . .	903	376,901	416.8
Milano . . . . .	1,078	1,772,548	1,500.9
Pavia . . . . .	1,144	475,529	383.4
Sondrio . . . . .	1,233	131,184	106.6
Varese . . . . .	450	307,712	665.3
Lombardy . . . . .	9,190	5,086,338	547.2
Belluno . . . . .	1,419	234,583	165.3
Padova . . . . .	826	588,043	711.9
Rovigo . . . . .	684	287,238	419.9
Treviso . . . . .	956	548,487	573.7
Udine . . . . .	2,749	755,732	274.9
Venezia . . . . .	943	519,208	550.6
Verona . . . . .	1,195	523,390	438.0
Vicenza . . . . .	1,046	542,346	518.5
Veneto . . . . .	9,818	3,999,027	407.3
Bolzano . . . . .	2,881	235,487	83.2
Trento . . . . .	2,540	406,260	159.9
Venezia Tridentina . . . . .	5,371	641,747	119.5
Fiume . . . . .	271	85,543	315.7
Gorizia . . . . .	1,018	200,707	197.2
Pola . . . . .	1,549	299,295	193.2
Trieste . . . . .	475	325,940	686.2
Zara . . . . .	42	18,623	443.4
Venezia Giulia e Zara . . . . .	3,355	930,108	277.2
Bologna . . . . .	1,465	642,674	438.7
Ferrara . . . . .	1,019	346,015	339.6
Forlì . . . . .	1,122	391,026	348.5
Modena . . . . .	1,003	395,513	394.3
Parma . . . . .	1,334	361,227	270.8
Piacenza . . . . .	994	285,855	287.6
Ravenna . . . . .	715	257,604	360.3
Reggio Emilia . . . . .	885	347,095	392.2
Emilia . . . . .	8,537	3,027,009	354.6



Provinces and Departments.	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1921	Population per sq. mile, 1921
Arezzo . . . . .	1,275	298,519	234.1
Firenze . . . . .	1,497	794,081	530.4
Grosseto . . . . .	1,735	164,990	95.1
Livorno . . . . .	471	225,518	478.8
Lucca . . . . .	769	389,519	506.5
Massa e Carrara . . . . .	446	178,510	400.2
Pisa . . . . .	942	326,937	347.1
Pistoia . . . . .	284	140,375	494.8
Siena . . . . .	1,471	247,842	168.5
<b>Tuscany . . . . .</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>2,766,291</b>	<b>311.2</b>
Ancona . . . . .	748	334,654	447.4
Ascoli Piceno . . . . .	805	265,164	329.4
Macerata . . . . .	1,032	265,149	256.9
Pesaro e Urbino . . . . .	1,117	280,718	251.8
<b>Marches . . . . .</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>1,145,685</b>	<b>309.5</b>
Perugia . . . . .	2,455	476,699	194.2
Terni . . . . .	822	162,292	197.4
<b>Umbria . . . . .</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>638,991</b>	<b>195.0</b>
Frosinone . . . . .	1,183	378,197	319.7
Rieti . . . . .	1,057	161,776	153.1
Roma . . . . .	3,258	1,223,897	375.5
Viterbo . . . . .	1,133	193,538	170.8
<b>Latium . . . . .</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>1,956,908</b>	<b>293.1</b>
Aquila degli Abruzzi . . . . .	1,945	325,573	167.4
Campobasso . . . . .	1,783	355,270	199.3
Chieti . . . . .	1,001	333,644	333.8
Pescara . . . . .	472	166,918	353.6
Teramo . . . . .	750	205,810	274.4
<b>Abruzzi e Molise . . . . .</b>	<b>5,951</b>	<b>1,387,215</b>	<b>233.1</b>
Avellino . . . . .	1,165	403,385	346.3
Benevento . . . . .	999	299,665	300.0
Napoli . . . . .	1,204	1,967,077	1,633.8
Salerno . . . . .	1,903	584,313	306.2
<b>Campania . . . . .</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>3,254,440</b>	<b>616.8</b>
Bari . . . . .	1,990	924,384	464.5
Brindisi . . . . .	758	229,146	302.3
Foggia . . . . .	2,683	458,502	170.9
Lecce . . . . .	1,007	410,122	406.9

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1921	Population per sq. mile, 1921
Taranto . . . . .	937	274,907	293·4
Apulia . . . . .	7,376	2,297,061	311·4
Matera . . . . .	1,464	139,463	95·2
Potenza . . . . .	2,391	329,094	137·6
Basilicata . . . . .	3,855	468,557	121·5
Catanzaro . . . . .	2,034	514,123	252·8
Cosenza . . . . .	2,566	495,884	193·3
Reggio di Calabria . . . . .	1,219	502,311	412·1
Calabria . . . . .	5,819	1,512,318	259·9
Caltanissetta . . . . .	814	247,388	303·9
Castrogiovanni . . . . .	985	260,143	264·1
Catania . . . . .	1,379	754,409	547·1
Girgenti . . . . .	1,175	411,281	350·0
Messina . . . . .	1,254	582,064	464·2
Palermo . . . . .	1,927	860,306	446·4
Ragusa . . . . .	581	252,546	434·7
Siracusa . . . . .	852	284,068	333·4
Trapani . . . . .	968	409,247	422·8
Sicily . . . . .	9,935	4,061,452	408·8
Cagliari . . . . .	3,568	415,683	116·5
Nuoro . . . . .	2,828	191,582	67·7
Sassari . . . . .	2,903	256,909	88·5
Sardinia . . . . .	9,299	864,174	92·9
Total for Kingdom . . . . .	119,710	38,756,433	323·8

The population of Italy at the beginning of 1927 was estimated at 40,548,683.

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages :—

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1924	306,830	1,070,596	53,874	1,124,470	48,794	662,870	461,600
1925	295,769	1,054,005	54,345	1,108,350	48,078	669,640	438,710
1926	296,293	1,042,825	53,104	1,095,929	44,976	677,350	418,579
1927	—	—	—	1,121,072	—	631,897	489,175

*Emigrants.*—Total number in 1925, 280,081, of whom 178,208 went to other European countries or those bordering on the Mediterranean, and 101,873 to countries overseas. In 1926 there were 268,810 emigrants, of whom 122,496 went to countries overseas.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was in 1926, 177,619 (of whom 39,524 were from the United States and Canada).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the classification of communes according to resident population on March 31, 1927, on the basis of the 1921 census:—

	Number	Population	Per 1,000
Communes with population over 100,000 . . . . .	18	5,791,207	144·8
From 50,001 to 100,000 . . . . .	43	2,708,146	67·7
From 30,001 to 50,000 . . . . .	56	2,034,708	50·9
From 20,001 to 30,000 . . . . .	99	2,342,184	58·6
From 15,001 to 20,000 . . . . .	118	2,013,123	50·3
Others . . . . .	8,783	25,100,017	627·7
Total . . . . .	9,067	39,989,385	1,000·0

The estimated communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on January 1, 1926:—

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Alessandria . . . . .	81,077	Chieti . . . . .	30,987	Messina . . . . .	187,996
Ancona . . . . .	69,036	Como . . . . .	48,699	Milano . . . . .	877,424
Aquila degli Abruzzi . . . . .	24,811	Cosenza . . . . .	32,604	Modena . . . . .	87,584
Arezzo . . . . .	54,991	Cremona . . . . .	60,634	Napoli . . . . .	852,362
Ascoli Piceno . . . . .	34,590	Cuneo . . . . .	32,512	Novara . . . . .	58,548
Avellino . . . . .	27,090	Ferrara . . . . .	114,337	Padova . . . . .	120,099
Bari delle Puglie . . . . .	126,900	Firenze . . . . .	265,789	Palermo . . . . .	419,153
Belluno . . . . .	27,910	Fiume . . . . .	46,063	Parma . . . . .	66,838
Benevento . . . . .	30,111	Foggia . . . . .	72,306	Pavia . . . . .	47,334
Bergamo . . . . .	65,022	Forlì . . . . .	55,958	Perugia . . . . .	76,921
Bologna . . . . .	227,447	Genova . . . . .	333,320	Pesaro . . . . .	33,032
Brescia . . . . .	105,095	Girgenti . . . . .	30,810	Piacenza . . . . .	61,961
Cagliari . . . . .	66,191	Grosseto . . . . .	19,817	Pisa . . . . .	73,877
Caltanissetta . . . . .	61,644	Imperia . . . . .	26,569	Pola . . . . .	57,843
Campobasso . . . . .	17,945	Lecce . . . . .	46,395	Potenza . . . . .	19,485
Caserta . . . . .	36,698	Livorno . . . . .	121,875	Ravenna . . . . .	74,236
Catania . . . . .	263,080	Lucca . . . . .	79,985	Reggio di Cala- bria . . . . .	65,144
Catanzaro . . . . .	38,688	Macerata . . . . .	25,139	Reggio nell'- Emilia . . . . .	84,965
		Mantova . . . . .	41,437		
		Massa . . . . .	37,138		

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Roma (1927) .	875,119	Spezia . .	94,847	Trieste . .	242,059
Rovigo . .	15,704	Taranto . .	112,788	Udine . .	58,077
Salerno . .	57,017	Teramo . .	27,202	Venezia . .	208,665
Sassari . .	45,859	Torino . .	520,164	Verona . .	94,821
Siena . .	46,013	Trapani . .	77,049	Vicenza . .	64,563
Siracusa . .	52,439	Trento . .	39,828	Zara . .	18,156
Sondrio . .	10,005	Treviso . .	52,440		

By the Treaty with Yugoslavia, of January 27, 1924, it was agreed to hand over Fiume to Italy.

An Italo-Hungarian Convention providing for the formation of a Free Zone at Fiume for the benefit of Hungary was signed in Rome on July 26, 1927.

### Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions. The census returns of 1911 (the latest available) were as follows:—

Profession	Total	Per cent.
Roman Catholics . . . .	82,983,664 <sup>1</sup>	95·13
Evangelical Protestants . .	123,253	0·36
Jews . . . . .	34,324	0·11
Other professions . . . .	2,200	—
Not professing any religion .	874,532	2·52
Not known . . . . .	653,404	1·88
Total . . . . .	84,671,377	100·00

<sup>1</sup> See also Rome, See and Church of.

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other Evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Italy is divided into 13 apostolical provinces, comprising 272 episcopal jurisdictions, viz., 1 patriarchate (Venice), 49 archbishoprics, 6 cardinal bishoprics, and 216 bishoprics, 11 abbeys, and a number of prelates without dioceses. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. In 1911, the number of parishes was 20,707. According to the census, 1921, the secular clergy numbered 55,633: the regulars (monks, lay-brothers, nuns, &c.), 51,997; sacristans, &c., 7,093; persons employed at the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c., 774.<sup>1</sup> There were in 1921, 474 Evangelical pastors and ministers of other religions.

The suppression of the religious corporations began for the old provinces in 1855, and was continued for the whole of the country by a law of July 7, 1866, and completed by the law of June 19, 1873, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome. Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State, others assigned to communes or provinces. The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zürich, and their lands and houses

<sup>1</sup> In this total are not comprised the priests, monks, nuns, etc., engaged in education: males, 4,848, females, 15,331, or as nurses (males, 474, females, 11,600).

**Instruction.**

Statistics of various classes of schools :—

—		No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	Asstl for infants (1924-25) . . . . .	5,828	—	478,652
	Public elementary schools (1924-25) . .	27,192	94,197	3,644,606

		No.	Teachers <sup>1</sup>		Students		
					Males	Females	Total
Secondary Schools	(Government Schools (1925-1926):—		Men	Women			
	Supplementary schools . . . . .	429	2,085	2,020	37,906	17,680	55,586
	Normal { higher course . . . . .	80	797	969	658	7,973	8,631
	schoools { lower course . . . . .				1,445	11,693	13,538
	Technical { higher course . . . . .	112	2,351	785	12,585	1,844	14,429
	institutes { lower course . . . . .				16,080	3,002	19,082
	Nautical institutes . . . . .	17	253	84	1,714	—	1,714
	Ginnasi . . . . .	326	2,552	673	39,983	12,788	52,716
	Licei . . . . .	186	1,266	145	14,432	3,261	17,693
	Licei for science . . . . .	53	410	78	5,035	761	5,786
	Licei for girls . . . . .	6	14	43	—	88	88
	(Private Schools (1925-26):—						
	Supplementary schools . . . . .	234	—	—	3,500	5,655	9,155
	Normal { higher course . . . . .	160	—	—	575	5,241	5,816
	schoools { lower course . . . . .						
Technical { higher course . . . . .	282	—	—	10,313	1,394	11,707	
institutes { lower course . . . . .							
Ginnasi . . . . .	262	—	—	18,743	2,716	16,459	
Licei . . . . .	101	—	—	2,285	288	2,573	
Licei for science . . . . .	43	—	—	521	22	543	

<sup>1</sup> In 1924-25.

## Statistics of Italian universities, 1925-26 :—

—	Date of Founda- tion	Students	—	Date of Founda- tion	Students
<b>State Universities :—</b>					
Bari . . . .	1924	668	Pavia . . . .	1800	1,365
Bologna . . .	1200	2,140	Perugia . . .	1276	346
Cagliari . . .	1626	411	Pisa . . . . .	1838	1,096
Catania . . . .	1434	1,248	Roma . . . . .	1308	4,453
Firenze . . . .	1924	1,108	Sassari . . . .	1677	208
Genova . . . .	1243	1,409	Siena . . . . .	1300	447
Macerata . . .	1290	102	Torino . . . . .	1404	2,049
Messina . . . .	1549	757	<b>Free Universities :—</b>		
Milano . . . .	1924	1,324	Camerino . . .	1727	472
Modena . . . .	1678	783	Ferrara . . . .	1391	198
Napoli . . . .	1224	5,145	Milano-Sacro Cuore	1924	240
Padova . . . .	1222	2,439	Urbino . . . .	1564	126
Palermo . . . .	1805	1,886			
Parma . . . .	1502	440	Total . . . .		30,855

There were also nine higher institutes for commercial education (Turin, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Rome, Bari, Catania, and Naples), with 5,062 students in 1925-26; five higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Bologna, Perugia, Pisa, and Portici) with 779 students; eight engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Palermo) with 5,668 students; the higher naval colleges at Genoa and Naples with 503 students; the high school of forestry in Florence, with 81 students; the school of social science in Florence, with 227 students; the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 179 students; 7 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, Parma, Bologna, Perugia, Pisa, and Naples) with 855 students; 6 women's training colleges (Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Messina), with 1,038 students; the school of architecture in Rome, with 122 students; the school of industrial chemistry in Bologna, with 140 students; the free institute of economic and commercial sciences in Palermo, with 147 students; and the higher normal school in Pisa with 27 students.

In 1919 there was set up a national institute for the instruction of illiterate adults; and on January 15, 1928, there was opened in Rome a Fascist Popular University.

### Justice and Crime.

Italy has 1 Court of Cassation, in Rome, and is divided for the administration of justice into 17 appeal court districts, subdivided into 116 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 1,080 in all. In 15 of the principal towns there are also *Pretori urbani* (17), who have jurisdiction exclusively in penal matters. For civil business, besides the magistracy above mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plants.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanours (contravvenzioni) and offences (delitti) punishable by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) not exceeding six months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 5,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (delitti) for which

the Code establishes a *minimum* penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a *maximum* not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine, exceeding 2,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (*ergastolo*), or by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) exceeding in the *minimum* five years, and in the *maximum* ten years. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. There is no appeal from sentences of the Courts of Assize. The Court of Cassation in Rome has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior magistracy and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

By a law of November, 1926, a special tribunal was instituted with jurisdiction in offences (*delitti*) against the security of the State.

#### Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds:—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1920	378,642	318,065	58,860	1,717
1921	454,988	387,906	64,369	2,713
1922	523,242	457,818	62,054	3,370
1923	507,393	437,983	66,169	3,241
1924	610,595	549,742	57,762	3,091

In 1926 (January 1) there were 42,638 male and 3,859 female prisoners; and 2,496 males and 941 females were placed in reformatories. At that date there were 174 central and arrondissement prisons, 67 penal establishments, 20 reformatories, and 5 colonies for persons under domiciliary restraint. There were, besides, 833 cantonal prisons.

### Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e di beneficenza' (Opere pie), regulated by the laws of July 17, 1890, July 18, 1904, and February 4, 1923. The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, *monti di pietà*, *monti frumentari*, *casse di prestanze agrarie*), there were 27,078 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,205,000,000 lire. Their net income amounted to 52,559,000 lire. Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1900 (last available data) amounted to 120,765,000 lire. Between 1901 and 1917 the capital of all the benevolent institutions was increased by 385 million lire.

### Finance.

Total revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Years ending June 30	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1923-24	26,108,099,592	24,777,579,412	+ 1,330,520,180
1924-25	27,246,217,163	22,248,139,777	+ 4,998,077,385
1925-26	25,549,730,000	23,014,001,000	+ 2,535,729,000
1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	20,897,697,216	20,727,753,439	+ 169,943,777
1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	21,200,142,522	21,130,946,583	+ 69,195,939

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1928 :—

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire.
<b>ORDINARY</b>		<b>ORDINARY</b>	
State Patrimonies . . .	344,605,162	Finance . . . . .	6,565,283,451
Direct Taxes . . . . .	5,180,500,000	Justice . . . . .	412,138,700
Taxes on commercial documents and business transactions . . . . .	3,480,800,000	Foreign Affairs . . . . .	64,578,000
Taxes on Consumption (indirect) . . . . .	2,830,500,000	Instruction . . . . .	1,155,635,880
Monopolies . . . . .	4,042,220,000	Interior . . . . .	479,458,240
Public Services . . . . .	132,971,000	Public Works . . . . .	366,517,200
Repayments, etc. . . . .	584,473,569	Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	221,247,875
Sundry receipts . . . . .	1,999,121,887	War . . . . .	2,432,731,300
Total Ordinary . . . . .	18,710,191,618	Marine . . . . .	960,993,000
<b>EXTRAORDINARY</b>		National Economy . . . . .	239,580,599
Total Extraordinary . . . . .	264,073,549	Colonies . . . . .	7,866,000
Movement of Capital . . . . .	2,225,877,355	Aeronautics . . . . .	668,500,000
Grand Total . . . . .	21,200,142,522	Total of all Ordinary . . . . .	13,574,080,245
		<b>EXTRAORDINARY</b>	
		Total Extraordinary . . . . .	5,066,621,350
		Grand Total, including movement of capital . . . . .	21,130,946,583

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over two categories, summarised as follows :—

1927-28	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Movement of capital)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue . . . . .	18,974,265,167	2,225,877,355	21,200,142,522
Expenditure . . . . .	18,640,661,595	2,490,294,988	21,130,946,583
Difference . . . . .	+333,613,572	-264,417,633	+69,195,939

*Public Debt.*

Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1927 :—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, &c.	Sinking Fund	Year of Extinc- tion
<b>I. Consolidated debt :</b>		Lire	Lire	
Rentes at 3½ pr. ct. (ex. 3½)	3½	284,925,389	8,140,725,403	—
„ 3 „	3	4,802,120	160,070,666	—
„ 3½ „	3½	33,055,023	944,429,246	—
„ 4½ „	4½	32,407,884	720,175,194	—



Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Interests, &c.	Sinking Fund	Year of Extinction
		Lire	Lire	
Rents at 5 pr. ct. (ex. 8½) .	5	1,727,716,925	34,554,338,500	—
Total consolidated debt .	—	2,082,907,341	44,519,739,009	—
II. Obligations . . . . .	{ 3 to 5	{ 159,270,041	3,733,830,206	1939-60
III. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See . . . . .	{ 3 to 3½	{ 3,225,000	64,500,000	—
IV. Debts separately inscribed . . . . .	3 to 5	6,086,320	161,321,659	{ 1940-2002
V. Various debts . . . . .		675,893,579	14,147,863,840	{ 1984-1985
Total debt (not including foreign debts) . . . . .		2,927,382,281	62,666,754,708	

On December 31, 1927, the total consolidated internal debt amounted to 85,247 million lire; the floating debt to 1,176 million lire; total internal debt, 86,423 million lire, including pre-war debt, 12,352 million lire; national loans, 35,938 million lire; treasury bonds, 7,640 million lire.

On June 30, 1926, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Estimated Value, in thousand Lire.
Financial assets (Treasury) . . . . .	16,818,123
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles . . . . .	11,475,611
Property of industrial nature . . . . .	8,839,342
Material in use in army and navy . . . . .	11,714,494
Property used in the service of the State . . . . .	2,091,739
Scientific and artistic material . . . . .	268,067
Total . . . . .	51,207,376

In the financial year 1925-26 the revenue from State property was:—Ecclesiastical, 593,221 lire; from fixed capital, 88,767,106 lire; from the Cavour Canals, 8,928,086 lire; various, 361,389,108 lire; total, 459,677,521 lire.

## Defence.

### I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 303 miles; Swiss 450; Austrian 261; Yugoslav 152; frontier of San Marino 24; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,166 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,472 miles; of Sicily, 693; of Sardinia, 830; of Elba and the small islands, 973; the total length of coast is thus 4,968 miles.

### II. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. The total period is 19 years, beginning at the age of twenty. The young men of the year are divided into 3 categories; the first being posted to the permanent army; the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave'; and the third, that is those exempted from active service, to the

territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force.'

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is 18 months for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited' leave, *i.e.*, they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years. After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains 7 years; thus finishing his military service at the age of 39.

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 8 years of their service. During this period they receive from 2 to 6 months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers. The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive 30 days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilization.

The field army is organized into 10 Territorial Army Corps, sub-divided into 30 divisions and 2 cavalry divisions, and includes—the General Staff and Commands of the larger units, the Royal Carabinieri, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Aerial Corps, the Military Districts, Invalid and Veteran Corps, Mechanical Transport, Railway Transport, Medical Corps, Supply Corps, Administrative Services, Veterinary Corps, the Military Schools, Institutes and various Technical establishments, the Army and Navy Supreme Tribunal and the Military Penal Establishments.

Besides the above-mentioned units, the Volunteer Militia for National Security was formed by decree of August 1, 1924. It is organised in 12 areas and 95 legions. Its members are required to fulfil the normal obligations of service in the active army. The establishment of the active army in 1927 was: officers 17,684, other ranks 283,200, inclusive of Carabinieri, and was organised as follows:—

	Army Corps	Divisions	Brigades	Legions	Regiments	Battalions	Squadrons	Groups	Batteries	Special Units
Royal Carabinieri . . .	—	—	10	28	—	12	—	—	—	—
Infantry . . . . .	10	30	52	—	111	259	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	—	3	—	12	—	48	—	—	—
Artillery:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field . . . . .	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	120	268	—
Horse . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	8	—
Mountain . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	0	27	—
Heavy and Coast . . . . .	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	40	80	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	13	32	—	—	—	—
Medical Corps . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Intendance . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Transport . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and remain in the force for 3 years. They then serve in the reserve of the Carabinieri for 4 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the army. In 1927 the Carabinieri numbered 60,000; the public safety police 80,000 and the Customs Guards 30,000.

The garrison of Libya consists of 2 infantry battalions, 4 companies mounted infantry, and 3 mountain batteries of colonial troops recruited voluntarily in Italy for 3 years' service. The native army consists of 5 battalions, 7 squadrons, 4 mountain batteries, 3 camel squadrons, etc.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythrea, consisting of 2 companies of white infantry and 6 native battalions; also 12 native machine-gun sections, a local company of artillery (Italians), and a native mountain battery. The total strength of the Italian forces in North Africa is 23,567 all ranks.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 10 infantry companies, 1 camel company and 1 artillery company, with Italian officers, and a body of military police. Total strength about 3,000 of all ranks.

### III. AIR FORCE.

By Royal Decree of April 1923, the Italian Royal Air Force is constituted as a separate force under a High Commissioner for Aviation. Detachments of the Royal Air Force doing duty with the Army and Navy are for the time under the control of these services. The expenditure for 1926-27 was estimated at 635,355,000 lire. The number of aeroplanes in possession of the Air Force was 1,500, of which about 950 were available for active employment. It is proposed to increase this number to 4,500, of which 1,500 will be with the active force, 1,500 in second line, and 1,500 in third line. The Royal Air Force is organized in one division of 6 regiments and comprises 25 squadrons of aeroplanes, 5 squadrons of seaplanes, and 1 group of dirigibles. In 1927, the establishment was 1,859 officers, and 22,653 other ranks.

### IV. NAVY.

The future of the Italian Navy is yet uncertain, but developments are contemplated. The Treaty of Washington makes Italy the equal of France in capital ship tonnage, and establishes a replacement tonnage at 175,000 tons (177,800 metric), but the existing ships have a gross displacement of only about 110,000 tons. The current building programme, which is really for replacements, includes 2 cruisers of 10,000 tons, and 4 of 5,300 tons; 24 destroyers, and 20 submarines. Italy may begin to build capital ships, if she should so desire, at any time from 1927, but there will be no compulsory scrapping until 1931.

The Navy underwent complete revision and much reduction after the Armistice. The armoured cruisers are of little value. The list of light cruisers has been expanded by the accession of five enemy vessels. No large shipbuilding is contemplated, and all attention is directed to the flotillas, and to the naval air service. The two 10,000 ton cruisers *Trento* and *Trieste* are approaching completion, and a considerable number of new destroyers and submarines are being placed in commission to replace worn-out tonnage.

The naval expenditure for 1927-28 is estimated at 1,218,970,630 lire, as compared with 1,040,340,130 lire in 1926-27.

The naval administration is under the Minister of Marine, with an assistant secretary and a Chief of the Staff. The merchant marine is under the Minister of Communications. For purposes of local naval administration there are rear-admirals at all the important ports, while the naval commands

are at Spezia, Maddalena, Naples, Messina, Taranto, Venice, Pola and Brindisi.

Summary of the Italian navy:—

	Completed at end of		
	1925	1926	1927
Battleships . . . . .	5	5	5
do. for Coast Defence . . . . .	2	1	—
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	3	3	3
Light cruisers . . . . .	10	9	9
Flotilla leaders and destroyers . . . . .	61	65	73
Torpedo boats . . . . .	64	58	55
Submarines . . . . .	42	42	45

The tables which follow of the Italian fleet are arranged after the manner of other similar tables in this book, but all displacements have been corrected to Washington Treaty standard in metric tons.

BATTLE FLEET.

First of class laid down	Name	Displace- ment.	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Big guns				
<i>Battleships, 1st class.</i>								
1909	Dante . . . . .	18,570	9½	9½	12 12in.; 20 4.7in.	3	32,000	knots 23
1910	{ Cavour . . . . .	20,290		9½	13 12in.; 18 4.7in.	3	31,000	22
	{ Cesare . . . . .	22,170						
1912	{ Duilio . . . . .	21,900	10½	9½	13 12in.; 16 6in.	3	34,000	22
	{ Doria . . . . .							
<i>Armoured Cruisers.</i>								
1905	{ S. Giorgio . . . . .	9,380	8	6½	4 10in.; 8 7.5in.; 16 3 in.	2	{ 18,000 20,000 20,000 }	22.5
	{ S. Marco . . . . .	9,500		6½				
	{ Pisa . . . . .	8,900	8	6½				
<i>Cruisers (completing).</i>								
1925	{ Trento . . . . .	10,180	2½	2½	8 8in.; 16 4in.	8	150,000	36
	{ Trieste . . . . .							
<i>Light Cruisers.</i>								
1911	Libia . . . . .	3,760	—	—	8 4.7in.; 4 8in.	2	12,500	22
1911	Marala . . . . .	3,025	—	—	6 4.7in.; 7 8in.	2	25,000	23
1911	Nino Bixio . . . . .							
1909	Quarto . . . . .	2,950	—	—	7 5.9in.; 4 8in.	4	26,000	27
1910	Ancona . . . . .	3,900	—	—	7 5.9in.; 3 8in.	4	26,000	27
1910	Taranto . . . . .	3,285	—	—	8 5.9in.; 4 8in.	2	27,400	27.5
1913	Bari . . . . .	3,300	—	—	9 3.9in.; 2 8in.	4	25,000	27
1911	Brindisi . . . . .	2,800	—	—				
1911	Venezia . . . . .							

The five cruisers last named are ex-enemy vessels. There are 4 modern flotilla leaders, of over 2,200 tons, and a speed from 34 to 37 knots. Eight of the light cruisers, besides other smaller vessels, are equipped as mine-layers and carry large supplies.

The large flotillas of destroyers are composed of 30 to 38 knot vessels, very effective in character, and there are flotillas of quite modern torpedo-boats. Considerable additions are being made. The flotilla leaders and destroyers include 3 ex-German and 5 ex-Austrian.

The *personnel* consists of over 1,200 officers and 44,000 men, including 15,000 volunteers.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 76,633,803 acres. Of this area 33,276,000 acres (43 per cent.) are devoted to seed lands; 16,996,250 acres (21·9 per cent.) to meadows and permanent pastures; 3,731,750 acres (4·8 per cent.) to horticulture; 13,958,000 acres (18 per cent.) to forests; 3,127,500 acres (4 per cent.) are productive non-cultivated lands, and 6,406,500 acres (8·3 per cent.) unproductive land. The total agrarian land is therefore 73·7 per cent. of the whole.

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1921:—Proprietors of lands, 1,113,106; of buildings, 725,184; of lands and buildings, 2,081,409; total, 3,919,699. Proprietors of lands and buildings (3,919,699) per 100 of population, 10; proprietors of lands (3,194,515) per square mile, 27.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce in quintals		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Wheat . .	11,283,000	11,672,000	12,145,000	46,306,000	65,548,000	60,050,000
Barley . .	578,800	582,800	592,800	1,891,000	2,800,000	2,400,000
Oats . .	1,117,900	1,214,300	1,243,500	4,833,000	6,891,000	5,900,000
Rye . .	313,200	314,600	301,600	1,558,000	1,708,000	1,650,000
Maize . .	3,846,400	3,880,400	3,576,600	26,844,000	27,982,000	29,996,000
Rice . .	343,800	359,300	363,600	5,909,000	6,294,000	6,540,000
Beans . .	1,191,100	1,206,800	123,500	3,224,000	5,025,000	8,700,000
Potatoes .	876,000	868,600	872,800	12,580,000	21,577,000	22,110,000
Sugar Beet-root .	809,600	142,800	196,939	87,209,000	15,744,000	22,969,000
Vines <sup>1</sup> . .	—	—	—	983,708	998,178	815,754
Olives <sup>1</sup> . .	—	—	—	51,040	82,783	41,480

<sup>1</sup> Produce in thousand gallons.

The wheat acreage in 1927 was 12,315,000 acres, and the yield 53,291,000 quintals.

In 1926 Italy had 1,000,000 horses, 952,000 asses, 503,000 mules, 7,100,000 cattle, 2,750,000 pigs, 11,000,000 sheep, and 3,000,000 goats.

## II. FORESTRY.

The total forest area was 5,585,400 hectares (13,801,523 acres) in 1926. The forest area belonging to the State on June 30, 1926, was 226,584 hectares (559,889 acres).

## III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The Italian mining industry is most developed in Sicily (Caltanissetta), in Tuscany (Arezzo, Florence, and Grosseto), in Sardinia (Cagliari, Sassari, and Iglesias), in Lombardy (particularly near Bergamo and Brescia), and in Piedmont.

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1926:—

Ores, &c.	Produc- tive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers
Iron . . . . .	33	504,556	33,010,668	1,535
Manganese . . . . .	18	14,010	2,392,320	368
Copper . . . . .	6	13,346	1,891,480	350
Zinc . . . . .	140	181,041	126,800,050	16,443
Lead . . . . .		54,206	97,615,226	
Gold . . . . .	9	1,980	487,200	120
Antimony . . . . .	6	2,613	2,845,243	183
Mercury . . . . .	9	228,424	75,801,424	2,337
Iron and cuprous pyrites . . . . .	24	594,479	75,792,300	3,854
Mineral fuel . . . . .	76	1,400,802	120,626,360	8,972
Sulphur ore . . . . .	261	1,773,270	137,668,884	10,813
Asphaltic and bituminous substances . . . . .	9	312,790	17,322,450	1,455
Boric acid . . . . .	8	3,655	2,924,000	348
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals) . . . . .	705	—	765,380,343	49,630

The quarries of Italy employed in 1926, 69,074 persons, the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 660,670,187 lire

## IV. MANUFACTURES.

The Italian industrial census of June 10, 1911, showed that there were 243,926 industrial establishments in the country, having 2,304,438 employees, and possessing 1,620,404 horse-power.

The cotton industry is the largest and most important. In 1926, 756,929,236 yards of single width and 265,851,371 yards of double width of cotton were woven. Silk culture, while flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy. Production

of cocoons in thousand quintals:—1922, 326; 1923, 426; 1924, 494; 1925, 406; 1926, 413. The Italian production of *rayon* rose from 10,000,000 pounds in 1923 to 18,500,000 in 1924, and 30,000,000 in 1925.

The manufacture of sugar is growing in importance. Sugar output (in metric tons) in 1904-5, 74,831; 1913-14, 269,946; 1924-25, 382,207; 1925-26, 142,377; 1926-27, 286,349. The manufacture of cheese is also an important industry. The production in 1925 was estimated at 2,500,000 quintals.

### Commerce.

The following table shows value of Italy's foreign trade for five years (in millions of paper lire):—

Year	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports . .	17,189.2	19,330.7	26,200.5	25,871.3	30,311.6
Exports . .	11,098.0	14,372.9	18,274.3	18,670.6	15,552.5

The value in lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows:—

Items	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Live animals . . . . .	141,486,986	172,091,662	79,993,686	86,794,229
Meat, broth, soup, eggs . .	585,967,073	414,183,169	461,843,915	436,297,746
Milk, cheese products . . .	42,145,307	66,026,482	611,669,880	539,904,277
Fish products . . . . .	511,088,029	470,914,047	43,482,894	46,012,545
Colonial produce, sugar	793,220,202	702,115,533	97,157,803	108,950,683
Cereals, vegetables, roots, and their alimentary derivatives	4,168,711,876	4,192,720,033	1,016,646,961	856,790,159
Vegetables and fruit . . .	68,307,837	73,078,957	1,895,462,607	2,274,738,188
Drinks . . . . .	28,172,233	26,475,729	349,923,634	330,081,071
Salt and tobacco . . . . .	220,435,066	122,177,624	59,454,448	63,115,074
Seeds and fruits, oils and their products	707,554,018	719,237,159	99,722,276	78,487,294
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, wax	470,444,430	498,634,682	309,472,089	199,313,231
Hemp, linen, jute, and other vegetable fibres, except cotton	492,760,757	431,966,898	735,709,773	781,990,195
Cotton . . . . .	3,791,102,573	3,422,420,337	2,906,082,536	2,420,899,567
Wool, hair . . . . .	1,615,100,261	1,569,857,192	754,615,581	841,876,417
Silk and artificial silk . . .	625,196,364	572,491,466	3,778,420,310	4,181,833,833
Clothing, white material, and other sewn goods not included in other categories	61,099,145	56,667,512	141,468,247	134,483,094
Minerals . . . . .	103,951,221	73,504,118	115,348,083	98,843,294
Cast iron, iron and steel . .	1,304,321,403	1,100,033,829	73,653,447	75,529,799
Copper and its derivatives . .	572,242,431	634,337,609	21,880,019	31,236,216
Other common metals and derivatives	472,226,048	431,340,241	119,727,158	119,173,371
Works of common metals not included in other categories	40,320,570	42,381,661	6,009,451	7,554,903
Machines and apparatus . . .	1,058,925,023	1,090,652,669	222,360,117	270,319,680
Tools and instruments for agricultural purposes, etc.	73,081,862	75,711,891	3,274,921	9,428,512
Scientific instruments and watches . . . . .	157,097,733	254,394,745	24,179,732	26,941,207

Items	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Arms and ammunition . . .	13,589,124	12,100,193	51,692,866	37,622,082
Vehicles . . .	189,603,492	174,013,404	762,922,044	778,720,426
Stones, earths, and minerals .	1,963,784,974	2,228,006,254	430,842,577	469,453,447
Building products and cement	34,087,981	44,897,709	13,612,485	13,659,499
Earthenware products . . .	79,525,478	77,871,853	20,369,906	20,875,250
Glass and crystal . . .	115,710,793	118,188,023	56,831,726	55,065,070
Reinforced concrete, graphite, and mica . . .	31,543,720	86,403,568	19,047,294	21,043,610
Wood and cork . . .	952,595,201	1,076,576,093	148,693,284	164,255,786
Straw and other weaving material . . .	85,106,983	23,523,112	60,288,355	54,341,675
Inlaying material . . .	182,845,790	111,196,041	9,782,536	13,085,159
Mineral oils, oils of resin and tar, tures and resin . . .	976,356,974	1,148,122,454	12,866,052	23,588,288
Essential oils, perfumery, soap, and candles . . .	53,050,914	55,868,878	123,233,973	153,433,038
Inorganic chemical products .	185,719,289	150,228,328	86,963,044	85,273,444
Fertilizers . . .	202,555,002	211,989,870	14,595,616	18,051,473
Organic chemical products . .	84,892,119	83,282,358	165,964,178	171,378,669
Medicines and pharmaceutical products . . .	52,074,815	52,174,500	64,871,530	80,387,152
Tanning and dyeing materials, colours and varnishes . . .	179,474,511	177,390,141	101,595,515	104,465,815
Skins and furs . . .	1,041,422,915	962,229,818	510,172,254	519,210,550
Elastic and gutta-percha . . .	430,777,385	399,283,990	422,903,603	404,933,139
Paper and cardboard . . .	403,022,817	432,264,841	126,930,879	134,264,844
Musical instruments . . .	40,581,059	36,233,890	28,214,413	31,088,907
Precious stones, silver, quick-silver and works made out of precious stones . . .	322,787,457	332,021,789	111,355,753	99,836,624
Fashion objects, shoes, and personal effects not included in other categories . . .	76,999,076	66,481,669	607,298,591	763,270,946
Toys and brushes . . .	86,531,333	81,465,330	39,059,411	42,402,110
Vegetable materials not included in other categories . . .	271,757,645	298,459,226	145,739,112	147,477,639
Animal materials not included in other categories . . .	35,176,664	43,746,337	25,266,044	28,843,338
Miscellaneous . . .	154,491,569	138,247,750	180,695,948	153,590,350
Total, all items . . .	26,200,482,283	25,871,340,475	18,274,261,262	18,670,600,845
Gold and silver . . .	80,748,526	70,794,824	1,046,525	519,571
Grand total . . .	26,281,231,809	25,942,135,299	18,275,307,787	18,671,120,416

The following table shows the nine countries with which the principal commercial relations were maintained by Italy in 1925 and 1926 :—

Countries	Imports into Italy (1925)	Exports from Italy (1925)	Imports into Italy (1926)	Exports from Italy (1926)
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Austria . . .	653,952,956	666,103,753	632,080,405	562,750,631
Czechoslovakia . . .	465,946,965	171,533,376	313,148,376	183,953,634
France . . .	2,349,353,400	2,019,473,309	2,139,331,375	2,107,403,519
Germany . . .	2,251,321,483	2,027,023,023	2,780,041,954	2,214,929,330
Great Britain . . .	2,722,630,811	1,854,983,603	1,844,084,133	1,751,246,749
Yugoslavia . . .	780,964,096	496,461,931	575,406,231	379,636,099
Switzerland . . .	521,714,315	1,694,412,365	595,470,014	1,505,032,696
United States . . .	6,174,816,596	1,887,825,934	5,614,398,968	1,931,500,435
Argentine Republic .	1,360,995,931	1,145,440,597	1,476,612,353	1,113,577,992



The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in 2 years were :—

Imports into U.K.	1925	1926	Exports to Italy	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Almonds . . . . .	163,630	239,055	Coal . . . . .	6,922,243	2,943,017
Raw silk . . . . .	393,780	292,956	Iron and Steel . . . .	1,145,134	579,733
Canned vegetables . .	639,345	621,589	Machinery . . . . .	1,514,721	1,006,845
Lemons . . . . .	686,561	834,081	Copper Sulphate . . . .	281,302	161,991
Silk manufactures . .	2,611,953	1,773,569	Woollen goods . . . . .	882,173	587,170
Rubber manufactures .	730,548	751,230	Cottons . . . . .	687,107	579,391
Motor vehicles . . .	1,200,770	638,527	Cotton yarns . . . . .	425,838	205,928

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom .	14,294	13,228	19,289	15,733	16,772
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom .	19,408	17,670	18,835	10,500	13,496

### Navigation and Shipping.

On June 30, 1927, the mercantile marine consisted of 3,064 sailing vessels, of 187,290 gross tons (of which 276 of 24,295 gross tons were provided also with motors); 1,329 steamships of 2,972,672 gross tons; and 87 motor vessels of 226,540 gross tons.

In 1926 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows :—

—	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian . . . . .	228,910	49,939,485	228,936	49,974,203
Foreign . . . . .	9,077	13,613,085	9,119	13,670,313
Total . . . . .	237,987	63,552,570	238,055	63,644,516

Vessels entering and clearing in 1926 at the principal Italian ports :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa . . . . .	5,069	8,645,246	5,092	8,662,119
Leghorn . . . . .	3,134	2,824,543	3,182	2,823,394
Naples . . . . .	9,536	3,540,025	9,581	3,530,016
Messina . . . . .	2,267	1,763,434	2,268	1,763,537
Catania . . . . .	3,134	1,593,401	3,160	1,603,051
Palermo . . . . .	4,357	2,956,173	4,358	2,955,334
Venice . . . . .	3,369	2,886,987	3,353	2,893,487
Trieste . . . . .	13,717	4,087,423	13,721	4,099,696

### Internal Communications.

#### I. RAILWAYS.

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of railways (December 1, 1927), 13,258 miles, of which 10,248 miles were State railways. Receipts from State railways in 1925-26, 5,032,541,000 lire; expenditure, 4,278,067,000 lire.

The Government proposes to electrify nearly 4,000 miles of State railways. By May 31, 1927, 705 miles had already been electrified.

The total length of first-class national roads in Italy is estimated to be 12,420 miles, that of the provincial roads 24,840 miles, and the secondary and communal roads 55,890 miles. In addition to these there are 2,173 miles of ex-military roads. There are at present in course of construction 4,036 miles of new roads, of which 3,105 are situated in Southern Italy.

## II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the year 1927 (June 30) there were 10,631 post offices. In the postal correspondence (1926-27), 2,005,417,000 pieces were dealt with at ordinary rates, and 103,350,000 insured and registered pieces.

On June 30, 1927, the telegraph lines had a length of 40,769 miles, and the wires 316,132 miles. There were 10,376 telegraph offices, of which 7,790 were State offices and 2,586 railway offices. In 1926-27, 24,916,662 private telegrams were sent inland; and 2,584,121 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1925-26 had 156,497 subscribers. There were 628 urban systems, and also 3,008 inter-urban systems. Total number of conversations in the year, 18,045,000 (excluding international conversations).

## Money and Credit.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
State notes .	2,267,000,000	2,427,765,450	2,400,000,000	2,100,000,000	1,792,919,000
Bank notes .	18,012,040,000	17,246,678,450	18,114,247,750	19,849,682,350	18,340,114,671

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1926 was : gold, 434,134,310 lire ; silver, 694,028,777 lire ; nickel, 196,330,150 lire ; bronze, 116,794,568 lire ; total, 1,441,287,806 lire, exclusive of recoinage.

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage) in each year :—

—	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1922	—	—	85,053,362	6,667,449	92,320,311
1923	2,400,000	—	86,695,276	4,632,600	93,728,876
1924	—	—	119,688,500	4,548,800	124,237,300
1925	886,680	—	41,697,843	4,259,000	46,844,522
1926	7,200	44,500,000	10,203,556	3,576,900	58,287,656

On June 30, 1927, the paper currency amounted to 18,965 million lire.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of May 6, 1926, there is only one bank of issue, the Banca d'Italia. Assets and liabilities of this bank on December 31, 1926 :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Cash . . . . .	1,516,712,012	Capital . . . . .	240,000,000
Bills . . . . .	5,415,549,640	Notes in circulation .	18,340,114,671
Anticipations . . . .	3,043,617,715	Accounts current, &c. .	2,322,512,524
Credits . . . . .	1,406,061,156	Titles and valuables deposited .	35,278,619,874
Deposits . . . . .	35,278,619,874	Various . . . . .	6,331,985,438
Various securities . .	15,352,622,110		
Total . . . . .	62,518,182,507	Total . . . . .	62,518,182,507

On December 31, 1926, the gold reserve amounted to 1,143,090 thousand lire, and the silver reserve to 105,242 thousand lire.

On January 1, 1928, there were 376 joint-stock banks with deposits amounting to 8,945,000,000 lire, and 432 co-operative banks with deposits of 5,174,000,000 lire. At the same date the capital and reserves of these 808 leading banks were 4,381,000,000 lire.

Deposits in the savings-banks on December 31, 1926, were as follows: Post Office savings banks, 10,624·8 million of lire; ordinary savings banks, 11,388·1 million lire.

On December 31, 1926, the savings deposited with all the credit companies amounted to 33,522 million lire.

By a decree of April 29, 1923, life assurance business is carried on only by the National Insurance Institute and by other institutions, national and foreign, authorised by the Government. Branches of the National Institute of Insurance have been established in every Province of Italy, 2,386 branches in all.

The insurance effected by the Institute in the years 1925 and 1926 was as follows:—

—	1925		1926	
	No. of Contracts	Amount	No. of Contracts	Amount
Insurance paid .	65,868	Lire 1,445,124,000	85,238	Lire 1,651,983,000

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½ to 1*l.* sterling. On December 22, 1927, the paper lira was stabilized at 92·46 to £ sterling, 19 to the dollar, and 366 for 100 gold lire.

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10-lire, 20-lire, 50-lire and 100-lire pieces; of silver, 50-cent, 5-lire, 10-lire, and 20-lire pieces; nickel, 20-cent, 50 cent, 1-lire, and 2-lire pieces; and bronze 5 and 10-cent pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation, and, in accordance with the decree of December 22, 1927, are convertible into gold or monies of countries with a gold basis.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—Antonio Chiamonte Bordonaro.

*Counsellor of the Embassy.*—Count Delfino Rogeri di Villanova.

*First Secretary.*—Count Vittorio di Rovasenda.

*Second Secretaries.*—Signor Guido Crolla and Nobile Don Renato Prunas.

*Third Secretary.*—Nobile Carlo Alberto Straneo.

*Attaché.*—Signor Gaetano Defacci Negrati.

*Air Attaché.*—General Rodolfo Verdizio.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. Amerigo Coppi.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain Ferdinando Farina.

*Special Attaché.*—Commendatore Palliccia, O.B.E., M.C.

*Commercial Counsellor.*—Giovanni-Battista Ceccato.

*Chancellor.*—Giuseppe L. de Grossi.

*Consul-General in London.*—Nob. Alessandro de Probizer.

There are also Consular representatives at Dublin (C.), Glasgow (C.G.), Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.*—Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., appointed November 25, 1921.

*Counsellor.*—C. J. F. R. Wingfield, C.M.G.

*Secretaries.*—A. F. H. Wiggin, C.M.G., D. F. Howard, M.C., and W. H. Montagu Pollock.

*Commercial Secretaries.*—E. C. D. Rawlins, and H. C. A. Carpenter.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Col. J. H. H. Nation, C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Air Attaché.*—Group Captain C. R. S. Bradley, O.B.E.

*Consuls-General.*—V. H. St. J. Huckin (at Naples), E. W. P. Thurston, C.M.G. (at Genoa), and A. C. Charlton (at Milan).

There are also Consular representatives at Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Rome, Spezia, Trieste, Turin, and other towns.

## FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

### Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The total area is 45,754 square miles, and the whole population is estimated at 402,793, exclusive of 4,251 Europeans, of whom 3,901 are Italian (exclusive of the military forces) and 350 of other nationalities. Massawah has (1923) 12,275 inhabitants, of whom 137 are European, mainly Italian. The seat of the Government is Asmara, a modern town 7,765 feet above the sea-level, with 14,711 inhabitants (2,500 European). The religions of the native population are the Christian (Coptic rite) and the Mohammedan. There are some Roman Catholics and a few Pagans. Tigr̄y and Tigré, two languages originating from the ancient Ghehz, and other languages are spoken in the plateau, and Arabic in the lowlands.

The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with the management of its own finances and an autonomous administration in 8 commissariats, as follows :—

Commissariat	Area in square miles	Total Native Population (Census 1921)	Capital
Hamassien . . . . .	1,165	60,234	Asmara
Massawah . . . . .	5,109	47,910	Massawah
Assab . . . . .	5,523	3,926	Assab
Acchelé Guzai . . . . .	3,505	62,169	Adi Caleh
Serae . . . . .	3,817	69,311	Adi Ugri
Cheren . . . . .	8,836	78,737	Cheren
Barca . . . . .	12,777	58,540	Agordat
Gasc and Setit . . . . .	5,522	26,966	Barentu
	45,754	402,793	

Military force (1927): 200 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and about 5,000 native troops, exclusive of the police force of the colony.

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies.

*Governor.*—Dr. Jacopo Gasparini (1928).

For the financial year 1927–28 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea are estimated at: Colonial revenue, 42,455,500 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 26,330,250 lire; military, 16,125,250 lire. Revenue and expenditure, 1928–29, 42,482,300 lire.

For climatic and agricultural purposes the country must be divided into two zones, the lowlands along the sea coasts and the plains, where the climate is tropical and the rains fall in winter; and the uplands, where the climate is cool, and sometimes cold, and the rains fall in summer. Both in the lowlands and the uplands the annual rain is sufficient for the successful raising of the crops. Irrigation works are being carried on in the lower zone in order to facilitate intensive production by Italian farmers. Pasture is abundant, and the pastoral population is partly nomadic. In 1922 there were 553,311 cattle, 1,655 horses, 46,923 asses, 9,916 mules, 1,701,496 sheep and goats, 68,445 camels, and 265 pigs. Numerous wild animals are also found. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the value of 1,086,989 lire for pearls and 3,639,159 lire for mother-of-pearl, and 5,436,842 lire for trocus (1926). A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts. The exportation of these nuts in 1926 was 7,537,107 lire. There are gold mines worked successfully in several localities of Hamasien.

At Massawah the imports by sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows:—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Imports . Lire	87,781,759	106,294,311	146,129,077	203,453 475	171,789 645
Exports . "	31,623,301	40,394,759	87,901,857	119,402,517	97,852,451
Tonnage entd. Tons	421,931	458,941	493,695	520,846	574,668

Through the land frontier the imports in 1926 amounted to 64,781,680 lire, and the exports to 87,910,789 lire.

There are 75 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara, and 65 miles from Asmara to Cheren; and now the line from Cheren has nearly reached Agordat (54 miles). There are monthly sailings between Massawah and Genoa and Massawah and Trieste, and weekly sailings for Egypt, and frequent sailings for the Far East. There are 10 post-offices. There is a telegraph line of 416 miles in length with 11 public offices. There are 1,023 miles of telephone lines with 8 public offices. Wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Massawah, Assab, and Asmara. They communicate with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (St. Paolo of Rome). There is thus thorough wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint in 1918 issued a new silver coin, the *Tallero d'Italia*, the weight of which is 28·0668 grammes.

### Italian Somaliland.

The Colony of Italian Somaliland has an area of about 190,000 sq. miles and a population of about 900,000 (1,000 Italians). It extends along

the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to Dik's Head in Kenya Colony. The inland boundaries are determined under the Treaty of May 6, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (only partially demarcated) from the confluence of the Ganale with the Dawa, thence to Bender Ziada (45th parallel) on the Gulf of Aden following an irregular line which runs at a mean distance of 180 miles from the coast through Jet, Ato, El Gorum, Bur Lelmis, Bur Gumburn, Bur Burdubo, and Bur Galambaladi to Bender Ziada. As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the Colonial rearrangements consequent on the war, Britain has ceded Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu (Chisimaio). This district is incorporated in Somalia and forms one of its provinces. It has an area of 35,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 100,000. [See map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925.]

Italian Somaliland comprises (I.) The territories of Northern Somalia, viz.—(1) The territory of the Mijertins, from Bender Ziade, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabà on the Indian Ocean (8° 13' N. lat.), with an Italian Regional Commissioner, resident at Alula, and a resident at Bender Cassim; (2) the territory of the Nogal, from Cape Gabà to Cape Garad (6° 47' N. lat.), formerly occupied by the Mad Mullah, with a resident at Eil; (3) the territory of Obbia, from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of El Gabobe (about 4° 30' N. lat.), with an Italian Regional Commissioner resident at Obbia, and four residents at Obbia, El Bur, Gallacaio, and Harardera. (II.) Southern Somalia, formerly called 'Benadir,' which extends from 4° 30' N. lat. to Ras Chiamboni (Dik's Head), and comprises the following four administrative divisions:—(1) the frontier region, with a Regional Commissioner resident at Oddur (2,000 inhabitants), and seven residents at Garbaharre, Lugh, Oddur, Tigieglò, Belet Ven, Sinadogò and Dolo; (2) the Juba region, with a Regional Commissioner at Khismayu (10,000 inhabitants), and seven residents at Bardera, Gelib, Margherita, Khismayu, Afmadù, Gobuin and Dugiuna; (3) the Central Region, with a Regional Commissioner at Merca (6,000 inhabitants) and seven residents at Baidoa, Buracaba, Audegle, Merca, Brava, Dinsor and Afgoi; and (4) Webi Shebeli, with a Regional Commissioner at Mahaddei (2,000) and seven residents at Balad, Mahaddei, Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, Buloburti, Bugda, El Bur and Bud-Bud. Mogadiscio (population 25,000), capital of the Colony, with its territory, has been placed under the direct dependence of the Governor.

The Colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadiscio. He is assisted by a Secretary-General for civil and political affairs, and by a military commandant. The currency is the Italian lira (silver coins and currency notes issued by the Banca d'Italia).

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. In Southern Somaliland the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebele and the Juba is inhabited and cultivated by the natives, and in the district of Merca-Genale and in that of Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi there are Italian plantations with a cultivated area of c. 70,000 acres. In Northern Somaliland agriculture is almost unknown; the Mijertins rear camels and sheep. Exports (1926) were 29,031,366 lire; imports, 129,441,852 lire. Imports are cottons, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, iron, machinery, timber; exports, sesame oil, gum, hides, butter, cotton and cotton-seed oil, resin, kapok and ivory. In 1927 exports to U.K. amounted to 42,848% and imports from U.K. 30,322%. In 1926 these figures were 4,258% and 31,484% respectively. Length of roads 1,500 miles; steamship service on the Juba River from

Kismayu to Bardera. In 1926, 576 ships entered and cleared the ports of the colony. Military force (1927), 200 (Italian) officers and 10,000 (coloured) men. A detachment of the Flying Corps has recently been added.

*Governor.*—Count Cesare de Vecchi (1923).

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1927-28 is as follows: Revenue proper of the colony, 21,240,000 lire; State contribution, 55,515,250 lire; extraordinary revenue, 3,750,000 lire; total, 80,505,250 lire. Civil expenditure, 42,277,150 lire; military, 30,579,100 lire; extraordinary expenditure, 7,649,000 lire; total, 80,505,250 lire. Revenue and expenditure, 1928-29, 75,255,250 lire.

Twenty wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony. The wireless station at Afgoi communicates directly with Italy.

There are in the Colony 6 principal post offices (Mogadiscio, Merca, Brava, Khismayu, Baidoa, and Mahaddei), and 35 local post offices. A railway runs from Mogadiscio to Afgoi Adalei (48 miles). The construction of the railway line from Adalei to Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi has been started.

## Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

(LIBIA ITALIANA.)

Italian Libia lies along the north coast of Africa between Tunis on the west and Egypt on the east, in longitude from about 9° to 25° east. The extreme northerly point of Libia is at about the parallel of latitude 33° north; the southernmost point is unknown, as the territory runs into the unmapped Sahara indefinitely. According to an arrangement with France (September 12, 1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the western frontier extends in a curve from west of Ghadames to south of Tummo including Ghat. On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained Jaraboob from Britain.

Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century, and though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter invaded Tripoli and established an army there. On November 5, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established. This has been recognised by the Great Powers.

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided (decree of May 17, 1919) into two independent districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Bengazi, both under the jurisdiction of the Italian Minister of Colonies.

## TRIPOLITANIA.

*Governor.*—General Emilio De Bono (July, 1925).

**Area and Population.**—The area of the territory is estimated at about 900,000 square miles. According to a census taken on December 1, 1921, there were about 550,000 natives. This census gave the European population of Tripolitania as 20,716 (18,093 Italians). It is estimated that of the total population, 203,000 are Arabs, 186,000 Berbers, 178,000 Arab-Berbers, and about 40,000 Jews. Of the Mussulman population the negroes of various races form about 35 per cent. Arabic is more generally spoken than written, and both Italian and Arabic are the official languages. The principal towns of Tripolitania are on the coast: Tripoli with about 60,000 inhabitants,

Misurata with 14,000, and Homs with 5,000; other important centres are at Azizia, Zuara, and Zavia on the west coast, Sirte on the east coast, and Garián, Jefren, Giado, and Nalut on the highland. Inland are the caravan halting places, Ghadames, Sinauen, Mizda, Murzák, and Ghat.

**Justice.**—In both districts justice, in so far as personal status or family or succession matters are concerned, is administered by Mahommedan or rabbinic tribunals for native Mahommedans or Jews according to their own religious law, and by regional tribunals according to Italian law in civil and commercial matters, whether the parties concerned be Italians strangers or natives, except for special concessions made by the Colonial Judiciary to native mentality. Criminal cases are tried by the regional tribunals with the assistance of two assessors, chosen from the citizens of the best class, who with the President (a professional magistrate) form the Judicial College. One of the assessors must be a Mussulman or a Jew, according to the religion of the accused, but the judges of the metropolitan citizens are all Italians. More serious penal cases are tried by the Court of Assize, consisting of the President of the Court of Appeal with four assessors, two of whom must be Mahommedans or Jews, according to the religion of the accused. Appeals in both the districts, whether in civil or in criminal cases, are heard by the Court of Appeal for Libia, which was instituted in December, 1912, with its seat at Tripoli. There is a final appeal to the Supreme Court of Cassation at Rome. Disputes as to titles to land (which have to be inscribed in the Land Registry) are tried in the first instance by the Land Registry Office, from which there is an appeal to the Regional Tribunal composed of a judge and four assessors, and finally to the Court of Appeal of Libya.

**Finance.**—For the financial year 1927–28 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 64,500,000 lire; State contribution, 152,874,250 lire; total, 217,374,250 lire; civil expenditure, 53,420,000 lire; military expenditure, 163,954,250 lire. Revenue and expenditure, 1928–29, 228,719,250 lire.

**Defence.**—The military force in Tripolitania consists of a corps of Colonial troops numbering 560 officers, 620 non-commissioned officers, and 18,500 men (13,500 natives and 5,000 Italians). There is an aviation station near Tripoli, also a naval command, with its station at Tripoli and a higher naval officer at its head. To this are attached some light vessels and tugs, stationed in the harbour.

**Production and Industry.**—Tripolitania has three zones from the coast inland—the Mediterranean, the sub-desert and the desert. The first, which covers an area of about 17,231 square miles, is the only one properly suited for agriculture, and may be further subdivided into (1) the oases along the coast, the richest in N. Africa, in which thrive the date-palm, the olive, the orange, and all Mediterranean plants; (2) the steppe district, suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture. This district is the one where Italian colonisation has chiefly spread; it has olive, almond and mulberry trees and ricinus plants; (3) the dunes, which are being gradually afforested with acacia, robinia, poplar and pine; (4) the Jebel (the mountain district, Tarhuna, Garián, Fessato), in which thrive the olive, the fig, the vine and other fruit trees, and which on the East slopes down to the sea with the fertile hills of Msellata. The sub-desert zone produces the alpha plant, from which cellulose is made. The desert zone contains some fertile oases, such as those of Ghadamas, Ghat and Fezzan, which produce olives, alpha, henna, palms, oranges, grapes and almonds.



**Commerce.**—There is a considerable caravan trade between Tripoli and Central Sudan now that the routes are free from raiders. An important article of trade is ostrich feathers, which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* annually.

The trade of Tripolitania was: Imports, 1926, 211,217,533 *lire*; 1925, 185,729,013 *lire*; exports, 1926, 45,246,772 *lire*; 1925, 38,153,270 *lire*. In 1926 the exports to the United Kingdom were 31,967*l.* and the imports 70,944*l.* In 1927 the figures were 43,171*l.* and 103,152*l.* respectively.

Sponge-fishing is of great importance. The two fishing seasons in Libia are from November to February, and from March to October, the latter being the more important. During the season of 1926, the sponges collected totalled 49,750 kilos, valued at 5,472,000 *lire*. In 1926, 11,738 tons of tunny fish were caught, valued at 11,792,800 *lire*. Among the other industries the most flourishing is that of tobacco and tobacco manufactures, which in the year 1926-27 will provide the Colonial Budget with a net profit of about 20,000,000 *lire*. The exports into Cyrenaica, Upper Jubaland, Italy, and Egypt of the products of the tobacco manufacture reached in 1925-26 the sum of 2,433,493 *lire*. The Mellaha salt-pits yielded 18,000 tons of the best salt in 1926, nearly the whole of it being exported. Among the other products are matting, carpets, leather articles, fabrics embroidered with gold and silver, and other articles of value of a local character.

**Communications.**—The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long-frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Bengardane (Tunis). In 1912 an Italian cable was laid between Syracuse and Tripoli.

Total length of railways, 117 miles. The principal lines in Tripolitania are: a line 73 miles long, along the coast, from Tripoli to Fuara; one 13 miles long, from Tripoli to Tagiura; and one 31 miles long, from Tripoli to Azizia. There are 370 miles of carriage road.

There are fortnightly steamship sailings from Tripoli to Naples. From Tripoli to Syracuse and *vice versa* there are two steamship sailings every week. Malta is always touched. From Tripoli along the coast there are weekly steamship sailings.

In Tripolitania, during the year ending June 30, 1927, 354,000 registered letters were received and 302,202 despatched; 27,628 insured letters received and 25,259 despatched; 68,046 parcels received and 35,010 despatched. Deposits in savings bank, 8,375,153 *lire*; number of telegrams despatched, 193,447; number received, 171,115.

**Banking and Currency.**—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banco di Napoli, the Banco di Roma, the Cassa di Risparmio, the Cassa di Piccolo Prestito and other banks carry on financial operations. The official currency is the Italian, but English pounds and francs are also used in commercial transactions.

There is a British Consul at Tripoli and a Vice-Consul at Homs.

---

## CYRENAICA.

*Governor.*—S. E. Attilio Teruzzi (December 2, 1926).

**Area and Population.**—The area of the territory is estimated at about 75,340 square miles, and with the hinterland (zone of Cufra) 285,640 square miles. According to a census taken on December 1, 1926, there

were about 185,000 natives. This census gave the European population of Cyrenaica as 10,000. The principal town is Benghazi with 30,056 inhabitants in April, 1927, exclusive of garrison. (Italians and other Europeans, 7,194, native Mohammedans 19,865, Jews 2,997).

The oasis of Jarabub, on the eastern border of Cyrenaica, was ceded by Egypt to Italy, and Italian troops occupied it on February 7, 1926. On the other hand, the frontier in the neighbourhood of Sollum on the sea was rectified in favour of Egypt.

**Justice.**—For details as to the Administration of Justice, see above under Tripolitania.

**Finance.**—For the financial year 1927-28 the revenue and expenditure of Cyrenaica were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 46,400,000 lire; State contribution, 160,770,250 lire; total, 207,170,250 lire; civil expenditure, 60,124,000 lire; military expenditure, 147,046,250 lire. Revenue and expenditure, 1928-29, 209,206,250 lire.

**Defence.**—The military force in Cyrenaica consists (1927) of 600 officers and 18,000 men (11,000 natives and 7,000 Italians).

**Production and Industry.**—Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley is the chief food of the people. In 1925 about 152,500 acres were sown with barley, and 50,500 acres with wheat. About 600 quintals of sponges are gathered annually. In 1924, 1,200 tons of tunny fish were preserved.

**Commerce.**—The trade of Cyrenaica was (1926): Imports, 171,733,100 lire; exports, 25,930,800 lire. The principal imports are cotton goods and sugar; exports, sponges (11,965,335 lire in 1926) and barley (1,165,000 lire in 1925, compared with 2,780,000 lire in 1924 and 8,145,000 in 1923); wool and goats' hair are also exported, as well as tunney fish and cattle.

**Communications.**—Good carriage roads join the coastal centres, and run from there inland, linking up with the old caravan routes which lead through the oases to Darfur, Wadai, and Borker. A steamer calls every week at Benghazi from Syracuse. In 1925 the construction of a port at Benghazi was sanctioned at an estimated cost of 60,000,000 lire. In 1912 an Italian cable was laid between Syracuse and Benghazi. A railway line 37 miles long runs from Benghazi to el-Abiar, and 35 miles long from Benghazi to Solach. The el-Abiar line has been prolonged half way to Merg, which it will eventually reach.

In Cyrenaica the telegraph lines have a length of about 164 miles (1926). In 1926 there were 7 telegraph stations. There is a cable from Benghazi to Syracuse. There were in 1926, 16 wireless stations, 4 being open to international service, while 12 were military stations. In 1926, 30,000 messages were sent. There were in 1926, 3 telephone exchanges. During the year ending June 30, 1926, 119,669 registered letters were received and 37,781 letters despatched; 9,560 insured letters received and 6,680 despatched; 47,542 parcels received and 5,819 despatched. Deposits in savings bank, 7,192,071 lire; number of telegrams despatched, 301,956; number received, 239,050.

**Banking and Currency.**—The Banca d'Italia and the Banco di Roma carry on financial operations. In 1925 the Cassa di Risparmio della Cyrenaica opened at Benghazi and Derna.

There is a British Consul at Benghazi.

**AEGEAN ISLANDS.**

Italy occupied the Aegean Islands in 1912, during the Tripoli War. By the Treaty of Lausanne, which came into force on August 6, 1924, Turkey ceded them, with the island of Castellrosso, to Italy in full sovereignty. The military regime in the islands lasted from the occupation, May 4, 1912, to August 7, 1920. The civil regime was then established, Governors being appointed. The possession enjoys administrative autonomy; that is to say, it has its own Budget, to which the Metropolitan Government contributes ordinary and extraordinary subsidies. The Governor is head of the administration and exercises his authority by means of four Departments. The authority of the Governor is represented in the smaller islands by the Regent of the Government of Cos and five delegates in the islands of Lero, Kalymnos, Symi, Scarpanto and Castellrosso. The Regent and the delegates control all Government offices in the territory within their jurisdiction. The municipalities of the cities of Rhodes and Cos debate autonomously the matters within their province. The municipal councils of these two cities are appointed by the Governor. The other towns and villages are administered by *sindaci* and *demogerondi* elected by the people according to ancient customs.

*Governor.*—Mario Lago.

**Area and Population.**—The following are the Italian islands in the Aegean with their areas and population in 1927:—

Island	Area in sq. miles	Population 1927	Island	Area in sq. miles	Population 1927
Rhodes . . .	540	42,000	Piscopei . . .	24	1,158
Cos . . .	115	16,169	Calchos . . .	10	1,300
Patmos . . .	12	2,500	Symi . . .	22	7,000
Lipso . . .	6	500	Stampalia . . .	36	1,365
Kalymnos . . .	87	20,000	Scarpanto . . .	109	11,000
Lero . . .	24	4,000	Caso . . .	23	1,760
Nisyros . . .	15	3,158	Castellrosso . . .	3	2,742

The chief towns are: Rhodes (capital) with more than 20,000 inhabitants; Kalymnos, 18,000; Cos, 10,000; Symi, 7,000.

**Justice.**—The special judiciary of the Aegean Islands includes (1) the Department of Judicial Services, under which are all the judicial offices of the possession; (2) the Tribunal of Second Instance (appeal); (3) the Assize Court; (4) a Civil and Penal Tribunal of First Instance at Rhodes, with jurisdiction over the islands of Calchos, Symi, Piscopei, Scarpanto, Caso and Castellrosso; (5) a Civil and Penal Tribunal of First Instance at Cos, with jurisdiction over all the other islands. The magistrates are metropolitans. These also operate for the Orthodox, Mussulmans, and Jews Special Ecclesiastical and Mixed Tribunals which exert authority in matters of personal status, and Mixed Tribunals of Appeal. These special tribunals apply the provisions of Byzantine, Koranic and Talmudic law.

**Public Instruction.**—There are Government schools for boys and girls, both elementary and secondary (Lower Technical Institute, Higher Technical Institute, Accountancy, Advanced Science), and private schools, both elementary and secondary, for the various communities.

**Defence.**—The Aegean Islands are garrisoned by an infantry regiment of two battalions, one stationed at Rhodes and the other at Cos. These battalions send detachments to the smaller islands. The Royal Navy has a station at Rhodes, to which are attached the units scattered over the Aegean and the naval bases of Porto Lago. The police and passport service is in the hands of the Carabinieri (one company). The Customs services are carried out by the Finance Guard (one company).

**Agriculture, Commerce and Navigation.**—The agriculture of the islands of Rhodes and Cos is highly developed. These islands are famous for the cultivation of the very famous table grapes, other white and black grapes. The cultivation of olives, tobacco and vegetables is also relatively important. The market to which the greater part of the exports is directed is Egypt, which is connected with Rhodes by very speedy steamship lines. The transit and inter-island commerce gives rise to a brisk harbour movement of sailing vessels and small steamers, which serve the neighbouring islands. This traffic is heightened by the peculiar geographical situation of Rhodes. The countries which import manufactures and food-stuffs are principally Italy, Egypt and Turkey.

**Concession of Tientsin.**—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Hai-Ho and has an area of about half a square kilometre with a population of 5,148 (Chinese, 4,675; Italians, 60; other Europeans, 413) in 1925. Revenue 1924, 89,908 dollars and 129,783 taels; expenditure, 87,194 dollars and 44,395 taels.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy,

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The *Annuario Statistico Italiano* (Annual), issued by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica, gives statistical information about Italy and its Colonies.

The publications of the various Departments of Government; National Economy; Public Works; Treasury; Finance; War; Marine; Aeronautics; Interior; Public Instruction; Justice; Foreign Affairs; Communications; Corporations; Colonies.

Census publications are issued by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica.

Trentino and Alto Adige. (Handbooks prepared by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.) London, 1920.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—ITALY.

Touring Club Italiano. Milan. Publishes reliable guide books to Italy; sheet road maps and automobile maps.

*L'Annuario Generale d'Italia*. Rome. Annual.

*Annuario statistico delle Città italiane*. Annual. Florence (1st issue 1909).

*L'Economia Italiana*, nel suo divenire durante l'ultimo venticinquennio e nelle sue condizioni attuali. 2 vols. Milan, 1921.

*Bacchi* (R.), *L'Italia economica*. Annual. (1st issue 1908.) Torino.

*Baedeker's* Northern Italy, 14th ed., Leipzig, 1913; Central Italy and Rome, 15th ed., 1909; Southern Italy, with Excursions to Malta, Sardinia, Tunis, and Corfu, 16th ed., Leipzig, 1912; Italy from the Alps to Naples, 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1909; *Mittelitalien und Rom*, 15th ed. Leipzig.

*Bagot* (R.), *The Italians of To-day*. London, 1912.

*Beals* (C.), *Rome or Death: The Story of Fascism*. London, 1923.

*Bertarelli* (L. V.), *Guida d'Italia del Touring Club Italiano*. (Piemonte Lombardia, Canton Ticino; Le Tre Venezie, 3 vols.; Italia Centrale, 4 vols.; Sicilia, Italia Meridionale, 3 vols.; Liguria, Emilia, Toscana settentrionale, 2 vols.). Milan.—Northern Italy (The Blue Guides). London, 1924.—Sardinia. Milan, 1918.—Southern Italy (The Blue Guides). London, 1925.

*Bissolati* (L.), *La Politica Estera dell'Italia dal 1897 al 1920*. Milan, 1923.

- Borghese (G.), *L'Italie moderne*. Paris, 1913.  
 Buchan (J.), Editor, Italy (The Nations of to-day). London, 1923.  
 Cesaresco (Countess Martenengo), *The Liberation of Italy*. London, 1894.—Cavour.  
 London, 1898.—Lombard Studies. London, 1902.  
 Coote (C. R.), *Italian Town and Country Life*. London, 1925.  
 Croce (B.), *Storia d'Italia: Dal 1871-1915*. Rome, 1928.  
 D'Agostino (P.), *L'Expansion Italienne actuelle*. Salerno, 1924.  
 Duffy (Hella), *The Tuscan Republics*. [In 'Story of the Nations' series.] London, 1892.  
 Elston (R.), *The Traveller's Handbook to Milan and the Italian Lakes*. London, 1926.  
 Filaretti (General), *In Margine del Fascismo*. Milan, 1925.  
 Fischer (T.), *La Penisola Italiana*. Torino, 1902.  
 Foc (Sir F.), *Italy To-day*. London, 1927.  
 Gini (C.), *L'aumentare e la composizione della ricchezza delle Nazioni*. Torino, 1914.  
*Giornale degli economisti e rivista di statistica*. Monthly. Milan.  
 Gorgolini (P.), *The Fascist Movement in Italian Life*. London, 1923.  
 Gregorovius (Ferdinand), *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter*. 4th edition. 4 vols, Stuttgart, 1886. English Translation by Mrs. A. Hamilton. Vols. I.-VIII. London, 1902.  
 Greim (Georg), *Italien*. Breslau, 1926.  
 Hartmann (Ludw M.), *Hundert Jahre Italienischer Geschichte*. Munich, 1916.  
 Jamison (E. M.) and others *Italy, Mediæval and Modern*. Oxford and London, 1917.  
 Joanne (P.), *Italie*. Paris, 1909.  
 King (Bolton), *History of Italian Unity, 1814-71*. 2 vols. London, 1899.  
 King (B.) and Okey (T.), *Italy To-day*. London, 1911.  
 Lanino (P.), *La nuova Italia industriale*. 4 vols. Rome, 1917.  
 Lémonou (E.), *L'Italie économique et sociale (1861-1912)*. Paris, 1913.—*L'Italie d'après Guerre, 1914-1921*. Paris, 1922.  
 Lindsay (S. M.), and Bowe (L. S.), *The Constitution of Italy*. Ruiz (G. A.), *Amendments to the Italian Constitution*. [These publications are No. 185 and No. 155 of the series issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.] Philadelphia.  
 Mabilleau (L.), Rayneri (Ch.), et Rocquigny (Comte de), *La Prévoyance sociale en Italie*. Paris, 1898.  
 Macmillan's Guides. *Guide to Italy and Sicily*. 6th ed. London, 1914.—*The Western Mediterranean*. London, 1902.  
 Marriotti (J. A. R.), *The Makers of Modern Italy: Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi*. [Contains a short bibliography relating to the period.] London, 1889.  
 Mast (Ernesto), *Il Risorgimento Italiano*. 2 vols. Florence, 1918.  
 McGuire (C. E.), *Italy's International Economic Position*. New York, 1926.  
 Muirhead (F.) (editor), *Northern Italy*. London, 1924.—*Southern Italy* (including Rome, Sicily and Sardinia). London, 1925.  
 Murray's Handbooks for Travellers. *North Italy and Venice*, 16th ed., 1904; *Central Italy and Florence*, 12th ed., 1901; *South Italy, Pt. I.*, 9th ed., 1903; *Pt. II.*, 9th ed., 1905; *Rome and the Campagna*, 17th ed., 1908. London.  
 Olivieri (G.), *Acque e monti: guida annuario degli alberghi climatici, balneari e de villeggiatura d'Italia*. Milan. Annual.  
 Orsi (Pietro), *Modern Italy*. London. 1900.—Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy. London, 1914.—*Breve Storia d'Italia*. Milan, 1917.  
 Pingaud (A.), *L'Italie de 1810 à 1846; Révolution et Réaction en Italie; L'Italie de 1870 à nos jours*. [Vols x. xi. xii. of *Histoire Générale*. Paris, 1898-1899.]  
 Rasari (Enrico), *Atlante di demografia e geografia medica d'Italia*, in 78 tavole. Roma, 1906.  
 Rodocanachi (E.), *Les Corporations ouvrières à Rome depuis la Chute de l'Empire Romain*. 2 vols. Paris, 1896.  
 Salvemini (G.), *The Fascist Dictatorship in Italy*. New York, 1927.  
 Solmi (A.), *The Making of Modern Italy*. London, 1924.  
 Stillman (W. J.), *The Union of Italy 1815-1895*. Cambridge, 1898.—Francesco Crispi. London, 1899.  
 Straforello (G.), *La Patria*. Geografia dell'Italia, cenni storici, costumi, opografia, prodotti, etc. Turin, 1913.  
 Sturzo (L.), *Italy and Fascismo*. New York, 1927.  
 Tittton (T.), *Modern Italy*. London, 1922.  
 Trevelyan (J. P.), *A Short History of the Italian People*. London, 1920.  
 Underwood (F. M.), *United Italy*. London 1912.  
 Wermert (G.), *Die Insel Sicilien*. Berlin, 1905.  
 Zimmer (Helen), *Italy and the Italians*. London, 1914.—(With Antonio Agresti) *New Italy*. London, 1918.

#### FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES (excluding Libia).

- Annuario della Colonia. (Istituto Coloniale Italiano). Rome. Annual.  
 Relazione sulla situazione politica, economica ed amministrativa delle Colonie italiane. Rome, 1918.

- Relazione sulla Colonia Eritrea. 4 vols. Ministero delle Colonie. Rome, 1913.  
 Relazione sulla Somalia italiana. Ministero delle Colonie. Rome, 1912.  
 Movimento del commercio della Colonia Eritrea, Movimento della navigazione del porto Massana.—Governo della Colonia Eritrea. Rome, 1915.  
*Baldacci* (M. A.), Le Somaliland Italien, in Bulletin de Colonisation Comparée. Brussels, January, 1910.  
*Cora* (G.), Several Special Maps of Assab, Massowah, Afär Country, and of the other Italian Possessions and adjoining Countries, published in Turin from 1881 to 1890.  
*Ferrandi* (U.), Seconda spedizione Böttège: Lugh, Emporio Commerciale sul Giuba. Roma, 1903.  
*Jonghière* (C. de la), Les Italiens en Erythrée. Paris, 1897.  
*Martino* (G. de), La Somalia italiana nei tre anni del mio governo. Rome, 1912.  
*Melli* (B.), La Colonia Eritrea. Parma, 1899.—L'Eritrea dalle sue origini a tutto l'anno 1901. Milan, 1902.  
*Mondaini* (G.), Manuale di Storia e Legislazione Coloniale del Regno d'Italia. Parte I. Storia Coloniale. Rome, 1927.  
*Pellenc* (Capt.), Les Italiens en Afrique, 1880-96. Paris, 1897.  
*Perini* (R.), Di qua dal Mareb (Marèb-mellàs). Firenze, 1905.  
*Schoenfeld* (E. D.), Erythraea und der Aegyptische Sudan. Berlin, 1904.  
*Volonakis* (M.), The Island of Roses and Her Eleven Sisters, or the Dodecanese. London, 1922.

## LIBIA.

- Guida della Libia. Milan, 1923.  
 Chronique de Libye. (1st year, 1922). Tunis, 1922.  
 Conto delle spese determinate dall'occupazione della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica fino al 31 dicembre 1918. Ministero delle Colonie. Rome, 1914.  
 Ricerche e studi agrologici sulla Libia. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Colonie. Rome, 1912 and 1918.  
 Ordinamenti della Libia (gennaio, 1918—gennaio, 1914). Ministero delle Colonie. Rome, 1914.  
 Ministero delle Colonie—Ufficio economico—Bollettino di informazioni. Rome, 1915.  
 Governo della Cirenaica, Ufficio Studi, Reports and Monographs.  
 Libya (Handbook prepared by Geographical Section of Naval Intelligence Staff of the Admiralty). London, 1920.  
 La Missione Franchetti in Tripolitania (Il Gebel). Florence and Milan, 1914.  
*Baldacci* (A.), Trapposti fisiogeografici fra l'isola di Creta e la Cirenaica. Bologna, 1912.  
*Barclay* (Sir T.), The Turko-Italian War and its Problems. London, 1912.  
*Belgrave* (C. Dalrymple), Siwa: The Oasis of Jupiter Ammon. London, 1923.  
*Béguinot* (A.), La flora e la vita delle piante nella Libia litoranea ed interna. Rome, 1913.  
*Bodrero* (Missione) Itinerari della Cirenaica. Rome, 1920.  
*Braun* (Ethel), The New Tripoli. London, 1914.  
*Canevari* (E.), La Tripolitania. Torino, 1924.  
*Ceccherini* (Ugo), Bibliografia della Libia (in continuazione alla "Bibliografia della Libia" di F. Minutilli). Ministero delle Colonie. Rome, 1915.  
*De Agostini* (C. E.), Le popolazioni della Tripolitania. 2 vols. Tripoli, 1917.  
*El-Hachachi* (Cheikh M. ben O.), Voyage au Pays des Senoussia à travers la Tripolitaine, etc. Paris, 1912.  
*Fantoli* (A.), Guida della Tripolitania. Milan, 1923.—Piccola Guida della Tripolitania. Tripoli, 1925.  
*Ferrabino* (A.), Cirene Mitica. Turin, 1912.  
*Ghisleri* (A.), Tripolitania e Cirenaica. Bergamo, 1912.  
*Ghisleri* (A.), Tripolitania. Bergamo.  
*Giampiccolo* (E.), Le Colonie Italiane in Africa: Eritrea—Somalia—Libia. Studio storico-geografico. Catania, 1914.  
*Haimann* (G.), Cirenaica. Milan, 1886.  
*Irace* (T.), With the Italians in Tripoli. London, 1912.  
*King* (W. J. H.), Mysteries of the Libyan Desert. London, 1925.  
*Lapworth* (C.) and *Zimmer* (H.), Tripoli and Young Italy. London, 1912.  
*McClure* (W. K.), Italy in North Africa. London, 1918.  
*Mamoli* (P.), La Cirenaica. Naples, 1912.  
*Marinelli* (Olinto), La Cirenaica: Geografica—Economica—Politica. Milan, 1923.  
*Mathusalewsky* (H. M. de), A travers la Tripolitaine. Paris, 1903.—La Tripolitaine d'hier et demain. Paris, 1912.—La Tripolitaine interdite: Ghadames. Paris, 1912.  
*Medana* (Cav. A.), Il Vilayet di Tripoli di Barberia nell'anno 1902. (Italian Foreign Office Report.) Rome, 1904.  
*Minutilli* (F.), La Tripolitania. Torino, 1912.  
*Misurata* (G. V. di), La Rinascita della Tripolitania. Milan, 1926.

*Ricchiari* (G.), *La Libia*. Milan, 1913.  
*Rohls* (G.), *Tripolitania*. Milan, 1913.  
*Schoenfeld* (E. D.), *Aus den Staaten der Barbaresken*. Berlin, 1902.  
*Sforza* (Conte A. M.), *Esplorazione e prigionia in Libia*. Milan, 1913.  
*Stefanini* (G.), *I possedimenti italiani en Africa : Libia, Eritrea, Somalia*. Florence, 1923.

## JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōkei Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō; but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

*Emperor of Japan.*—Hirohito, born at Tōkyō, April 29, 1901; succeeded his father, Yoshihito, December 25, 1926; married, January 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako, born March 6, 1903, daughter of H.I.H. Prince Kuninomiya. Offspring:—Imperial Princess.—I., Princess Shigeko (Jerunomiya), born December 6, 1925. II., Princess Sachiko (Hisanomiya), born September 10, 1927; died March 8, 1928.

*Empress Dowager.*—Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884; daughter of Prince Kujō; married, May 10, 1900, to late Emperor.

*Brothers of the Emperor.*—I., Prince Yasuhito (Chichibunomiya), born June 25, 1902. II., Prince Nobuhito (Takamatsumomiya), born January 3, 1905. III., Prince Takahito (Suminomiya), born December 2, 1915.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen.

### Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House

of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (407 members in September 1927) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age (17 in number); (2) princes and marquises of the age of 30 and upwards (15 princes and 30 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 30 and upwards, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, to the total number of 18 counts, 66 viscounts and 66 barons; (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition, not to exceed 125 in number, the term of membership being, in principle, for life; (5) 4 members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences above the age of 30 years, who have been elected by the members of that body; (6) 1 or 2 persons above the age of 30 years, who have been elected in Hokkaido and each Fu and Ken from among and by respectively 100 or 200 male inhabitants thereof, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, trade or industry, to the total number of 66. The term of membership under (3), (5) and (6) is seven years.

Until May 1925 the suffrage for the House of Representatives was restricted by qualification arising from payment of taxes. But in May 1925 general manhood suffrage was enacted to come into force at the first general election. According to the new law, the members of the House shall number 466 (at present, 464), a fixed number being returned from each electoral district for a term of 4 years.

The proportion of the total number of members to the population of Japan proper is 1 to 128, 200. In principle, all the male Japanese subjects above the age of 25 years are electors and those above the age of 30 years eligible; exceptions provided for being among others, bankrupts, paupers who are dependent for their livelihood on public or private support, persons who have no fixed residence, and ex-convicts. Further, heads of the families of peers and persons in the army and navy services can neither elect nor be elected; holders of certain specified offices in the Government are ineligible; and no Government officials except the *seimukai* (political) class are, while in office, permitted to be members of the House. Such persons as have not lived continuously for not less than a year within the same city, town or village, shall not be registered as electors. Voting is by secret single ballot.

The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 7,500 yen; Vice-Presidents, 4,500 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 3,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

After the elections held on February 20, 1928, the following parties were returned to the 54th Diet:—Seiyūkai (Conservative Ministerialists), 221; Minseitō (Liberal Opposition), 214; Independents, 16; Labour 8; Jitsugyō Dōshikai (Business Men's Party), 4; Kakushin (the former Shinsei Club), 3; total 466.

The Cabinet (April 1927) consists of the following members:—

*Prime Minister.*—Baron Giichi Tanaka.

*Home Affairs.*—Kisaburo Suzuki.



*Foreign Affairs.*—Baron Giichi Tanaka (Acting).

*Finance.*—Chuzo Mutsuchi.

*War.*—General Yoshinori Shirakawa.

*Marine.*—Admiral Keisuke Okada.

*Minister of Justice.*—Yoshimichi Hara.

*Education.*—Rentaro Miuno.

*Agriculture and Forestry.*—Teijiro Yamamoto.

*Commerce and Industry.*—Tokugoro Nakahashi.

*Communications.*—Keisuke Mochizuki.

*Railways.*—Heikichi Ogawa.

## Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo; Chōsen, formerly Korea or Chao-psien; Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin; and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi'), towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names. In each prefecture there are a governor ('Chiji'), a prefectural assembly ('Fukwai' or 'Ken-kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu-Sanji-kwai' or 'Kensanjikwai'), of which the governor is president; in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president; and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural assemblies give decisions upon certain matters prescribed by the Law (chiefly upon financial affairs); and municipal, town and village assemblies, upon public affairs in general. The prefectural council gives decisions upon matters delegated by the prefectural assemblies and upon matters of pressing necessity when the assembly is not in actual session.

Citizenship in a municipality, town, or village, is recognised, in principle, for every male person above the age of 25 years who has resided for two years continuously within the municipality, town or village, with similar exceptions to those in the case of the suffrage for the House of Representatives. Every citizen is qualified to elect and be elected for the municipal, town, or village assembly of his own city, town or village, and also for the prefectural assembly of the prefecture to which his city, town, or village belongs.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Chōsen has a Governor-General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being sub-divided into 329 Tuand Yun or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor-general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into 5 provinces (Shū), each of which has a governor. Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions (Chō).

## Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshiu (mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Riukiu (Luchu Islands), Ogasawarajima (Bonin Islands), Bōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the

peninsula Chosen (Korea), and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area is shown as follows:—

Principal Islands	Number of Adjacent Small Islands	Area in square miles		
		Principal Islands	Total with Adjacent Small Islands	Per cent.
Mainland . . . . .	192	86,305	87,805	33.74
Shikoku . . . . .	75	6,856	7,246	2.78
Kiūshū . . . . .	158	13,768	16,174	6.21
Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)	44	30,114	30,115	11.57
Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands)	—	6,024	3,970	1.53
Sado . . . . .	—	335	328	0.13
Okī . . . . .	1	130	135	0.05
Awaji . . . . .	1	218	229	0.09
Iki . . . . .	1	51	55	0.02
Tsushima . . . . .	5	262	274	0.11
Riūkiū (56 islands)	—	984	830	0.32
Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands (20 islands)	—	27	40	0.02
Total . . . . .	477	145,024	147,201	56.63
Chōsen (Korea) . . . . .	1,013	82,926	85,228	32.75
Taiwan (Formosa) . . . . .	14	13,807	13,840	5.32
Bōkotō (Pescadores) . . . . .	63	25	49	0.02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin) . . . . .	2	13,928	13,934	5.35
Grand Total . . . . .	1,574	158,856	260,252	100.00

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 633 rural districts, 101 cities, 1,584 towns, and 10,294 villages (1926).

Taiwan (Formosa) and Bōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chan-Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. In March, 1915, the Chinese Government agreed to extend the lease of the territory on Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, to 99 years. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan.

By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China exclusive mining rights in Eastern Mongolia, and the right to settle in the province, and in Shantung the transference of all mining and railway privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Germans; also the extension of the lease of Port Arthur to 99 years, and a joint control over certain industrial works in which they have a large financial interest, besides other privileges. (For full details, see Introduction to THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916.)

The population of Japan (with legal domicile in the interior) on December 31 of the years shown:—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Annual Increase per 1,000
1913	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	15.99
1923	30,445,661	29,812,281	60,257,941	13.42
1924	30,860,082	30,221,948	61,081,954	13.67
1925	31,840,278	30,704,411	62,044,649	15.76
1926	31,820,065	31,180,530	63,006,595	15.50

In 1925 (Census of October 1) the population of the Mainland was 59,786,822 (30,013,109 males and 29,723,713 females; of Chōsen, 19,522,945; of Taiwan, 3,994,884; of Karafuto, 203,754. Total, 83,458,405.

On October 31, 1925, the number of Japanese residing abroad was 625,430 (360,415 males and 265,015 females). Of these, 38,249 men and 25,954 women were in South America; 99,038 men and 58,203 women in North America; 142,355 men and 121,335 women in Asia; 78,372 men and 58,926 women in Australasia; 2,867 men and 567 women in Europe; and 34 men and 30 women in Africa. On December 31, 1925, the number of foreigners in Japan was 28,279, of whom 20,221 were Chinese, 1,961 English, 1,971 American, 1,062 German, 403 French, 176 Portuguese, 86 Dutch, and 1,176 Russian.

#### Movement of population for five years :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Still-births	Divorces	Excess of Births
1922	515,916	1,969,814	1,286,941	132,244	53,053	682,373
1923	512,689	2,048,297	1,332,485	138,863	51,212	710,812
1924	513,130	1,998,520	1,254,946	125,889	51,770	748,574
1925	521,438	2,086,091	1,210,706	124,403	51,687	875,385
1926	502,847	2,104,405	1,160,734	124,033	50,119	943,671

In 1926 the figures represented per 1,000 of the population, 8.31 for marriage, 34.97 for births, and 19.18 deaths.

The following is a list of large towns and cities on October 1, 1925 (census figures) :—

Osaka . . .	2,114,804	Kagoshima . . .	124,734	Maebashi . . .	73,688
Tōkyō . . .	1,995,567	Okayama . . .	124,521	Asahigawa . . .	72,341
Nagoya . . .	768,558	Yawata . . .	118,376	Kurume . . .	72,221
Kyōto . . .	679,963	Niigata . . .	108,941	Takamatsu . . .	71,897
Kōbe . . .	644,212	Sakai . . .	105,009	Kōfu . . .	68,275
Yokohama <sup>1</sup> . . .	405,888	Yokosuka . . .	96,351	Ōmuda . . .	68,256
Hiroshima . . .	195,731	Saseho . . .	95,385	Toyama . . .	67,490
Nagasaki . . .	189,071	Moji . . .	95,087	Nagano . . .	66,555
Hakodate . . .	163,972	Wakayama . . .	95,622	Kōchi . . .	65,723
Kanazawa . . .	147,420	Shimonoseki . . .	92,317	Matsumoto . . .	63,427
Kumamoto . . .	147,174	Hamamatsu . . .	92,152	Fukui . . .	59,943
Fukuoka . . .	146,005	Shizuoka . . .	84,772	Aomori . . .	58,794
Sapporo . . .	145,065	Toyohashi . . .	82,371	Matsuyama . . .	58,292
Sendai . . .	142,894	Gifu . . .	81,902	Yamagata . . .	55,994
Kure . . .	138,863	Utsunomiya . . .	76,138	Himeji . . .	55,713
Otaru . . .	134,469	Tokushima . . .	74,545	Nawa . . .	54,643

<sup>1</sup> On April 1, 1927, the area of Yokohama City was increased by the incorporation of nine of the surrounding towns and villages, and the population at that date was increased to 518,902.

Kawasaki . . .	54,634	Tsu . . .	52,536	Muroran . . .	50,040
Ōita . . .	53,352	Kokura . . .	51,663	Morioka . . .	50,030
Nagaoka . . .	53,156				

### Religion.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 13 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects (56 denominations). There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1925 Shinto shrines numbered 49,497 (besides 63,256 minor shrines), and the priests, 14,581; Buddhist temples, 71,314 (besides 35,079 minor temples) in 1923; high priests and priestesses, 54,110. There were, besides, 2,346 licensed preachers and 1,504 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects; these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities.

### Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The following are the educational statistics for 1923-24 :—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten . . .	801	2,273	34,985	31,702	66,687
Elementary schools . . .	25,462	199,663	4,820,540	4,810,620	9,137,160
Middle „ . . .	468	10,129	246,630	—	246,630
Girls' High „ . . .	685	9,795	—	239,401	239,401
Normal „ . . .	98	1,960	22,791	11,038	33,829
Schools for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes . . .	80	610	3,251	1,622	4,873
High schools . . .	25	956	13,710	—	13,710
Universities and colleges . . .	31	3,224	33,724	—	33,724
Technical schools . . .	743	9,102	—	—	179,534
Special technical schools . . .	43	1,499	—	—	14,267
Special schools (excluding special technical schools) . . .	78	2,946	35,074	4,893	39,967
Continuation technical schools . . .	14,960	8,305	739,051	285,723	1,024,774

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 26 other institutions of university rank.

Particulars of the Imperial universities are given as follows :—

University	Location	Established	1923-24	
			Teachers	Students
Tokyo Imperial University . . .	Tokyo . . .	1877	586	5,981
Kyoto Imperial University . . .	Kyoto . . .	1897	292	2,548
Tohoku Imperial University . . .	Sendai . . .	1907	176	730
Kyushu Imperial University . . .	Fukuoka . . .	1910	158	808
Hokkaido Imperial University . . .	Sapporo . . .	1913	196	1,566

The remaining 26 institutions had 1,816 teachers and 27,100 students.

In 1923-24 there were 2,937 libraries in Japan, with 6,168,641 volumes (5,805,410 Japanese and Chinese, and 363,231 European). In 1925, 18,028 original books and translations, and 6,899 periodicals, monthly, weekly, and daily, were published.

In Formosa there is a special educational system.

### Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan; namely, subdistrict courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. In the court of cassation five judges preside; in the courts of appeal and in the district courts three judges; in each case one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts a single judge presides. A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—In 1921, 123,900 criminals were condemned; in 1922, 115,488; in 1923, 127,157; in 1924, 149,971.

In 1924 there were 55 prisons, 1,256 detached prisons and houses of correction. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1924:—Men, 38,468; women, 954; total, 39,420.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

### Pauperism.

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen; that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury; and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury.

The relief statistics for 3 years show expenditure as follows (in yen):—

Year	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total (including miscellaneous)
1922-23	19,690	84,376	15,727	635	30,713	62,143	224,754
1923-24	143,704	1,495,601	40,723	58,316	295,173	80,709	2,266,806
1924-25	65,618	110,788	9,809	8,273	120,521	526,151	1,398,819

In 1924 the Government relieved 8,111 persons to the amount of 446,763 yen). At the end of 1924, 682 foundlings were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 92,735 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons. The number of hospitals in 1925 was 1,771 (12 state, 75 public and 1,684 private).

### Finance.

#### I. IMPERIAL.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, in thousands of yen.

—	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	1928-29 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue . . .	1000 Yen 2,127,391	1000 Yen 2,071,869	1000 Yen 2,056,361	1000 Yen 1,758,969	1000 Yen 1,750,000
Expenditure . .	1,635,024	1,524,988	1,578,826	1,758,969	1,750,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

## Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1928.

Revenue 1927-28	Yen	Expenditure 1927-28	Yen
Ordinary:—		Ordinary:—	
Land tax . . . . .	66,944,173	Civil List . . . . .	4,500,000
Income tax . . . . .	224,159,688	Foreign Affairs. . . . .	16,491,695
Business tax . . . . .	50,961,985	Home Affairs . . . . .	43,958,210
Liquor tax . . . . .	233,630,576	Finance . . . . .	849,156,615
Sugar excise . . . . .	76,476,004	Army . . . . .	173,614,412
Tax on Textile fabrics . . . . .	33,847,024	Navy . . . . .	185,978,084
Customs duties . . . . .	127,413,456	Justice . . . . .	31,121,083
		Instruction . . . . .	119,217,547
Total Taxes <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	883,257,453	Agriculture and Forests . . . . .	26,429,761
Stamps . . . . .	81,466,335	Commerce and Industry . . . . .	4,479,124
Public Undertakings and State Property . . . . .	463,782,247	Communications . . . . .	279,578,356
Total ordinary (including other receipts) . . . . .	1,458,151,498	Total ordinary . . . . .	1,184,525,887
Extraordinary Revenue . . . . .	300,318,166	Extraordinary expenditure . . . . .	574,443,777
Total Revenue . . . . .	1,758,969,664	Total expenditure . . . . .	1,758,969,664

<sup>1</sup> Including all items.

Public debt, October 31, 1927:—Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent.), 3,568,619,550 yen; foreign loans (4 to 6 per cent.), 1,460,283,965 yen; total, 5,028,853,515 yen. Floating debt: exchequer notes, 169,998,575 yen; government rice purchase notes, 8,007,063 yen.

## II. LOCAL.

The revenue of the Prefectures for the year 1927-1928 was 407,804,233 yen, and expenditure 407,803,481 yen. The revenue of the cities in 1926-27 was 676,169,371 yen, and the expenditure was 671,907,872 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1926-27 was 442,825,445 yen, and the expenditure was 442,920,520 yen. The total local debt at the end of October, 1926, was 1,262,208,000 yen (1,029,100,000 yen at end of October, 1925).

## Defence.

## I. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20. All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes, the 'fit' and the 'absolutely fit.' The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Gen-eki*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit.' Service in the ranks is for 2 years in all arms; then for 5 years and 4 months in the reserve (*Pōbi*). Reservists are usually called out once during their reserve service, for 3 weeks. Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line, called *Kōbi*. Service in the *Kōbi* is for 10 years, with usually one period of training of 3 weeks. At the end of their *Kōbi* service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve*, is called *Hōjū*. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits

not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as "fit" as may be required to make up a certain fixed number. They all serve in the Hojū for 12 years and 4 months, during which a part of them is called out for training. After completion of this they are passed to the Kokumin until 40 years of age to complete their army service.

The Kokumin is divided into two 'bans.' The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and landwehr, or through the supplementary reserve and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the Kokumin. The second ban consists of Jōbi, Kōbi, Hojū, and those of which do not serve for the first ban. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the Hojū; (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service; and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency.

The partially trained men who have been passed into the Kōbi from the Hojū are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation, and for the expansion of other departmental corps.

The standing army of Japan consists of 17 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 2 independent regiments of mountain guns, and 8 regiments of heavy field artillery.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. The divisional artillery consists of a regiment of field or mountain artillery (6 batteries of 4 guns). A regiment of cavalry of 2 squadrons, and a battalion of engineers, and also a battalion of transport service, complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount dépôt accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The peace establishment of the active army in 1927 was 220,840 all ranks, organised as follows:—

—	Divns.	Brigades	Regts.	Indepnt. Battns.
Infantry . . . . .	17	34	70	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	4	25	—
Artillery—				
Field . . . . .	—	—	15	—
Horse . . . . .	—	—	—	1
Mountain . . . . .	—	—	4	1
Heavy Field . . . . .	—	4	8	—
Heavy . . . . .	—	—	3	5
A. A. . . . .	—	—	1	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	4	17
Air Force . . . . .	—	—	7	—
Transport . . . . .	—	—	—	15

The air personnel for army and navy numbered in 1926, 6,156, and the number of aircraft was 548 aeroplanes, 2 dirigibles and 10 balloons.

The Kōbi comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers, and would on mobilisation form independent divisions.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts, corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administra-

tion as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country; the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from each district of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 13th and 14th divisions. Abroad there are 9,000 men in Manchuria, and 800 in North China.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the Members of the Military Council.

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved rifle; calibre, 6.5 mm. (.256") machine guns and light machine guns, infantry cannons and infantry howitzers, a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction, and also with heavy and light machine guns. The field gun is a q.-f. shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm. calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14.3 lb. The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4.6" and 5.9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb. and 80 lb. respectively. A 4" gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

The military budget for 1927-28 amounted to 173,614,412 yen.

## II. NAVY.

The administration of the Navy is in the charge of the Minister of Marine, under whose control is also the Naval Technical Department for Naval Construction, while the Chief of the General Staff is directly responsible to the Emperor for Operation, Mobilization, and Intelligence.

The coast of Japan is divided into three maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo.

The Japanese Fleet is markedly affected by the Washington Agreement, though Japan remains the third great naval power of the world. Her replacement tonnage was fixed by the Treaty at 315,000 tons in capital ships, which is superior to the strength allowed to France and Italy. The obsolete vessels have been scrapped. The other ships are to be modernized for the new conditions, it is said at a cost of 5,000,000/. There will be no further scrapping until 1934. The fleet was being expanded in pursuance of the programme of 1916-17, supplemented by a new programme which was sanctioned in 1920, but had not been put in hand. Of the ships then projected only the battleships *Nagato* and *Mutsu* have been completed, the rest being cancelled, except that two capital ships are being completed, under the Treaty, as seaplane carriers. The 1920 programme included 12 light cruisers in addition to 8 of the 1916-17-18 programme, and destroyers and submarines, all to be completed by 1928-29. The 1926 programme including 4 destroyers, and the 1927 programme, including 4 10,000-ton cruisers, 15 destroyers and 4 submarines were authorized for the purpose of replacing obsolete ships. Particulars are given below.

The principal state dockyards are at Kure and Yokosuka, where capital ships have been built, and there is a dockyard also at Sasebo, where lighter vessels are constructed. The earthquake of September 1, 1923, almost destroyed the dockyard of Yokosuka, which was the Japanese Portsmouth, but no ship of the active fleet was damaged seriously, and considerable sums have since been devoted to the reconstruction of the yard. The Kawasaki private shipbuilding yard at Kobe and the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki are well equipped with modern plant, and there are lesser building yards at Maizuru, Uraga and elsewhere, as well as the government armour



and armament factory at Kure. Japan has made herself practically independent of Europe for the building and arming and equipment of her warships. There are four naval flying corps (possessing about 200 various machines), and constructing factories at each of the dockyards.

A statement of the Japanese fleet follows :—

	Completed at end of		
	1925	1926	1927
Battleships and Battle Cruisers . . . . .	10	10	10
Armoured Cruisers . . . . .	7	7	7
Aircraft Carriers . . . . .	1	1	2
Cruisers . . . . .	21	23	25
First-class Gunboats . . . . .	4	4	4
Destroyers . . . . .	88	93	97 <sup>1</sup>
Submarines . . . . .	53	58	65 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The destroyers are 44 first-class, 51 second-class, 2 third-class.

<sup>2</sup> The submarines are 10 first-class, 45 second-class, 10 third-class.

The following table includes all the battleships and battle-cruisers which have been retained, and the armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers.

Year of intended scrapping	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				

#### *Battleships.*

		Tons	inches	inches				Knot
1937	Fusō . . . . .	30,600	12	12	12 14in. ; 16 6in. .	6	40,000	22 <sup>1</sup>
1938	Yamashiro . . . . .							
1939	Ise . . . . .	31,260	12	12	12 14in. ; 20 5·5in. .	6	45,000	23 <sup>1</sup>
1940	Hyuga . . . . .							
1941	Nagato . . . . .	33,800	12	14	8 16in. 20 5·5in. .	8	48,000	23 <sup>1</sup>
1942	Mutsu . . . . .							

#### *Battle Cruisers.*

1934	Kongō . . . . .	27,500	8	10	8 14 in. ; 16 6 in.	8	64,000	27 <sup>1</sup>
1936	Kirishima . . . . .							
1935	Haruna . . . . .							
1935	Hiyei . . . . .							

#### *Armoured Cruisers (rated as Coast Defence Vessels).*

Laid down								
1897	{ Asama . . . . .	9,700	7	6	4 Sin. ; 12 to 14 6in.	4	18,000	21 <sup>1</sup>
1898	{ Tokiwa . . . . .						17,000	21
1898	{ Adzuma . . . . .						15,500	20 <sup>1</sup>
1898	{ Yakumo . . . . .						16,000	20 <sup>1</sup>
1899	{ Idzumo . . . . .	9,750	8	7	2 8in. ; 8 6in.	2	16,500	21
1899	{ Iwate . . . . .						16,500	21
1899	{ Aso . . . . .						16,500	21
1902	{ Kasuga . . . . .						16,500	21
	{ Nisshin . . . . .	7,750	6	5½	14 Sin. ; 14 6in.	4	13,500	20

Year of intended scrapping	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				
<i>Cruisers.</i>								
Laid down		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1905	Tone . . .	4,100	—	—	2 6in. ; 10 4·7in.	3	15,000	23
1910	Chikuma . . .	4,950	—	—	8 6in. ; 4 12pdr.	3	22,500	26
	Hirado . . .							
	Yahagi . . .							
1917	Tatsuta . . .	3,500	—	—	4 5·5in. ; 1 3in. A.A.	6	54,000	31
1917	Tenryu . . .	3,100	—	—	6 5·5 in. ; 1 3in. A.A.	4	60,000	33
1922	Yubari . . .							
1919	Kiso . . .							
1919	Kitakami . . .	5,500	—	—	7 5·5 in. ; 2 3in. A.A.	8	90,000	33
1919	Ohl . . .							
1918	Tama . . .							
1918	Kuma . . .							
1920	Nagara . . .							
1920	Natori . . .							
1920	Yura . . .	5,570	—	—	7 5·5 in. ; 3 3in. A.A.	8	90,000	33
1920	Kinu . . .							
1921	Isudzu . . .							
1922	Abukuma . . .	5,595	—	—	6 8in. ; 4 3in. A.A.	4	100,000	33
1922	Jintsuu . . .							
1922	Sendai . . .							
1922	Naka . . .							
1922	Furutaka . . .							
1922	Kako . . .	7,100	—	?	6 8in. ; 4 3in. A.A.	4	100,000	33
1924	Aoba . . .							
1924	Kinugasa . . .							
<i>Aircraft Carriers.</i>								
1920	Hosho . . .	9,500	—	—	4 4·7in. ; 2 3in. A.A.	—	30,000	25
1920	Kaga <sup>1</sup> . . .	27,900	—	—	10 8in. ; 4 4·7in. ;	—	80,000	23
1920	Akagi . . .	26,900	—	—	12 4·7in. A.A.	—	130,000	28·5

<sup>1</sup> Tokiwa and Aso are officially rated as Minelayers, and have been omitted from total of Cruisers on preceding page. Their armaments have been modified to some extent.

<sup>2</sup> To be completed 1928.

Building also are the cruisers *Nachi*, *Myoko*, *Ashigara* and *Haguro*, of 10,000 tons, with 10 8in. guns. All these cruisers belong to the programme intended to be completed in 1928. There are 2 Thornycroft coastal motor-boats, each carrying 2 18-in. torpedoes and 2 10,000-ton cruisers. Eleven destroyers and 14 submarines are under construction.

The ordinary budget estimate for 1926-27 for the Navy was 126,672,005 yen; for 1927-28, 135,978,084 yen.

### Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa).

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors and the remaining portion of it by tenants. According to the official report of January 1, 1927, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was 40,800,186 acres, of which under rice, 7,366,420 acres; other cereals, 6,903,672 acres; forests, 21,152,557 acres; plains, 3,912,530 acres; build-ings, 1,027,815 acres.

The forest area on January 1, 1927, was 48,444,632 acres, of which

18,435,265 acres belonged to the State, and 2,888,667 acres to the Imperial household.

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years :—

Crop	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Rice . . .	7,855,785	7,728,795	7,581,340	36,481,875	37,314,865	33,427,287
Wheat . . .	1,172,602	1,148,879	1,158,932	3,292,500	3,325,901	3,544,844
Barley . . .	1,147,747	1,119,408	1,109,615	5,041,250	5,518,149	5,152,811
Rye . . .	1,360,250	1,347,320	1,349,482	3,587,500	4,861,681	4,438,384
Tobacco <sup>1</sup> . .	94,772	91,442	91,305	64,024	64,663	63,236
Tea <sup>1</sup> . . .	10,673	108,990	—	35,776	38,320	—

<sup>1</sup> Produce in metric tons.

On December 31, 1925 the number of oxen was 1,459,653 ; horses, 1,553,308 ; sheep, 17,359 ; goats, 168,265 ; swine, 672,583.

The mineral and metal products for 1924 and 1925 were :—

Mineral or Metal	1924	1925	Mineral or Metal	1924	1925
Gold grammes	7,600,286	8,463,105	Chrome ore K.g.	5,362,350	5,823,648
Platinum "	4,519	5,873	Manganese ore "	7,584,600	12,040,189
Silver "	110,178,574	126,194,756	Arsenic "	3,703,172	2,178,125
Copper . . K.g	63,056,092	66,486,999	Mineral phos-		
Lead . . .	2,941,484	3,336,686	phorus tons	85,017	87,875
Bismuth "	29,605	26,997	Graphite K.g.	767,456	1,010,885
Tin . . .	346,591	391,489	Coal . . tons	30,110,826	31,459,415
Zinc . . .	14,068,785	16,949,975	Feat . . tons	176,764	189,426
Iron . . . tons	75,241	88,678	Petroleum H.L.	2,850,958	2,953,813
Iron pyrites K.g.	220,455,709	312,621,719	Sulphur, re-		
			fin'd tons	46,873	47,716
			Sulphur ore "	51,709	48,804

In 1926 the output of gold was 9,098,554 grammes ; of silver, 139,252,301 grammes ; of copper, 67,865,449 kilos ; of lead, 3,609,934 kilos ; of pig iron, 75,295 tons ; of steel, 790,735 tons ; of iron pyrites, 417,513 tons ; of coal, 31,426,549 tons.

In 1926 the number of mining workers was as follows :—in collieries, 235,044 ; in metal mines, 46,923 ; various, 11,595 ; total, 293,562.

In 1927 the total number of cocoons obtained was 91,170,640 kwan (342,594,440 kilos), valued at 497,172,304 yen.

On December 31, 1925, the number of employees was 4,497,810 (3,005,899 males and 1,491,911 females). Of this number, 1,935,512 were employed in privately-owned factories, 159,469 in Government factories, 320,294 in mines, and 2,070,536 in other undertakings.

Principal manufactures in 1925 were woven goods, 1,190,561,000 yen (cotton, 703,024,000 yen ; silk, 242,771,000 yen) ; Japanese paper, 53,010,000 yen ; European paper, 119,725,000 yen ; matches, 16,988,000 yen ; earthenware, 78,173,000 yen ; lacquered ware, 30,939,000 yen ; matt-ing, 29,005,773 yen ; oil, 45,418,000 yen.

At the end of 1925 there were 189 cotton spinning factories operating in Japan, employing (in December 1925) 43,413 men and 167,584 women.

In 1925 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 258,448,760 yen ; the manufactured products to the value of 202,036,166 yen.

Commerce.<sup>1</sup>

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	198,223,057	245,340,225	257,265,786	237,748,449	217,904,300
Exports .	144,775,072	180,708,483	230,558,980	204,472,789	199,280,200

<sup>1</sup> Excluding bullion and specie.

## Commerce by countries :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia . . . . .	149,969,468	128,896,266	47,495,813	51,611,323
Belgium . . . . .	11,939,702	14,240,880	1,828,364	1,168,550
Egypt . . . . .	92,681,415	31,958,679	25,265,661	28,098,253
Canada . . . . .	37,132,413	68,929,190	20,838,296	24,758,778
British India . . . . .	573,568,812	391,136,194	173,413,207	153,951,539
Straits Settlements . . . . .	37,004,343	39,372,330	44,904,882	41,497,276
China . . . . .	214,657,519	239,410,462	468,438,956	421,861,235
France . . . . .	33,377,407	24,546,101	58,864,954	42,411,882
French Indo-China . . . . .	48,719,752	24,519,627	4,037,741	6,206,645
Germany . . . . .	123,819,262	145,220,980	11,841,218	8,131,002
Great Britain . . . . .	227,292,002	170,274,500	59,716,478	59,403,735
Dutch Indies . . . . .	10,372,892	108,077,496	85,556,881	74,754,266
Holland . . . . .	5,165,917	4,726,487	2,617,472	2,496,198
Hawaii . . . . .	51,995	140,551	8,069,985	6,700,076
Hongkong . . . . .	475,903	1,426,286	78,629,010	52,973,011
Italy . . . . .	3,387,401	6,746,794	8,201,835	5,251,917
Philippine Islands . . . . .	16,700,287	18,714,494	20,305,856	27,421,068
Chile . . . . .	5,344,237	8,690,057	1,917,114	1,926,396
Asiatic Russia . . . . .	14,678,344	28,883,964	8,112,714	5,299,972
Sweden . . . . .	12,067,137	13,946,006	374,336	468,492
Siam . . . . .	28,734,976	14,858,017	7,820,213	9,270,805
Switzerland . . . . .	20,775,494	21,819,126	365,089	495,541
U.S. of America . . . . .	664,992,279	680,185,761	1,006,232,759	800,880,579
Total (all countries) . . . . .	2,572,657,863	2,377,484,493	2,305,580,607	2,044,727,891

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports :—

Imports	1926	1927	Exports	1926	1927
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice and paddy . . . . .	50,694,090	78,978,000	Green tea . . . . .	12,112,000	10,897,000
Wheat . . . . .	93,846,185	53,925,000	Aquatic products . . . . .	24,316,000	22,297,000
Beans and peas . . . . .	61,392,288	52,907,000	Sugar, refined . . . . .	34,083,452	28,920,000
Sugar . . . . .	83,672,450	75,799,000	Camphor . . . . .	5,742,000	5,633,000
Benzine & petroleum . . . . .	30,158,000	27,716,000	Menthol crystal . . . . .	10,049,000	4,895,000
Ammonium sulphate . . . . .	44,961,000	32,750,000	Coal . . . . .	81,123,000	25,507,000
Cotton, raw . . . . .	725,930,206	624,596,000	Waste silk . . . . .	16,804,000	11,700,000
Wool . . . . .	86,024,160	101,671,000	Raw silk . . . . .	785,152,000	743,424,000
Woolen or worsted yarns . . . . .	32,482,496	43,555,000	Cotton yarns . . . . .	70,716,335	38,794,000
Tissues of wool . . . . .	29,224,299	34,672,000	Silk tissues . . . . .	133,070,505	139,615,000
			Cotton tissues . . . . .	416,254,675	338,849,000
			Straw plaiting . . . . .	10,447,000	8,462,000

Imports	1926	1927	Exports	1926	1927
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Pulp . . . . .	11,017,882	11,981,000	Potteries . . . . .	33,182,370	30,495,000
Coal . . . . .	27,562,020	35,492,000	Wood . . . . .	17,979,000	15,951,000
Wrought Iron . . . . .	127,400,273	116,815,000	Paper . . . . .	10,028,000	19,291,000
Lead . . . . .	18,920,500	15,213,000	Toys . . . . .	10,861,289	10,515,000
Caustic soda and soda ash . . . . .	7,971,000	12,027,000	Knitted goods . . . . .	26,008,000	20,057,000
Machinery . . . . .	90,470,284	78,381,000			
Wood . . . . .	104,026,248	103,758,000			
Coal-tar dyes . . . . .	6,560,000	5,477,000			

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1925 amounted to 173,856 yen, and exports to 22,305,390 yen; in 1926, imports, 1,628,219 yen; exports, 35,897,994 yen.

The staple articles of trade between Japan and Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) for 2 years were :—

Imports into U.K.	1925	1926	Exports to Japan	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Raw silk . . . . .	144,012	413,970	Cotton goods . . . . .	682,881	644,800
Silk manufactures . . . . .	1,506,737	1,456,300	Woollen goods . . . . .	3,644,495	2,425,085
Straw plaiting . . . . .	258,538	226,416	Woollen and worsted yarns . . . . .	731,913	898,962
Peas (tinned) . . . . .	415,652	506,884	Iron and steel . . . . .	2,349,676	1,988,101
Soya bean oil . . . . .	744,068	922,500	Machinery . . . . .	1,836,020	2,085,568
Toys . . . . .	155,026	208,459	Cycles . . . . .	326,043	283,112
Fish (including canned salmon) . . . . .	312,612	366,457	Chemicals . . . . .	1,517,217	1,395,992

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Japan to U.K. . . . .	6,768	7,470	7,281	7,204	8,166
Exports to Japan from U.K. . . . .	26,819	26,705	16,237	13,904	15,161

## Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years :—

	Entered				Cleared			
	1925		1926		1925		1926	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steam . . . . .	14,560	43,003,583	16,224	49,186,029	14,630	43,039,839	16,826	49,381,587
Sailing . . . . .	193	27,344	150	23,158	208	27,617	176	25,489
Total . . . . .	14,755	43,030,927	16,374	49,209,187	14,838	43,067,456	16,502	49,407,026

Of the total steamships entered in 1926, 2,049 vessels of 9,963,245 tons were British; 725 of 3,960,342 tons American; 236 of 996,103 tons German; 152 of 200,492 tons Norwegian; 209 of 960,851 tons Dutch; 26 of 34,667 tons Chinese; 107 of 599,250 tons French; and 12,435 of 31,873,523 tons were Japanese.

In April, 1927, the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 3,251 steamers of European style, of 3,631,915 tons; and 14,208 sailing vessels of Japanese style, of 871,088 koku. The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade, and now Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, North America, South America, and Australia. There are also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtse-Kiang.

### Internal Communications.

The first railway in Japan was built in 1872, between Tokyo and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. By 1880 there were 73 miles of railway in operation; by 1900, 3,638 miles; by 1910, 5,354 miles; by October, 1923, 9,974 miles. The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1925-26 :—

—	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles . . . . .	7,837	3,047	10,884
Gross income, yen . . . . .	460,573,689	58,713,880	519,287,519
Expenditure, yen . . . . .	259,439,720	34,287,864	293,707,584
Goods carried, tons . . . . .	71,930,240	18,474,840	90,414,080
Passengers, number . . . . .	677,085,503	233,733,641	910,819,144

The railway mileage in 1925-26, was 12,619, of which about 9,115 were main lines. The working revenue in 1925-26 was 480,450,904 yen, and the working expenses 259,439,720 yen.

It has been decided to make the standard gauge 4'85 feet. The work is expected to be completed in 1943, and the cost estimated at 1,408,000,000 yen. Japan has been conceded by China the right to build five railway lines in Manchuria and Mongolia. A railway tunnel under the MojiShimonoseki Straits was commenced in 1920 and is expected to be completed in 1928. The tunnel will connect the island of Kiushu with Honshu. The whole length of the tunnel will be 7 miles, of which one mile will be completely under the sea. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Japanese Government railways. The first section to be electrified will be the Tokaido line, 408 miles, from Tokyo to Kobe.

There are (1925-26) 1,059 miles of electric tramway in Japan.

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years :—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Letters . . . . .	4,126,953,000	3,710,090,000	4,120,033,000	4,266,410,000
Postcards . . . . .				
Newspapers and periodicals . . . . .				
Parcels . . . . .	51,856,000	48,458,000	52,869,000	55,542,000
Post and Telegraph offices . . . . .	8,560	8,686	8,225	8,797
Telegrams received . . . . .	71,063,484	70,810,252	71,355,999	70,740,238
Telegraphic line (miles) . . . . .	22,320	23,971	30,491	—
" wire (miles) . . . . .	144,210	153,308	169,774	—
Telephone line (miles) . . . . .	13,926	14,277	15,620	—
" wire (miles) . . . . .	1,196,227	1,199,523	1,438,452	—
Number of telephone messages . . . . .	1,874,832,974	1,671,040,060	1,679,587,137	1,866,159,780
Number of telephone subscribers . . . . .	415,058	430,899	442,851	494,793

## Money and Credit.

Coinage issued in the years stated :—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins . . .	193,062	33,969	29,468	3,302	—
Silver „ . . .	—	47,200,000	88,000,000	45,000,000	20,000,000
Bronze „ . . .	2,500,000	2,800,000	1,000,000	770,000	—
Nickel „ . . .	13,160,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
Total . . .	15,793,062	80,033,969	101,029,468	47,773,302	26,000,000

The total amount of notes in circulation on June 30, 1927, was 1,589,396,000 yen, of which 1,443,181,000 yen were notes of the Bank of Japan; 88,978,000 yen were notes of the Bank of Chōsen; 43,546,000 yen notes of the Bank of Taiwan. On December 31, 1925, the gold stock of Japan was 1,413,000,000 yen, of which 348,000,000 yen were held by the Government and 1,070,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan.

The modern banking system dates from 1872. The principal banks of Japan are the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hokkaidō Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chōsen. There are also (1926) 27 agricultural and industrial banks, 1,475 ordinary banks, and 181 savings banks. The condition of the banks (ordinary, saving and special) for three years (December 31st) was as follows.

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Net Earnings	Rate of Dividend
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Per cent.
1924 . . .	1,995,948,000	872,619,000	10,324,816,000	351,119,000	9·02
1925 . . .	1,954,700,000	915,558,000	11,413,686,000	346,761,000	8·65
1926 . . .	1,927,732,000	967,896,000	11,822,308,000	—	—

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1927, numbered 32,495,132, and their deposits amounted to 1,182,800,004 yen.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0·75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2s. 0½d., which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows :—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (10 and 5 sen pieces), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are '900 fine, and the silver coins '800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old copper 2, 1 and ½ sen pieces, are used as formerly.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	. . .	= 1·323 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	. . .	= 8·267 lbs. „
„ <i>Sun</i>	. . .	. . .	= 1·193 inch.
„ <i>Shaku</i> (10 sun)	. . .	. . .	= 11·930 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	. . .	= 5·965 feet.

The <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	. . . . .	= $\frac{1}{15}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	. . . . .	= 2·44 miles.
„ <i>Ri</i> sq.	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 5·9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Tsubo</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 3·9538 sq. yds.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 2·45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 39·6804 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 4·9601 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid = $\frac{1}{10}$ <i>koku</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 3·9680 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 1·9851 peck.

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921, but has not yet been enforced. The following rates are recognised:—

metre = 3·3 *shaku*.

gramme = 0·266667 *momme* ( $\frac{1}{15}$  *momme*).

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*.—His Excellency Baron Keishirō Matsui. (Appointed September 26, 1925.)

*Counsellor*.—Sadao Saburi.

*Second Secretaries*.—W. Moriya, T. Horiuchi, and K. Yonezawa.

*Third Secretary*.—Shōichi Kanki and K. Nihro.

*Attachés*.—Mizuo Narita, N. Kita, Tsuneo Hayama, Minoru Ishikawa, H. Masutani, and M. Matsumura.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain Kōichi Shiwozawa.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis Mayeda, C.V.O., M.C.

*Financial Attaché*.—J. Tsushima.

*Commercial Secretary*.—Shinjoro Matsuyama.

*Consul-General in London*.—(*pro tem.*) Kiyoshi Beppu.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Middlesbrough.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley, G.C.M.G., C.B., appointed June 4, 1925.

*Counsellor*.—C. F. J. Dormer, M.V.O.

*Secretaries*.—N. H. H. Charles, M.C., C. B. P. Peake, M.C., and P. Broad.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain C. V. Robinson, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Major L. R. Hill, O.B.E., R.A.

*Commercial Secretaries*.—G. B. Sansom, C.M.G., and R. Boulter, O.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Shimonoseki, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tamsui (in Formosa), Dairen, Karatsu, and Seoul.

### KOREA (CHŌSEN).

**Government.**—By a treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 22, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and the title of the country was changed back to 'Chōsen,' from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor-General established. By an Imperial Rescript of 1919, Korea is to be treated as in all respects an integral part of Japan, Koreans to be on the same footing as Japanese. Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese patents of nobility conferred upon them.



*Governor-General.*—His Excellency General Hanzō, Yamanashi (December, 1927).

**Area and Population.**—The area is 85,241 square miles. Population at the end of 1925, 19,015,526. The vast majority of the foreign residents are Chinese, numbering 46,196 at the end of 1925. The latest returns (1925) give the number of British subjects as 232, Americans 742, French 86, and Germans 43. At the end of 1925 the population of the largest cities and towns was as follows:—Keijo-fu (Seoul), the capital, 302,711 (77,811 Japanese), Fusan-fu (Pusan), 103,522 (39,756 Japanese), Heijo-fu (Pyongyang), 109,285 (22,527 Japanese), Taikyu-fu (Tai-Ku), 72,127 (22,143 Japanese).

The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, has given way under Japanese and foreign (principally American) influence to a more practical system of instruction, but the worship of ancestors is still observed with as much punctiliousness as in China. In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. There is a large number of Christian converts. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. At the end of 1925 there were 3,896 Christian Churches with 2,120 pastors and 345 Buddhist oratories with 444 priests. The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital. The member of a government hospital in the country was 29 at the end of 1925; while the Red Cross Society has a numerous membership (71,899 on Dec. 31, 1925) among both Japanese and Koreans. There are over 250 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic (French, German, and American), also a Russian Greek Church mission in Seoul.

There are numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country. Technical and industrial schools are rapidly springing up. A model farm and agricultural school has been established at Suiken with 180 pupils. On March 1, 1925 there were for the education of Japanese 449 elementary schools with 54,187 pupils, 10 middle schools with 4,635 pupils, 1 medical school with 280 students, 1 technical high school (at Seoul) with 118 pupils, 21 girls' high schools with 5,694 pupils, one commercial high school (at Seoul) with 246 pupils, one special school for law (at Seoul) with 152 pupils, and various kindergarden and private schools. For the education of Koreans there were 1,244 common schools with 368,585 pupils, 78 private common schools with 17,102 pupils, 23 higher common schools (8 private) with 9,189 pupils, 8 private and 2 higher common schools for girls, with 1,306 and 666 pupils respectively; besides various industrial schools, a medical and a technical college at Keijo with 280 and 118 students respectively. On March 31, 1926, there were 1,931 schools of all kinds with 474,203 pupils, and a University at Seoul with 321 students (89 Koreans and 232 Japanese).

In Seoul there are three daily Korean newspapers, and 2 Japanese, besides others published at Chemulpo and in other parts of the country. There is a Government-owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul.

**Finance.**—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue for two years is shown as follows :—

Revenue.	1926-27	1927-28	Expenditure.	1926-27	1927-28
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Ordinary ...	149,453,358	165,773,875	Ordinary ...	140,338,386	150,879,909
Extraordinary ...	43,371,616	45,136,236	Extraordinary ..	52,436,318	60,030,202
Total ...	192,824,974	210,910,111	Total ...	192,825,154	210,910,111

The total debt on March 31, 1927, was 16,877,430 yen.

**Production.**—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area at end of 1926 was 11,276,115 acres. The chief crops are rice, barley, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 5 years were (in bushels):—1922, 75,271,056; 1924, 65,572,033; 1925, 73,279,275; 1926, 76,503,535; 1927, 84,998,445; in 1926, 35,410,630 bushels of barley were produced; 21,757,685 bushels of soya beans, 157,498,981 lbs. of Upland American cotton and 57,149,756 lbs. of native cotton. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. In 1926, 36,176,105 pounds of apples, 24,942,456 pounds of pears were produced. Silkworm rearing is also carried on and in 1926 there were produced 1,585,400 bushels of cocoons; in 1927, 1,818,583 bushels. Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1927, there were 1,594,814 cattle, 56,054 horses, 1,220,679 pigs, 10,309 donkeys and 24,918 goats. The fishing industry is developing; value of catch in 1926, 53,742,867 yen.

Gold mining is carried on; the value of the 1926 output was 7,485,811 yen. There are four foreign-owned gold mines in active operation. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication. The output of pig iron in 1926 was valued at 5,958,940 yen; iron ore at 2,120,148 yen; and coal 4,992,699 yen. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation. Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities. The total value of mineral products in 1926 was 24,180,350 yen. The government has the monopoly of ginseng, salt and tobacco, the latter yielding 22,049,535 lbs. in 1926. At end of 1925 there were 4,238 factories with a capital of 265,853,369 yen, and 80,375 employees, while the value of the output was 337,249,418 yen.

**Commerce.**—The open ports are Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wousan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am-Po (1908), Yuki, Chung-jin and Shin-wi-ju.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	256,044,807	265,790,727	309,593,386	340,011,781	372,169,783
Exports .	215,404,403	261,665,732	329,039,094	341,630,533	362,954,800

The imports in 1926 included cotton goods, 34,370,170 yen; machinery, 7,750,564 yen; silk goods, 7,912,679 yen; timber, 9,705,413 yen; kerosene oil, 3,784,868 yen; grass cloth, 5,419,850 yen; sugar, 5,195,874 yen; paper, 7,003,423 yen; and coal, 8,557,790 yen. The principal exports were rice, 192,568,492 yen; beans, peas and pulse, 24,888,552 yen; hides,

2,688,596 yen; cattle, 3,907,702 yen; and gold ore, 1,346,763 yen. Of the total imports in 1926, the value of 248,235,850 yen was from Japan; of the exports, the value of 338,175,745 yen was to Japan. From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, imports amounted to 5,787,079 yen and 6,635,799 yen.

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) were 93,185*l.* in 1925, 101,070*l.* in 1926, and 95,510*l.* in 1927; exports to United Kingdom were 2,125*l.*, 674*l.* and 607*l.* in the three years respectively.

**Shipping and Communications.**—The shipping entered at the open ports in 1926 had a tonnage of 5,801,322, and those that cleared a tonnage of 5,550,152.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses, oxen, rail, motor cars, and by river. Improvements in road making are being effected. At the end of March 1927 there were 10,318 miles of completed roads. Length of railways, 1927, 1,821 miles; number of passengers carried (1927) 22,452,363.

Number of post offices 670. There were 21,503 miles of telegraph line open (March 1927), and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns; length of lines 3,279 miles (June 30, 1927). During the fiscal year ending March 1927 there were 27,586 telephone subscribers. 5,379,804 telegrams were sent in 1926-27.

In 1926-27, 180,266,705 ordinary mails were collected and 197,931,948 delivered, 2,135,270 parcels were collected and 2,985,038 delivered.

**Money.**—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1925 there were 18 ordinary banks with 56,400,000 yen paid-up capital, and deposits amounting to 4,249,502,000 yen.

A central bank, the Bank of Chosen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chosen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Chosen has a paid-up capital of 25 million yen, the deposits amounting to 194,000,000 yen (June 30, 1927). Notes issued to June 30, 1927, 88,977,860 yen. Against their issue must be provided a reserve of the same amount, consisting of gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and convertible notes of the Bank of Japan; silver bullion, however, must not exceed one-fourth of the total reserve. The postal savings banks had 1,795,858 depositors with a total amount 22,466,175 yen at June 30, 1927.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10-, and 20-yen, silver of 10-, 20-, and 50-sen, nickel of 5-sen, and bronze of 1-sen. The gold coins, however, are not in general use, the ordinary medium of commerce being the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Chosen which are issued in the following denominations, viz.: 100 yen, 20 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen, 1 yen and 50 sen. Notes of smaller value largely issued during the last few years are being withdrawn from circulation. The old nickel coin has been wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the *cash* currency is now rarely seen, and then only in remote parts of the country. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

*British Consul-General at Seoul.*—A. Hyde Lay, C.M.G.

*H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Seoul.*—V. L. P. Fowke.

**Finance.**—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue for two years is shown as follows :—

Revenue.		1926-27	1927-28	Expenditure.		1926-27	1927-28
		Yen	Yen			Yen	Yen
Ordinary ...	...	149,453,358	165,773,875	Ordinary ...	...	140,338,886	150,879,909
Extraordinary ...	...	48,871,616	45,186,286	Extraordinary ..	..	52,486,318	60,080,202
Total ...	...	192,824,974	210,910,111	Total ...	...	192,825,154	210,910,111

The total debt on March 31, 1927, was 16,877,430 yen.

**Production.**—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area at end of 1926 was 11,276,115 acres. The chief crops are rice, barley, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 5 years were (in bushels):—1922, 75,271,056; 1924, 65,572,033; 1925, 73,279,275; 1926, 76,503,535; 1927, 84,998,445; in 1926, 35,410,630 bushels of barley were produced; 21,757,685 bushels of soya beans, 157,498,981 lbs. of Upland American cotton and 57,149,756 lbs. of native cotton. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. In 1926, 36,176,105 pounds of apples, 24,942,456 pounds of pears were produced. Silkworm rearing is also carried on and in 1926 there were produced 1,585,400 bushels of cocoons; in 1927, 1,818,583 bushels. Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1927, there were 1,594,814 cattle, 56,054 horses, 1,220,679 pigs, 10,309 donkeys and 24,918 goats. The fishing industry is developing; value of catch in 1926, 53,742,867 yen.

Gold mining is carried on; the value of the 1926 output was 7,485,811 yen. There are four foreign-owned gold mines in active operation. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication. The output of pig iron in 1926 was valued at 5,958,940 yen; iron ore at 2,120,148 yen; and coal 4,992,699 yen. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation. Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities. The total value of mineral products in 1926 was 24,180,350 yen. The government has the monopoly of ginseng, salt and tobacco, the latter yielding 22,049,535 lbs. in 1926. At end of 1925 there were 4,288 factories with a capital of 265,853,369 yen, and 80,375 employees, while the value of the output was 337,249,418 yen.

**Commerce.**—The open ports are Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wousan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am-Po (1908), Yuki, Chung-jin and Shin-wi-ju.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	256,044,807	265,790,727	309,593,336	340,011,781	372,169,783
Exports .	215,404,403	261,665,732	329,089,094	341,630,533	362,954,800

The imports in 1926 included cotton goods, 34,370,170 yen; machinery, 7,750,564 yen; silk goods, 7,912,679 yen; timber, 9,705,413 yen; kerosene oil, 3,784,868 yen; grass cloth, 5,419,850 yen; sugar, 5,195,874 yen; paper, 7,003,423 yen; and coal, 8,557,790 yen. The principal exports were rice, 192,568,492 yen; beans, peas and pulse, 24,388,552 yen; hides,

2,688,596 yen; cattle, 3,907,702 yen; and gold ore, 1,346,763 yen. Of the total imports in 1926, the value of 248,235,850 yen was from Japan; of the exports, the value of 338,175,745 yen was to Japan. From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, imports amounted to 5,737,079 yen and 6,635,799 yen.

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) were 93,185% in 1925, 101,070% in 1926, and 95,510% in 1927; exports to United Kingdom were 2,125%, 674% and 607% in the three years respectively.

**Shipping and Communications.**—The shipping entered at the open ports in 1926 had a tonnage of 5,801,322, and those that cleared a tonnage of 5,550,152.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses, oxen, rail, motor cars, and by river. Improvements in road making are being effected. At the end of March 1927 there were 10,318 miles of completed roads. Length of railways, 1927, 1,821 miles; number of passengers carried (1927) 22,452,363.

Number of post offices 670. There were 21,503 miles of telegraph line open (March 1927), and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns; length of lines 3,279 miles (June 30, 1927). During the fiscal year ending March 1927 there were 27,586 telephone subscribers. 5,379,804 telegrams were sent in 1926-27.

In 1926-27, 180,266,705 ordinary mails were collected and 197,931,948 delivered, 2,135,270 parcels were collected and 2,985,038 delivered.

**Money.**—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1925 there were 18 ordinary banks with 56,400,000 yen paid-up capital, and deposits amounting to 4,249,502,000 yen.

A central bank, the Bank of Chōsen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chōsen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Chosen has a paid-up capital of 25 million yen, the deposits amounting to 194,000,000 yen (June 30, 1927). Notes issued to June 30, 1927, 88,977,860 yen. Against their issue must be provided a reserve of the same amount, consisting of gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and convertible notes of the Bank of Japan; silver bullion, however, must not exceed one-fourth of the total reserve. The postal savings banks had 1,795,858 depositors with a total amount 22,466,175 yen at June 30, 1927.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10-, and 20-yen, silver of 10-, 20-, and 50-sen, nickel of 5-sen, and bronze of 1-sen. The gold coins, however, are not in general use, the ordinary medium of commerce being the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Chōsen which are issued in the following denominations, viz.: 100 yen, 20 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen, 1 yen and 50 sen. Notes of smaller value largely issued during the last few years are being withdrawn from circulation. The old nickel coin has been wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the *cash* currency is now rarely seen, and then only in remote parts of the country. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

*British Consul-General at Seoul.*—A. Hyde Lay, C.M.G.

*H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Seoul.*—V. L. P. Fowke.

## FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

The Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896.

*Governor-General.*—Mitsunoshin Yamakami.

The Island has an area of 13,889 square miles, with a population (1925) of 4,147,462 (2,131,096 males and 2,016,366 females). Census population Oct. 1, 1925, 3,994,236 (2,055,133 males and 1,939,103 females). There were 189,630 Japanese, and 33,258 foreigners in the Island in 1925. The chief towns are Taihoku (195,555 inhabitants in 1925 Census), Tainan, Kūrun, and Taichu.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. A colonising scheme was commenced in 1909, whereby Japanese were settled in Taiwan. There are four villages containing (1916), 652 families consisting of 3,268 persons. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives. In 1925-26 there were for the instruction of the Japanese 132 primary schools, with 773 teachers and 24,782 pupils; 6 other schools, with 170 teachers and 2,457 pupils. For the instruction of the natives there were 523 schools, with 5,050 teachers and 220,120 pupils; and 5 other schools, with 166 teachers and 1,814 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school, an industrial school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese.

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . .	111,097,561	113,614,797	119,559,876	99,775,266	111,599,202
Expenditure .	87,738,951	86,861,847	87,770,875	99,775,266	111,599,202

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric; while camphor is worked in the forests under a Government monopoly. The production of camphor was in 1923-24, 13,216,296 kin; in 1924-25, 5,958,121 kin; in 1925-26, 5,599,630 kif. Production of rice in 1926, 11,209,835 hectolitres; production of raw sugar, 1924-25, 7,992,348 piculs (472,000 tons); in 1925-26, 8,115,231 piculs (479,204 tons). There are active fisheries: value of catch in 1925, 10,031,417 yen. The number of animals (December 31, 1926) was:—horses, 224; goats, 89,139; cattle, 92,244; pigs, 1,542,829; buffaloes, 238,995. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco; oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress: gold (370,097 yen); silver (18,574 yen); copper (60,891 yen); and coal (12,998,768 yen) being the principal minerals in 1925; the output of coal in 1925 was 1,704,581 tons. The total value of minerals in 1925 was 14,627,334 yen. There are 44 new style and 104 old style sugar mills in Taiwan.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan; imports in 1927, 65,555,000 yen; exports, 44,592,000 yen. In 1926 the imports from Japan

amounted to 99,612,021 yen; exports to Japan 157,084,336 yen. Imports from other foreign countries, 56,489,060 yen; exports to other foreign countries, 47,965,844 yen. The chief exports in 1926 were tea, 12,345,033 yen; sugar, 3,197,773 yen; camphor, 1,949,291 yen; coal, 8,437,483 yen. The chief imports in 1926 were opium, 987,295 yen; petroleum, 1,107,074 yen; oil-cake, 13,871,401 yen; wood and planks, 2,420,439 yen.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There were, in 1926, 877 miles of railway open (563 miles belonged to the Government and 314 miles to private companies). In 1926 there were 171 post offices, through which passed 57,598,069 packets and 634,004 parcels. The telegraph service has 160 offices; length of line 736 miles; of wire, 2,941 miles; messages (1926), 2,800,647. Telephone line, 1,895 miles; calls, 49,981,511.

At the end of 1925 the post office savings bank had 490,485 depositors with 9,058,492 yen to their credit.

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan.

---

Bōkotō, or the *Pescadores*, consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

---

Japanese *Sakhalin* (or *Karafuto*) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude. It has an area of about 18,934 sq. miles, and, in 1925 (census), the population was 203,504 (122,202 males, 81,302 females). Residential population on December 31, 1925, 171,798. The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold; coal raised in 1925, 250,615 tons.

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1927, is estimated at 18,791,079 yen, and expenditure the same.

---

The leased Territory of *Kwantung*, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 538 sq. miles, and a population (December 1, 1925) of 1,089,678, of whom 846,523 are Chinese and 241,248 Japanese (exclusive of army and navy). The Territory is under a Japanese governor-general, the seat of administration being at Dairen (or Tairend, formerly called Dalny). At the end of 1925 there were 52 elementary schools with 22,168 pupils, 6 secondary schools with 1,913 pupils, and 7 girls' schools with 2,905 pupils, for the instruction of the Japanese, and 128 schools with 22,709 pupils for the instruction of the natives; also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and a hospital.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1926-27 balance at 14,997,515 yen.

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables. There is an active fishing industry, the value of the catch in 1922 (3,177,025 kwan) being 2,608,834 yen, as compared with 2,883,737 tons in 1923, valued at 1,643,803 yen. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of

the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan and China. Imports (1924), 115,039,766 haikwan taels (tael=about 4s. 4d.); exports, 171,259,261 haikwan taels, of which 48,903,265 hk. tls. was imported from Japan, and 82,900,307 hk. tls. exported to that country. Dairen has a fine harbour, ice-free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The railway connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Kharbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System. 9,109,004 passengers and 15,045,292 tons of goods were carried during 1925. In 1921 its total length was 695 miles.

Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current.

**Pacific Islands.**—Under the Treaty of Versailles Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German possessions north of the Equator. These include :—(1) *The Mariannes (or Ladrone) Islands*—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands) ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l.* Sipan is the seat of Government. The Japanese population of the islands numbers 7,645, and the natives 48,530. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands.*—The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having 7,924 inhabitants, Yap 7,752, and Parao 6,435. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. For administrative purposes the islands were divided into two groups : (a) the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponapé as the centres of administration. There are in Truk 359 Japanese, 11 Foreigners, and 14,957 natives; in Ponapé there are 258 Japanese, 14 Foreigners, and 9,652 natives. (b) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. There are in Palau 1,115 Japanese, 5,305 natives, and 15 Foreigners. In Yap there are 165 Japanese, 7,570 natives, and 17 Foreigners.

(3) *Marshall Islands.*—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), first came under German rule in 1885. The population consists of 238 Japanese, 7 Foreigners, and 9,439 natives. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit; Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,705 hectares). The chief export is copra.

Justice is administered in 3 district courts and in a court of appeal. The islands contain 8 primary and 17 secondary schools. Besides coco-palm, the principal products are sugar-cane (island of Saipan) and cotton (islands of Rota and Tinian). In 1926, there were in the islands 2,623 cattle, 1,674 goats, and 10,660 pigs.

The budget estimates for the Pacific Islands for 1927 were 4,500,000 yen.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Japan.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Constitution of the Empire of Japan. Tokio, 1889.
- Financial and Economic Annual of Japan. Annual. Tokio.
- Résumé statistique de l'empire du Japon. Annual. Tokio.
- Returns of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of Japan. Annual. Tokio.
- Statistical Summary of Taiwan. Annual. Issued by the Government.



- Preliminary reports of the first Census of the Empire of Japan. Tokio, 1920.  
 The Post Bellum Administration in Japan, 1896-1900. Report by Count Matsukata Masayoshi. Tokio, 1900.  
 Outlines of the Geology of Japan. Tokio, 1902.—Imperial Geological Survey of Japan. Tokio, 1915.  
 Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century. Compiled in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. London, 1904.  
 An Official Guide to Eastern Asia. Compiled by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. Vol. I., Manchuria and Chōsen; II. and III., Japan; IV., China. London, 1916.  
 Pocket Guide to Japan, 1925. Issued by Japanese Government Railways. Tokyo, 1925.  
 The Great Earthquake of 1923 in Japan. Compiled by the Bureau of Social Affairs. 2 vols. Tokyo, 1927.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The Japan Year Book (Takenob and Kawakami). Tokio. Annual.  
 Allen (G. C.), Modern Japan and its Problems. London, 1928.  
 Asakawa (K.), The Early Institutional Life of Japan. Tokio, 1903.  
 Aston (W. G.), Nihongi: Chronicles of Japan from the Earliest Times to 697 A.D. 2 vols. London, 1897.  
 Bacon (Alice M.), Japanese Girls and Women. 2d. ed. London, 1905.  
 Bain (F.), Ores and Industry in the Far East. New York, 1927.  
 Batchelor (John), The Ainu and their Folk-lore. London, 1902.—Sea-Girt Yezo. London, 1902.  
 Beard (C. A.), The Administration and Politics of Tokio. New York, 1923.  
 Beaulieu (P. Leroy), Rénovation de l'Asie (Sibérie, Chine, Japon). Paris, 1900. [Eng: Trans. the Awakening of the East. London, 1900.]  
 Becker (J. E. de), Pointers on Japanese Law. Yokohama, 1916.  
 Bellesort (André), Le Nouveau Japon. Paris, 1919.  
 Bigelow (P.), Japan and her Colonies. London, 1923.  
 Brinkley (F.) (Editor), Japan Described and Illustrated by Native Authorities. London, 1898.—Japan and China: their History, Arts, &c. 12 vols. London, 1903-04.—A History of the Japanese People. New York. New edition, 1921.  
 Brown (A. J.), The Mastery of the Far East: The Story of Korea's Transformation and Japan's Rise to Supremacy in the Orient. London, 1919.  
 Bryan (J. Ingram), Japan from Within. London, 1924.—The Civilisation of Japan. (Home University Library.) London, 1927.  
 Campbell (W.), Sketches from Formosa. London, 1915.  
 Chauvelot (R.), Le Japon Souriant. Paris, 1923.  
 Clement (E. W.), A Short History of Japan. London, 1916.  
 Coleman (F.), Japan Moves North: The Inside Story of the Struggle for Siberia. London, 1918.  
 Cordier (H.), Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Île Formosa. Up to end of 1892. Paris, 1893.  
 Gordinnier (E. L. V.), The Japanese in Manchuria, 1904 (Russo-Japanese War). 2 vols. London, 1914.  
 Cousins (J. H.), The New Japan. London, 1923.  
 Dautremere (J.), The Japanese Empire and its Economic Conditions. London, 1915.  
 Davidson (J. W.), The Island of Formosa. London, 1903.  
 Davis (F. Hadland), Japan (The Nations' Histories.) London, 1916.  
 Dewey (John), Letters from China and Japan. London, 1921.  
 Eastlake (F. W.), and Yoshi-Aki (Yamada), Heroic Japan. History of the China-Japanese War. London, 1897.  
 Franck (Harry A.), Glimpses of Japan and Formosa. London, 1924.  
 Frois (E. Luis), Die Geschichte Japans, 1549-1578 (Historia do Japão). Translated into German by G. Schurhammer and E. A. Voretzsch. Leipzig, 1926.  
 Gérard (A.), Ma Mission au Japon. Paris, 1920.  
 Goven (H. H.), An Outline History of Japan. New York, 1927.  
 Greenie (S.), Japan, Real and Imaginary. London and New York, 1921.  
 Griffiths (W. E.), The Religions of Japan. London, 1895.—The Japanese Nation in Evolution. New York, 1907.—The Mikado's Empire. 12th ed. New York and London, 1912.  
 Gubbins (J. H.), The Progress of Japan. Oxford, 1911.—The Making of Modern Japan. London, 1922.  
 Guides Madrolle. Chine du Sud, Java, Japan. 2nd ed. Paris, 1916.  
 Harra (Katsuro), An Introduction to the History of Japan. New York, 1921.  
 Harada (Tasuku), The Faith of Japan. London, 1914.  
 Hartshorne (Anna C.), Japan and Her People. 2 vols. London, 1904.  
 Hearn (L.), Kokoro, Hints of the Japanese Inner Life. London, 1902.—Kotto: being Japanese Curios. London, 1902.—In Ghostly Japan. London, 1899.—Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan. 2 vols. London, 1903.—Gleanings in Buddha Fields, 1903.—Studies of Hand and Soul in the Far East, 1903.—Out of the East (new Japan), 1903.—Stray Leaves

- from Strange Literature. London, 1903.—Japan, An Attempt at Interpretation. London, 1904. See also Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn, by Miss Elizabeth Bisland. 2 vols. London, 1907.
- Haushofer* (Karl), *Das Nippon, Betrachtungen über Gross-Japans Wehrkraft, Weltstellung und Zukunft*. Berlin, 1914.—*Das Japanische Reich in seiner geographischen Entwicklung*. Vienna, 1921.
- Kawakami* (K. K.), *Japan in World Politics*. London, 1919.—*Japan in World Peace*. London, 1920.
- Knorr* (G. W.), *Imperial Japan*. London, 1905.
- Koch* (W.), *Japan: Geschichte nach japanischen Quellen und ethnographische skizzen*. Dresden, 1904.
- Latourette* (Kenneth Scott), *The Development of Japan*. New York, 1919.
- Lawton* (L.), *Empires of the Far East*. 2 vols. London, 1912.
- Leclercq* (Jules), *Chez les Jaunes: Japon, Chine, Mandchourie*. Paris, 1910.
- Longford* (J. H.), *Japan of the Japanese*. London, 1915.—*The Evolution of New Japan*. London, 1918.—*Japan (The Nations of To-day)*. London, 1923.
- Mabie* (H. W.), *Japan, to-day and to-morrow*. New York, 1914.
- MacCarthy* (M. J. F.), *The Coming Power*. London, 1905.
- McGovern* (W. M.), *Modern Japan: its political, military and industrial organization*. London, 1920.
- Mackay* (G. L.), *From Far Formosa*. 3d. ed. Edinburgh, 1900.
- MacLaren* (W. W.), *A Political History of Japan in the Meiji era, 1867-1912*. London, 1916.
- Maybon* (A.), *Le Japon d'aujourd'hui*. Paris, 1924.
- Mazehier*, *La* (M.), *Le Japon, Histoire et Civilization*. 8 vols. Paris, 1923.
- Mitford* (E. Bruce), *Japan's Inheritance: the country, its people and their destiny*. London, 1913.
- Montgomery* (H. B.), *The Empire of the East*. Chicago, 1909.
- Morse* (Edward S.), *Japan Day by Day*. 2 vols. London, 1919.
- Murdoch* (J.), *A History of Japan*. 3 vols. London, 1925.
- Murray* (D.), *Japan*. London, 1920.
- Murray's Handbook for Japan*. By B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. 7th ed. London, 1908.
- Nachod* (O.), *Japan*. Berlin, 1910.
- Nitobe* (I.), *Bushido, the Soul of Japan*. New York, 1905.—*The Japanese Nation*. London, 1912.
- Okakura* (Kakuzo), *The Awakening of Japan*. London, 1905.
- Okakura* (Yoshisaburo), *Life and Thought in Japan*. London, 1913.
- Osborne* (S.), *The New Japanese Peril*. London, 1921.
- Ostwald* (Paul), *Japans Entwicklung zur modernen Weltmacht*. Leipzig, 1922.
- Papinot* (E.), *Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie du Japon*. Yokohama, 1906.
- Perkins* (N.), *Report on Formosa*. [Contains list of works on Formosa.] London, 1896.
- Ponting* (H. G.), *In Lotus Land: Japan*. London, 1922.
- Pooley* (A. M.), *Japan at the Cross Roads*. London, 1917.—*Japan's Foreign Policies*. London, 1920.
- Porter* (R. P.), *The Full Recognition of Japan*. Oxford, 1911. (New Edition 1915, under title *Japan, the New World-Power*).—*Japan: The Rise of a Modern Power*. Oxford, 1917.
- Powers* (H. H.), *Japan*. New York, 1923.
- Reischauer* (A. K.), *Studies in Japanese Buddhism*. New York, 1919.
- Rutter* (O.), *Through Formosa*. London, 1923.
- Saito* (Hisho), *A History of Japan*. London, 1912.
- Salwey* (Charlotte M.), *The Island Dependencies of Japan*. London, 1913.
- Satomi* (Kishio), *Japanese Civilization*. London, 1923.
- Scherer* (J. A. B.), *The Romance of Japan Through the Ages*. London, 1927.
- Scott* (J. W. Robertson), *The Foundations of Japan*. London, 1922.
- Sen* (K.), *The Labour Movement in Japan*. Chicago, 1918.
- Stead* (Alfred), *Japan and the Japanese*. London, 1904.—*Great Japan*. London, 1905.
- Stoper* (Marie C.), *A Journal from Japan*. London, 1910.
- Street* (Julian), *Mysterious Japan*. London, 1922.
- Sunderland* (John T.), *Rising Japan*. New York and London, 1918.
- Suyematsu* (Baron), *The Risen Sun*. London, 1905.
- Takekoshi* (Yosaburo), *Japanese Rule in Formosa*. [Eng. Trans.] London, 1907.
- Terry* (T. Philip), *The Japanese Empire*. London, 1914.
- Tsitingh* (Issac), *Nipon o dai itsi ran, ou annales des empereurs du Japon*. Ouvr. corr. sur l'original japonais-chinois par M. J. Klaproth. Paris, 1834.
- Tsurumi* (Y.), *Present Day Japan*. New York and London, 1926.
- Uyehara* (G. E.), *The Political Development of Japan*. London, 1910.
- Uyehara* (S.), *The Industry and Trade of Japan*. London, 1926.—*The Industry and Trade of Japan*. London, 1927.
- Waterat* (T.), *The Nationalization of Railways in Japan*. London, 1915.

*Weale* (B. I. Putnam), *The Reshaping of the Far East*. 2 vols. London, 1905.—*The Truce in the East and its Aftermath*. London, 1907. *The Truth about China and Japan*. London, 1921.

*Webster* (R. G.), *Japan: From the Old to the New*. London, 1905.

*Wenckstern* (F. von), *Bibliography of the Japanese Empire, 1494-1893*. Vol. I. London, 1895.—Vol. II. 1894-1906, London, 1907.

*Weston* (Walter), *The Playground of the Far East*. London, 1918.—*Japan*. London, 1926.

### Books of Reference concerning Korea.

*Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen*. Issued by the Government.

*An Official Guide to Eastern Asia*. Vol. I. Chosen and Manchuria. Tokio, 1920.

*Allen* (Dr. H. N.), *Things Korean*. 1907.

*Bishop* (Mrs. Isabella), *Korea and her Neighbours*. 2 vols. London, 1898.

*Oavendish* (A. E. J.) and *Gould-Adams* (H. E.), *Korea and the Sacred White Mountain*. London, 1894.

*Chung* (Henry), *The Case of Korea*. New York, 1921.—*Korean Treaties*. New York, 1919.

*Courant* (M.), *Bibliographie Coréenne*. 3 vols. Paris, 1896.

*Curzon* (G. N.), *Problems of the Far East*. New ed. London, 1896.

*Cynn* (H. Hueng-wo), *The Rebirth of Korea*. London, 1920.

*Dallet*, *Histoire de l'église de Corée*. 2 vols. Paris, 1874. [This work contains much accurate information concerning the old political and social life, geography, and language of Korea.]

*Genthe* (S.), *Korea: Reiseschilderung*. Berlin, 1905.

*Griffis* (W. E.), *Corea: the Hermit Nation*. 10th ed. New York and London, 1912.

*Hamel* (Hendrik), *Relation du Naufrage d'un Vaisseau Hollandois, &c., traduite du Flamand par M. Minutoli*. Paris, 1670. [This contains the earliest European account of Korea. An English translation from the French is given in Vol. IV. of A. and J. Churchill's Collection, London, 1744, and in Vol. VII. of Pinkerton's Collection. London, 1811.]

*Hamilton* (Angus), *Korea*. London, 1904.

*Hulbert* (H. B.), *History of Corea*. Seoul, 1905.—*The Passing of Korea*. London 1906.

*Ireland* (A.), *The New Korea*. New York, 1927.

*Landon* (H. S.), *Corea, the Land of the Morning Calm*. London, 1895.

*Longford* (J. H.), *The Story of Korea*. London, 1911.

*McKenzie* (F. A.), *The Unveiled East*. London, 1906.—*Korea's Fight for Freedom*. London, 1920.

*Millard* (E. W.), *The New Far East*. London, 1905.

*Rockhill* (W. W.), *China's Intercourse with Korea*. London, 1905.

*Ronaldshay* (Earl of), *A Wandering Student in the Far East*. London, 1908.

*Taylor* (C. J. D.), *Koreans at Home*. London, 1904.

*Vautier* (C.) et *Frandon* (H.), *En Corée*. Paris, 1904.

*Weber* (Norbert), *Im Lande der Morgenstille*. Reise-Erinnerungen an Korea. München, 1916.

*Whigham* (H. J.), *Manchuria and Korea*. London, 1904.

## LATVIA.

(REPUBLIKA LATVIJA.)

LATVIA, along the southern part of the Baltic littoral, is inhabited chiefly by Letts. As early as the 13th century the Letts fought against the German (battle of Durbe, 1260), but in the long run the Germans carried the day, and the state created by the Teutonic Order under the form of a Federal Republic (consisting of Estonia, Latgale, Livonia, and Courland) lasted until 1560. Eventually, Estonia passed under the rule of Sweden, Latgale and Livonia under that of Lithuania-Poland, while Piltene and Oesel became Danish. Courland alone retained her independence under the form of a vassal duchy of Lithuania-Poland. In 1621 Livonia was annexed by Sweden, and in 1710 by Russia. In 1772, after the first partition of Poland, Latgale was assigned to Russia, and in 1795 Courland joined Russia. From this time onwards, Latvia was under Russian rule.

In 1917 Lettish public opinion expressed itself in favour of the separate

existence of Latvia, and announced its view officially in the Russian Constituent Assembly in January 1918. An organization for establishing the independence of the country was formed, and on November 18, 1918, it proclaimed in Riga the sovereign Free State of Latvia, which was recognised as an independent State by most of the Powers, and was admitted to the League of Nations on September 22, 1921.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Latvian Constitution which was passed by the Constituent Assembly on February 15, 1922, declares that Latvia is an independent democratic Republic and that the sovereign power of the State is vested in the Latvian people. The *Saeima* (Parliament) consists of 100 representatives elected for 3 years by universal, equal, direct, and secret vote on the basis of proportional representation, by citizens of both sexes over 20 years of age. Its powers expire on the day on which the new *Saeima* assembles. The *Saeima* elects the President of the State by absolute majority, and he holds office for 3 years. No person can hold this office for more than 6 consecutive years. The President must be over 40 years of age. He is the Chief of the armed forces of the State, and, for the period of war, appoints a commander-in-chief. War can only be declared after a vote of the *Saeima*. The President chooses the Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet; and the Cabinet is responsible to the *Saeima*. The President may propose the dissolution of the *Saeima*, which proposal shall then be followed by a vote of the people. If this proposal is accepted by the people, the *Saeima* is dissolved and new elections are proclaimed; if not, the President of the State is to be considered as having resigned and the *Saeima* elects a new President. All citizens are equal before the Law. The Judges are independent and irrevocable. The State Control is an independent collegial institution elected by the *Saeima* for a definite period.

The elections to the *Saeima*, held in October, 1925, produced the following balance of parties: Right, 8; Alliance of the Farmer parties, 28; Democratic Centre, 12; Social Democrats, 37; Nation Minorities (Germans, Russians, Jews, Poles), 15; total, 100.

The Ministries are those of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, National Welfare, Education, Agriculture, Justice, Communications, and State Control.

*President of the State.*—Gustav Zemgals (elected April 8, 1927).

*Prime Minister.*—P. Furāševskis (appointed January 23, 1928).

**Area and Population.**—Latvia consists of the former Russian Province of Courland (about 10,435 square miles), four southern districts (Riga, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk) of the former Russian province of Livonia (about 8,715 square miles) and three western districts (Dvinsk, Reshitza, Lutsin) of the former Russian province of Vitebsk (about 5,292 square miles), making a total of about 24,440 square miles, or, including inland lakes, about 25,000 square miles. The total length of the frontier line of Latvia is 1,040 statute miles, with a coast line of 338 statute miles. For administrative purposes Latvia is divided into: Vidzeme (Livonia), Latgale, Kurzeme (Courland), and Zemgale.

The chief towns are Riga (the capital), population (1925) 387,700; Liepāja (Libau) 60,762; Daugavpils (Dvinsk), 40,640; Jelgava (Mitau), 28,321; Ventspils (Windau), Rēzekne (Rositten), Valmiera, Cēsis.

The census taken in 1925 showed a population of 1,844,805 in Latvia. Of these 1,779,593 were Latvian citizens, and 65,212 foreigners. Of the Latvian citizens 75.61 per cent. were Letts, 12.32 per cent. Russians, 4.48

per cent. Jews, 3·39 per cent. Germans, 2·52 per cent. Poles, 0·90 per cent. Lithuanians, 0·38 per cent. Esthonians, and 0·40 per cent. other nationalities.

The birth-rate during 1926 was 21·96 (105 boys to 100 girls), and the death-rate 14·73 per 1,000.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The majority of the population in Latvia is Protestant (58 per cent.), but in Latgale and one district of Courland there are also many Roman Catholics (23 per cent.), while in Riga, Ventpils and south-east of Livonia there are about 75,000 Greek Orthodox Letts.

During the year 1926–27 there were 1,921 elementary schools in Latvia, with 164,954 pupils and 7,408 teachers. Most of these schools were supported by the State or municipal institutions, only 111 being supported by private persons or societies. The State or municipal institutions also supported 70 of the secondary schools in the country, the remaining 52 being supported by private persons or societies. In these 122 secondary schools 2,850 teachers taught 22,066 pupils.

Each national minority has the right to its own schools (elementary and secondary) with its own language of instruction. The State contributes to the maintenance of these schools according to the percentage of inhabitants of the respective national minorities. In 1926–27, instruction was given in elementary schools in the following languages (figures in brackets refer to secondary schools):—Lettish in 1,422 (67) schools, with 120,817 (14,658) pupils and 4,990 (1,359) teachers; national minorities in 499 (55) schools, with 44,137 (7,408) pupils, and 2,503 (941) teachers.

Formerly the University of Dorpat served the whole of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and as Dorpat became an Estonian institution, the Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University. The number of students is (1927) 6,766, and of professors, 317. There are also 70 technical schools with 5,116 pupils; a Musical Academy with 345 students and 48 teachers; and an Academy of Arts with 565 students.

**Finance.**—Budget estimates for five years are shown as follows:—

	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28
	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats
Revenue . . .	208,958,636	217,538,000	160,949,256	169,927,000	168,597,000
Expenditure . .	172,169,146	198,172,000	160,949,256	169,927,000	168,597,000

The National Debt of Latvia on January 1, 1928, was as follows:—To United States of America, 5,645,000 dollars; to Great Britain, 2,150,000*l*. The internal debt amounted to 580,816 Lats.

**Defence.**—The standing army numbers 2000 officers and 18,000 men, organized in four divisions. Service is compulsory, beginning at the age of 20, and lasting to the age of 50.

Latvia maintains a coast defence squadron, comprising at present a gun-boat, 2 mine-sweepers, and 2 submarines; 4 destroyers, and 2 more submarines are projected.

**Production and Industry.**—Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life. In 1927 the principal crops were rye, 640,750 acres;

258,800 metric tons; barley, 463,250 acres, 130,080 metric tons; oats, 763,000 acres, 177,160 metric tons; potatoes, 213,750 acres, 717,350 metric tons; flax, 158,060 acres, 18,570 metric tons (16,640 metric tons linseed). The main export articles of Latvia are (1926) timber, 42,104,398 lats; flax, 37,992,565 lats; butter, 37,450,132 lats. Before the war the Latvian flax crop averaged about 35,000 tons per annum. Latvian timber lands, State and private (5,282,500 acres), produced in 1924-25 91 million cubic feet of timber, (with firewood, 142 million cubic feet). On December 31, 1926, there were 2,732 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 49,672 hands.

The principal industries are those connected with distilling and brewing, flax and sugar.

Live-stock in 1926: horses, 365,000; cattle, 955,000; sheep, 1,152,000; pigs, 521,000.

Latvia does not possess any mineral wealth.

**Commerce and Communications.**—Latvia possesses about 340 miles of sea-coast; its 3 principal harbours are Riga, Liepaja, and Ventspils. Three Russian main lines converge on Latvian ports, viz. the Riga-Tsaritsin line, the Ventspils-Moscow line, and the Liepaja-Romni line.

Trade for four years:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Kilos	Lats	Kilos	Lats
1924	924,385,580	255,904,500	748,829,977	169,047,116
1925	965,484,785	280,557,489	571,896,811	179,561,734
1926	974,712,082	260,814,396	517,877,260	188,503,587
1927	1,065,758,789	249,655,358	1,006,494,390	220,212,338

The commerce for two years was distributed as follows (in thousands of lats):—

	1926		1927	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Raw materials and semi-manufactured articles . . .	59,470	161,981	62,252	127,136
Manufactured articles . . .	131,411	37,097	114,681	40,281
Food products . . . . .	64,595	78,972	69,969	52,404
Cattle . . . . .	4,188	188	2,071	228
	700	266	692	73
Total . . . . .	260,814	188,504	240,655	220,212

In 1927 the imports (value in thousand lats) came from Germany, 98,674; United Kingdom, 26,354; Denmark, 16,578; Soviet Russia, 18,353; Poland, 14,472; Lithuania, 7,286. Exports to United Kingdom, 74,805; Belgium, 23,765; Germany, 58,303.

In 1926 the principal imports of the United Kingdom from Latvia (according to the Board of Trade Returns) were: sawn timber, 1,310,836%; pit props, 200,927%; flax, 1,165,703%. The principal exports to Latvia were coal, 10,023%; herrings, 416,318%; cotton goods, 203,804%.

Total trade between Latvia and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Latvia into United Kingdom	5,650,842	6,374,805	5,278,553	5,600,468	6,001,308
Exports to Latvia from United Kingdom	1,501,592	2,206,955	1,631,776	1,147,778	1,150,565

In January 1927, 65 steamboats of 44,110 net tons, 46 sailing vessels of 4,988 net tons, and 6 auxiliary sailing vessels of 229 net tons, making a total of 122 vessels with 86,188 gross tons, or 51,115 net tons, were sailing under the Latvian flag. There were also 5 ice-breakers.

In 1927, 4,041 vessels of 1,761,345 tons entered and 4,048 of 1,759,718 tons cleared the ports of Latvia.

To facilitate the transit of goods to and from Russia, the Latvian main lines converging on the ports of Riga and Ventspils have been altered to the Russian gauge, while for Western traffic (Riga-Ostend-Paris line) and internal communications the normal and narrow gauges are used. Of the total length of Latvian railways—1,737 miles on January 1, 1927—920 miles were of Russian gauge and 285 miles of the normal gauge. Gross receipts of Latvian railways in 1926 were 37,586,000 Lats, and expenditure 33,921,000 Lats.; 11,141,000 passengers were carried and 3,643,563 tons of freight handled. There were also 524 miles of macadamised high roads. The navigable inland waterways (1,829 miles) carried about 1,170,122 tons of goods.

In 1926 there were 477 post offices in the country; length of telegraph line, 1,773 miles; length of telephone lines, 5,357 miles.

**Money, Banking, and Currency.**—The legal tender in Latvia is the *Lat*, equal to one gold franc, and representing 2903226 grammes of fine gold. After the establishment of the Latvian Republic, the Government first issued circulation notes in roubles, guaranteed by all the property of the State. The exchange rate of those notes fluctuated to a certain extent, and was finally stabilised at 50 Latvian roubles to the Lat. The rouble notes were issued to the extent of about 1,800,000,000, but in the spring of 1922 the issue of additional rouble notes was stopped.

When the Bank of Latvia (*Latvijas Banka*) commenced its operations on November 1st, 1922, it issued 10 Lat notes by simply over-printing the existing 500 rouble notes, as the Latvian Government had undertaken to maintain the relation between the Lat and the rouble at 1 Lat=50 roubles. In order to do away with the dual monetary system (Latvian roubles and Lats) the Latvian Government have decided to withdraw all rouble notes and replace them by Lat notes of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Lats denomination. Later in the year 10,000,000 Lats' worth of the Government notes were replaced by copper and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5 santims, and 10, 20, 50 santims denomination respectively. The issue of notes in Latvia is strictly limited to the amount of cover, and notes can be encashed in gold.

On December 1, 1926, there were 20 joint-stock Banks, 34 mutual credit societies and 9 communal credit institutions in Latvia, with an aggregate capital of 32,725,000 Lats, and assets totalling 176,250,000 Lats. The Bank of Latvia of Feb. 23, 1927, had notes in circulation amounting to 27,854,530 lats.; deposits, 15,327,203 lats.; and total assets 202,143,233 lats.

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures were used until January, 1, 1924.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF LATVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—M. Fr. Vesmanis (appointed February 14, 1925).

*Counsellor*.—L. Ekis.

*Consul General*.—C. L. Sehja.

There is also a Consulate-General in London, and consular representatives in Belfast, Hull, Swansea, and other towns.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LATVIA.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (appointed December 4, 1927), (also at Reval and Kovno).

*Military Attaché*.—Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

*Naval Attaché*.—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

There are consular representatives in Riga and Libau.

### Books of Reference.

Statistical Annual of the Bureau of Statistics of the Latvian Republic. (In French.) 1st year, 1920.

La République de Lettonie: Documents, traités et lois. Vol. I. Paris, 1922.

La Lettonie. Pays de Transit et d'Exportation. Édité par le Bureau Letton d'Informations, Paris, 1924.

Berg (Arved), Latvia and Russia. London, 1920.

Bilmanis (A.), Latvia in the Making. Riga, 1925.

Caejins (A.), La Constitution de la Lettonie. Toulouse, 1925.

Duzmans (K.), Lettland. Stockholm, 1926.

Hedger (Ernesto), La Lettonia economica. Rome, 1923.

Lule (B.), Latvia (Facts for Travellers). New York, 1925.

Markaus (V.), Agrarās reformas gaita Latvijā. Riga, 1922.

Meyer (P.), Latvia's Economic Life. Riga, 1925.

Ozolins (Jan A.), Latvia in the making. A Short History of the Latvian Nation, with Facts and Figures about the Present Situation. New York, 1922.

Pergameni (C.), La Lettonie. Brussels, 1926.

Seifert (T.), Rapide aperçu sur l'histoire lettone. Riga, 1919.

Siew (B.), Lettlands Kreditanstalten. Riga, 1924.—Lettlands Volks und Staatswirtschaft. Riga, 1925.

Skujeniets (M.), Latvijas zeme un iedzīvotāji (Latvia: Land and People). (Published by the Government Statistical Bureau.) Riga, 1920.

Walters (M.), Lettland, seine Entwicklung zum Staat und die baltischen Fragen. Riga, 1924.—Le Peuple Letton. Riga, 1926.

## LIBERIA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was first recognised by France and Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions. The executive is vested in a President and a Council of 7 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for six years. The President



must be at least thirty-five years of age, and have unencumbered real estate to the value of 2,500 dollars, or 500*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

*President of Liberia.*—Hon. Charles D. B. King (1928–32).

*Vice-President.*—Hon. Allen N. Yancy (1928–32).

Liberia is one of the original members of the League of Nations.

**Area and Population.**—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907–10. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 43,000 square miles. The total population is estimated at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, all of the African race. Since the organisation of the frontier force the Government has obtained complete control of Northern Liberia and of the Kroo countries in Southern Liberia. The indigenous natives belong in the main to six principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Gissi; (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpwesi, (5) the Kru negroes and their allies, and (6) the Greboes. The Kru tribes are mostly Pagan. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 20,000. About 60,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilised. There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 400 Europeans. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, Maryland, and Grand Cape Mount, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 2 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krontown, an estimated population of 10,000, and is administered as a Federal District by a Municipal Board appointed by the President. It is one of the 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, the others being Liberian Jene (river port), Saywolu (river port), Robertsport (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greenville (Sinoe), Nana Kru, Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper (Cape Palmas), Kablaki (river port), Half Cavalla, and Webbo (river port). Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains Bopora (native), Rocktown (native), Philadelphia, Cuttington, Upper Buchanan and Edina.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The Government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. The Government has 22 schools with 700 pupils, and the missions 67 schools with 3,200 pupils. The Methodist Episcopalians have a college at Monrovia, as also have the African Methodist Episcopalians; the Protestant Episcopalians a college at Cape Palmas. The Government has a college with (1927) 9 professors and 143 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900; the customs laws were codified in 1907.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in American dollars):—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue .	507,955	493,889	699,728	943,208	962,570
Expenditure .	487,543	381,258	681,000	943,208	939,978

The customs duties for 1922-23 were 372,097 dollars; for 1923-24, 380,078 dollars; for 1924-25, 481,879 dollars; for 1925-26, 518,504 dollars.

In 1912 an international loan of 1,700,000 dollars was raised, secured by the Customs revenue, rubber tax, and tax on native labourers shipped from Liberia. British financial interests preponderate in the loan. It is further provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established, and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force. In 1924-25, 120,000 dollars were spent on the force.

**Defence.**—For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organised militia, volunteers, and police number about 5,000.

**Production, Commerce.**—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked; but the working of one para rubber plantation has begun, and rubber is being produced. In 1926 (August) there were six plantations of 10,000 acres each which were laid out with rubber trees from the nursery at Mount Barclay station in Johnsonville. The soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, palm oil and palm kernels, kola nuts, chillies, beni seed, coffee, anatto seed and rice are also produced. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, tin, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

The trade for five years was as follows (in dollars):—

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	1,281,701	1,501,515	1,361,700	1,433,135	2,115,021
Exports . . .	819,594	1,045,382	1,166,735	1,416,896	1,911,068

The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports in 1926 were rubber, 494,717 lbs.; palm oil, 610,020 gallons; palm kernels, 18,230,559 lbs.; piassava fibre 9,715,300 lbs.; cocoa, coffee, 2,645,425 lbs.; ivory, 9,191 lbs.; ginger, and camwood. Export of coffee (1925), 376,843 dollars; palm kernels, 209,167 dollars. The trade in 1926 was chiefly with Germany, 753,143 dollars; United Kingdom, 323,466 dollars; Holland, 201,426 dollars; and the United States, 263,717 dollars.

According to Board of Trade returns, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia	57,405	61,187	111,807	84,078	61,106
Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia.	113,922	143,242	155,039	173,969	186,313

In 1925, 904 ships of 2,062,852 tons entered and cleared the ports of the Republic.

**Communications.**—There are no railways, and no vehicular means of transport in the country except motors and ox-carts. There are several motor roads. One from Monrovia to White Plains, a distance of 24 miles, is completed. Another is in course of construction from Monrovia to Sano-quelleh, which will be 300 miles in length. At present 130 miles of this road have been completed for light motor traffic. The Brewerville-Belle Yalla road has been completed to a distance of 40 miles, and a road extending from Cape Palmas into the interior has been completed to a distance of 40 miles. The river St. Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including creeks, for 38 miles), and various Liberians maintain steam launches thereon. The Liberian Government has a revenue cutter. There is a telephone line connecting Monrovia with Marshall and Grand Bassa. There is direct cable communication with Europe and New York. Of the two wireless stations at Monrovia only one is in operation.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Official Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents, but commercial accounts are generally in English currency. The Liberian coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Monrovia, and agencies at other ports of the Republic.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister.*—C. W. Dresselhuys.

*Consul-General in London.*—J. T. Grein.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.*—F. G. Rule.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report of U.S. Commissioner of Education for 1905. Vol. I. contains a Report on Education in Liberia by G. W. Ellis, secretary of the U.S. Legation at Monrovia. Washington, D. C., 1907.

Foreign Office Report on the Trade of Liberia. London.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Byden* (E. W.), Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race. London, 1887.—A Chapter in the History of Liberia. Freetown, 1892.
- Bourzeas* (Père P.), La République de Liberia. Paris, 1887.
- Buttiker* (J.), Reisebilder aus Liberia. 2 Bde. Leiden, 1890.
- Delafosse* (M.), Un Etat Nègre: La République de Libéria. No. 9 of 'Renseignements Coloniaux.' Paris, 1900.
- Durrant* (R. E.), Liberia: A Report. London, 1925.
- Johnston* (Sir H. H.), Liberia. The Negro Republic in West Africa. London, 1906.
- Jore* (L.), La République de Libéria. Paris, 1912.
- Maugham* (R. C. F.), The Republic of Liberia. London, 1920.
- Mills* (Lady D.), Through Liberia. London, 1926.
- Reports of Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. London.
- Reeve* (H. F.), The Black Republic: Liberia. London, 1923.
- Wallis* (Captain C. Braithwaite), The Advance of Our West African Empire. London, 1908.
- And articles in the *Geographical Journal*.
- Wauermans* (Colonel H.), Libéria, histoire de la fondation d'un état nègre libre. Brussels, 1885.
- Westermann* (D.), Die Kpelle, ein Negerstamm in Libéria. Göttingen, 1922.

## LIECHTENSTEIN.

THE Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian Land of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign State consisting of the two counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI., the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break-up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation; from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break-up of which it has joined no similar union.

The Reigning Prince is **John II.**, born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution, adopted in October 1921, provides for a Diet of 15 members elected for four years by direct vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,405). The principality has a High Court. Since February 1921, Liechtenstein has had the Swiss currency, and since January, 1924, it has been included in the Swiss Customs Union; the posts and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland.

Area, 65 square miles; population, of German origin and nearly all Catholic, 1912, 10,716 (5,266 males and 5,450 females). The revenue for 1926 was 685,651 francs and the expenditure 552,555 francs. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The Principality has no army (since 1868). The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, wood, and marble. The industries are cotton weaving and cotton spinning, leather goods, and pottery. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine Alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed.

*Administrator.*—Gustav Schaedler (appointed June 9, 1922).

## Books of Reference.

Tätigkeits- und Rechenschaftsberichte der fürstlichen liechtensteinischen Regierung. Vaduz. Annual.

*Falke* (J. von), Geschichte des fürstlichen Hauses Liechtenstein. 3 vols. Vienna, 1868-1882.

*Helbock* (Adolf), Quellen zur Geschichte Vorarlbergs und Liechtenstein. Vol. I. Bern, 1920.

*Inder Maur* (K. von), Verfassung und Verwaltung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein. Vienna, 1907.

*Kratzl* (F.), Das Fürstentum Liechtenstein und der gesamte Fürst Johann von und u Liechtenstein'sche Guterbesitz. Brunn, 1918.

## LITHUANIA.

(LIEUTUA.)

LITHUANIA became a Grand Duchy in the early part of the thirteenth century. In 1386 the Grand Duke Jogaila embraced Christianity and married the Polish Queen Hedvig, thus becoming King of Poland. During the reign of Vytautas (Vitold) the Great (1392-1430) Lithuania reached the zenith of her power and prosperity, her frontiers extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. After the death of Vytautas the Great, Polish influence gradually increased in Lithuania, and in 1569 the Lithuanians were forced to unite with the Poles at Lublin, the Lithuanians retaining their own treasury, laws, courts of justice, and army. Both countries elected the same king and had a common Seim (parliament).

At the end of the eighteenth century Lithuania shared the fate of Poland. Greater Lithuania fell under Russian rule, and Lithuania Minor was annexed by Prussia.

In 1917 a Lithuanian Conference of 200 representatives at Vilna elected a Lithuanian State Council (*Taryba*) and demanded the complete independence of Lithuania. The independence of the Lithuanian State was proclaimed on February 16, 1918.

On December 20, 1922, Lithuania received *de jure* recognition by the Great Powers. Russia had already accorded that recognition in the Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920.

**Constitution and Government.**—The constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on August 1, 1922, declares that the State of Lithuania is an independent Democratic Republic. The Diet (or *Seimas*) is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and makes laws, ratifies treaties with other States, approves the State budget and superintends the execution of the laws. The Executive Power is placed in the hands of the President of the Republic and of the Cabinet of Ministers. The President of the Republic is elected by the Diet, and he chooses the Minister-President (Premier), who forms the Cabinet. The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State. In case of the death, resignation or illness of the President, his place is to be taken by the President of the Diet. All the acts of the President must be countersigned by the Premier or the proper Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Diet and resigns on an expression of a lack of confidence by the latter. The Members of the Diet on entering the Cabinet of Ministers do not cease to be Members of the Diet.

All the citizens of Lithuania, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, are equal before the law; there are no classes or titles. All citizens are also guaranteed inviolability of person, homes, and correspondence, and freedom of religion, conscience, press, speech, strikes, assembly and organisation.

The present Diet of Lithuania was elected in 1926 by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage according to the proportional system, the electoral unit being one representative to 25,000 inhabitants. There were elected 85 representatives, composed as follows:—Christian Democrats, 30 (including 11 members of the Farmers' Union, and 5 members of the Workers' Federation); Social Populist Democrats, 22; Social Democrats, 15. Nationalists, 3; Farmers' Party, 2; Jews, 3; Poles, 4; Germans, 1; and 5 members from the Territory of Memel, viz., 3 Agrarians and 2 People's Party.

On December 17, 1926, a *coup d'état* was carried out by some army officers, after which the following appointments were made:—

*President of Lithuania.*—M. Antanas Smetona.

*Prime Minister.*—Professor Augustinas Valdemaras.

For administrative purposes the non-occupied territory of Lithuania is divided into 20 districts, of about 100,000 inhabitants each. The districts are divided into communities, with about 15 communities to each district. National minorities (Jews, Germans, and Poles) enjoy cultural autonomy.

**Area and Population.**—The Lithuanian Government claims that Lithuania consists of: (1) the whole of the former Russian Province of Kaunas (Kovno); (2) the Province of Vilnius (Vilna), minus the districts of Disua and Vileika; (3) a part of the Province of Gardinas (Grodno), north of the Niemen River and the narrow hinterland of the city of Gardinas (Grodno) in the south; (4) the Province of Suvalki minus the southern parts of the districts of Suvalki and Augustovo; (5), part of the Province of Courland between the old German frontier and the Holy Aa (Sventoji) River by the Baltic Sea.

The *eastern* frontier of these territories is defined in the Treaty of Peace between Lithuania and Russia, signed July 12, 1920, at Moscow, and runs as follows: Beginning at the Dvina River westward from Druja (estate of Safronovo), along the Drujka River, along the eastern shore of Lake Driviaty, southward through Koziany, Postavy, by the eastern shore of Lake Narocz, along the Narocz River; then it cuts in half the Molodecno railway junction, runs by Volozino, along the Beresina River, and further to the west along the Niemen to the Svislocz River; further on it circles the city of Gardinas at a radius of 15 to 20 versts to the south.

The *northern* frontier (with Latvia) almost coincides with the old boundary between the Provinces of Courland and Kaunas. A special arbitration convention was adopted by the Lithuanian and Lettish Governments on September 28, 1920, at Riga, according to which the British representative acted as arbiter in finally fixing the details of this frontier and determining the corrections to be made.

In the *south* (in the region of the Province of Suvalki) the frontier with Poland has not yet been conclusively agreed upon by Lithuania and Poland. Both Lithuania and Poland lay claim to Vilna, but though the Great Powers (on March 15, 1923) recognized the *de facto* boundary between the two countries as *de jure*, and though the League of Nations has endeavoured to bring about a solution of this problem, so far (March, 1928) no agreement has been reached.

This territory had, according to the statistics of 1914, an area of 82,000 sq. kilometres (31,652 square miles) and 4,800,800 inhabitants, viz.: the whole of the former Province of Kaunas, 39,900 sq. kilometres, and 1,857,100 inhabitants; 5 districts of the former Province of Vilnius, 29,800 sq. kilometres, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; 5 districts of the former Province of Suvalki, 9,800 sq. kilometres, and 718,000 inhabitants; also parts of

the former Provinces of Courland and Gardinas, 2,500 sq. kilometres, and 150,000 inhabitants

The Memel territory (area 2,447 sq. kilometres, population 145,000), which by the Treaty of Versailles was detached from Germany and placed under the control of the conference of ambassadors, was handed over to Lithuania on February 16, 1923, subject to certain conditions intended to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland.

The population of unoccupied Lithuania on January 1, 1927, was given as 2,254,668.

The capital of Lithuania is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 214,600 in 1914. Other large towns are: Kaunas (Kovno), temporary seat of the Government, 94,904; Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600; Klaipeda (Memel), 32,587; Suvalkai (Suvalki), 31,600; Siauliai (Shavli), 22,111; and Panevėžys (Poneviej), 19,834. Of these cities, Vilna, Grodno and Suvalki are in possession of Poland.

**Religion.**—In the three districts of Vilna, Kovno, and Suvalki, according to the census of 1923, Roman Catholics formed 85 per cent., Jews 7·7 per cent., Protestants and Calvinists 4 per cent., Greek Orthodox 2·7 per cent. In the Memel Territory Protestants form 90 per cent., Roman Catholics 5 per cent. In April, 1926, the Vatican decided to declare Lithuania a Church Province, with an Archbishop and four bishops.

**Instruction.**—In 1927 there were 2,320 primary schools with 3,281 teachers and 122,000 pupils, and 120 secondary schools with 22,194 pupils. The University of Kovno which was opened on February 16, 1922, has (1927), 258 professors and teachers and over 4,000 students.

**Finance.**—The budget for 5 years is shown as follows:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Revenue. . . . .	208,296,779	229,746,000	258,625,300	250,406,394	223,722,762
Expenditure . . . . .	208,296,779	226,842,000	254,887,100	237,420,605	209,388,210

By the Treaty of Peace of Moscow, Russia took over, in place of an indemnity for the damage done by the Russian Army, the whole of the old Russian debt devolving on Lithuania; in addition, it was agreed to hand over to Lithuania 3,000,000 roubles in gold and to concede to Lithuania 100,000 hectares of forests.

On September 1, 1926, the foreign debt of Lithuania was: to the United States, 6,105,000 dollars; to Lithuanians in the United States, 1,846,350 dollars.

**Defence.**—Military service is compulsory, beginning at the age of 21. Service in the active army is for 2 years. The establishment of the active army in 1925 was 1,380 officers and 19,945 men, organised in 3 divisions.

**Production.**—Lithuania is an agricultural country, and preponderantly rural in character; the resources of the country consist of timber and agricultural produce. Of the total area, 49·0 per cent. is arable land, 26·0 per cent. meadow and pasture land, 17 per cent. forests, and 8 per cent. unproductive lands. In 1927 in the territory administered by the Lithuanian

Government, 5,200,000 hectares (about 13,000,000 acres), there was produced (in metric tons) rye, 537,400; wheat, 136,200; barley, 189,870; oats, 269,750; potatoes, 1,220,000; peas, 65,450; flax fibre, 38,700; flax-seed, 39,700.

In 1926 the country possessed 535,000 horses, 1,396,000 cattle, 1,573,000 sheep, and 1,441,000 pigs. Poultry-farming is considerably developed, particularly geese-rearing. Bee-keeping is also an important occupation.

Forests cover 1,956,000 acres. 62 per cent. of the forests consist of needle-bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees. In 1927, 80,500 tons of peat were produced.

#### Commerce.—Trade for five years:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Exports . . .	76,892,410	146,794,720	266,588,600	242,714,800	258,299,600
Imports . . .	74,884,160	156,627,220	206,638,800	252,702,800	240,760,800

In 1926 imports of textiles amounted to 41,811,400 litas, of food products (sugar, salt, herrings) to 29,819,400, agricultural machinery 3,456,500. Exports of timber in the same period were 27,512,200 litas, foodstuffs (corn, flour, eggs, meat, dairy products) 50,069,100, flax and linseed 68,709,200.

Of the imports in 1926, 19,112,700 litas came from Great Britain, 129,541,600 litas from Germany, 15,142,200 litas from Czechoslovakia. Of the exports in 1926, 63,100,800 litas went to Great Britain, 118,577,800 litas to Germany, and 26,490,400 litas to Latvia.

The chief articles of export are corn, cattle, hams, poultry, eggs, butter, timber, flax, linseed, hides, and wool. The imports are chiefly manufactured articles, fertilisers and agricultural machinery.

Total trade between Lithuania and Great Britain for five years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Lithuania into Great Britain . . .	816,777	735,545	475,230	687,381	389,771
Exports to Lithuania from Great Britain . . .	216,967	315,057	296,957	150,578	234,865

A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Lithuania was signed on May 6, 1922.

**Internal Communications.**—On October 1, 1926, the total length of railways was 1,673·9 kilometers (1040 miles), of which 1,110 kilometers (687 miles) were broad gauge lines.

There are about 41,000 kilometers (25,461 miles) of roads in the country, while of the waterways those navigable for steamboats extend to 586 kilometers (364 miles); for rafts to 2,000 kilometers (1,242 miles); total, 2,586 kilometers (1606 miles). The river Niemen is navigable for about 270 days in the year; good for floating, 1,977 km.

**Banking and Credit.**—By a law promulgated on August 16, 1922, a national currency, based on the gold standard, with the *Litas* as unit, was introduced to replace the Ost mark, Ost rouble, and German mark hitherto in circulation but now withdrawn. The *Litas* contains 0·150462 grammes



of pure gold, and is equivalent to a tenth of the American gold dollar. In this connection the Bank of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Bankas*) was established in August 1922, on joint-stock principles, 50 per cent. of the shares being held by the State and the balance being available for private subscription. The Bank's capital-stock is 12,000,000 litas. Foreigners may own one-third of the capital-stock. The Bank enjoys during twenty years the sole right of issuing bank-notes. Although under the law the bank-note issue calls for a gold cover of one-third, yet in practice the Government has decided that the actual security must represent 100 per cent. in the form either of gold or stable currencies backed by gold. On July 31, 1927, the bank-notes in circulation amounted to 84,259,600 litas. There are now eight private banks in Lithuania with a total capital of 80,285,423 litas.

The weights and measures are of the metric system.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF LITHUANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary.*—V. K. Račkauskas.

*Consul.*—K. Gineitis.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LITHUANIA.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (appointed December 4, 1927; also minister at Riga and Reval).

### Books of Reference concerning Lithuania.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Lithuanian-Polish Dispute as laid before the Second Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1921, by the Lithuanian Delegation. London, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Statistical Year Book.

Economic and Financial Situation of Lithuania in 1924.

The Vilna Problem. London, 1922.

The Question of Memel. London, 1924.

Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania. London, 1924.

Conflit Polono-Lithuanien, Question de Vilna (1918-1924). Kaunas, 1924.

Question de Memel, 2 vols. Kaunas, 1924.

#### NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Benedictsen* (A. M.), Lithuania, the Awakening of a Nation. Copenhagen, 1924.

*Ehret* (Joseph, Dr.), Litauen. Berne, 1919.

*Gaigalat* (W.), Litauen. Frankfurt, 1917.

*Harrison* (E. J.), Lithuania, Past and Present. London, 1922.

*Jusaitis* (A. Kun), The History of the Lithuanian Nation. Philadelphia, 1918.

*Klimas* (P.), Der Werdegang des Litauischen Staates. Berlin, 1919.

*Mauclère* (Jean), Sous le Ciel Pâle de Lituanie. Paris, 1926.

*Mortensen* (Hans), Litauen.—Grundzüge einer Landeskunde. Hamburg, 1926.

*Norus* (T.) and *Zikus* (J.), Lithuania's Case for Independence. Washington, 1918.

*Ruhl* (A.), The New Masters of the Baltic. New York, 1921.

*Rutter* (Owen), The New Baltic States. London, 1925.

*Salkauskas* (Stasys), Sur les confins de deux mondes. Geneva, 1919.

*Salvatori* (G.), Rustic and Popular Art in Lithuania. Milan, 1925.

*Storost* (G.), Litauische Geschichte. Tilsit, 1921.

*Salupas* (John), Essay on the Past, Present, and Future of Lithuania. Stockholm, 1919.

*Vidunas* (W. St.), Litauen. Tilsit, 1916.

### LUXEMBURG.

**Reigning Grand Duchess.**—Charlotte born January 23, 1896, succeeded on the abdication of her sister *Marie-Adelaide*, on January 9, 1919; married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on November 6, 1919.  
**Offspring** :—Prince *Jean*, born January 5, 1921, Princess *Elisabeth*, born

December 22, 1922, Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born May 21, 1924, Princess *Marie-Gabrielle*, born August 2, 1925, and Prince *Karl*, born August 9, 1927. Sisters of the Grand Duchess:—Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born June 14, 1894, died January 24, 1924; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antonette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901; Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902.

The early history of Luxemburg may be divided into four periods, viz., from 963 to 1443, when the country was part of the Holy Roman Empire; from 1443 to 1506, the Burgundian period; from 1506 to 1714, the Spanish period; and from 1714 to 1795, the Austrian period. From 1795 to 1815 the Duchy was French. The Congress of Vienna made the Duchy into a Grand Duchy, and from 1815 to 1866 the Grand Duchy was included in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution now in force was proclaimed on October 17, 1868; in 1919 some important changes were introduced into it, viz. the Constituent Assembly decided that the sovereign power resided in the Nation (Article 32); that all secret treaties were abolished (Article 37); that the deputies are to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage, pure and simple, by scrutiny of lists, according to the rules of proportional representation and in conformity with the principle of the smallest electoral quotient (Article 52).

The country is divided into four electoral districts: the South, North, Centre, and East. In order to qualify as an elector it is necessary to be a citizen (male or female) of Luxemburg and to have completed 21 years of age; to be eligible for election it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate. The electors may be called upon to record their votes by means of a referendum or plébiscite in all cases and under the conditions to be determined by law (Article 52). The Members of the Chamber of Deputies receive a salary which may not surpass 4,000 francs per annum; they are also entitled to receive a travelling allowance (Article 75).

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 47 members, elected March 2, 1925. The state of the parties is as follows:—Catholics, 22; Radicals and Socialists, 10; Labour Party, 8; Independents, 7.

The head of the State takes part in the legislative power, exercises the executive power, and has a certain part in the judicial power. The Constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organise the Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least three Directors-General. The Cabinet, appointed July, 1926, is composed as follows:—

*Minister of State and President of Government.*—M. *Bech*.

*Director-General of Justice and Home Affairs.*—M. *Dumont*.

*Director-General of Public Works, Trade and Industry.*—M. *Clemang*.

*Director-General of Finance and Social Welfare.*—M. *Dupong*.

Besides the Government there is a Council of State. It deliberates on proposed laws and bills, on amendments that might be proposed; it also gives administrative decisions and expresses its opinion regarding any other question referred to it by the Grand Duke or by the Law. The Council of State is composed of 15 members chosen for life by the sovereign, who also chooses a president among them each year.

On September 28, 1919, a Referendum was taken in Luxemburg to decide on the political and economic future of the country. Those entitled to vote

were men and women of 21 (voters on the register, 127,775 ; actual voters, 90,984). The voting resulted as follows :—for the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811 ; for the continuance of the Nassau-Braganza dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286 ; for another dynasty, 889 ; for a Republic, 16,885 ; for an economic union with France, 60,133 ; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. But France refused in favour of Belgium to consider the possibility of an economic union, and negotiations to this end between Belgium and Luxemburg were concluded on December 22, 1921, when the Chamber of the Grand Duchy passed a Bill for the economic union between Belgium and Luxemburg. The Agreement, which is for 50 years provides for the disappearance of the customs barrier between the two countries and the use of Belgian currency in the Grand Duchy. It came into force on May 1, 1922.

**Area and Population.**—Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population (December 1922) of 260,767 (132,023 males and 128,744 females). Of these 227,331 were citizens and 33,436 foreigners. The population is Catholic, save (1922) 2,830 Protestants, 1,358 Jews, and 162 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 47,559 (1922) inhabitants. Other towns are Esch a l'Alz, the centre of the mining district, 21,208 inhabitants ; Differdange, 13,129 inhabitants ; Dudelange, 10,311 inhabitants ; Rumelange, 4,639 inhabitants ; and Diekirch, 3,755 inhabitants.

**Instruction.**—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13 ; the system of education is modelled on that of Belgium. In 1926 the primary schools had 979 teachers (480 women) ; there are 25 higher elementary schools, 3 classical schools, 2 commercial and industrial colleges, 2 girls' colleges, a technical school, a teachers' training college (male and female), a mining school, a college of agriculture, and an academy of music.

**Finance.**—Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary) for six years (in francs) :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Revenue	1,7,940,724	148,701,915	127,398,518	171,477,847	203,810,001	270,249,192
Expenditure	168,175,962	122,941,488	136,175,967	170,584,434	215,190,186	261,435,689

The debt on December 31, 1926, amounted to 459,600,609 francs.

The armed forces of the State number 250 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is carried on by about 90,000 of the population (about 36 per cent.) ; 394,000 acres were under cultivation in 1926. The principal crops are oats and potatoes.

According to the latest census (December 1, 1925), the country possesses 18,328 horses, 100,925 head of cattle, 120,928 pigs, 9,993 sheep, and 10,563 goats.

The mining and metallurgical industries are the most important. The following table shows production and value for four years :—

Year	Iron ore	Cast iron	Steel	Value of iron ore	Value of cast iron	Value of steel
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	francs	francs	francs
1924 .	5,833,580	2,157,170	1,840,800	—	760,103,128	821,190,542
1925 .	6,078,192	2,368,258	2,080,824	79,189,989	727,355,808	835,111,049
1926 .	7,756,240	2,559,151	2,31,487	121,988,062	1,217,435,850	1,186,125,220
1927 .	7,244,278	2,228,859	2,470,172	—	—	—

The number of blast furnaces in each of the above years was 47, employing 6,650 workers in 1926, 6,222 in 1925, and 5,155 in 1924; the wages paid being 66,271,858 francs, 49,662,047 francs, and 38,815,526 francs. There were 7 steel works, and the number of workers were 2,784 in 1926, 2,638 in 1925, and 2,208 in 1924, who received in wages 26,460,789 francs, 20,858,897 francs, and 16,357,080 in the three years respectively.

**Communications.**—In 1925 there were 342 miles of railway, and 699 miles of telegraph line with 1,826 miles of wire, and 417 telegraph offices. There were also 54 telephone systems with 1,120 miles of line and 10,627 miles of wire. In 1925 there were 139 post-offices, through which there passed 11,577,000 letters and 3,840,000 post-cards, &c.

**Currency.**—On August 2, 1924, a decree was passed authorising the emission of nickel pieces of 1 and 2 francs to a total of 3 million francs, to replace the notes created by the law of Nov. 28, 1914 and the decree of Dec. 11, 1918. On January 1, 1926, there were 139,633 depositors in the State Savings Bank, with a total of 206,761,467 francs to their credit, compared with 200,781 depositors with 181,183,007 francs on January 1, 1925.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF LUXEMBURG IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires.*—Vacant (March, 1928).

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LUXEMBURG.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Rt. Hon. Lord Granville (British Ambassador at Brussels), June 27, 1922.

*Consul.*—Norbert Le Gallais.

### Books of Reference.

*Annuaire officiel.* Published by the Commission Permanente de Statistique, Luxembourg, 1924.

*Baedecker's Belgium and Holland*, including the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. 15th ed. Leipzig, 1910.

*Bonnardot (F.)*, Les Archives de l'État de Luxembourg. Vol. 41 of Publications of the History Section of the Luxembourg Institute. 1890.

*Calmes (A.)*, Das Geldsystem des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg. Munich, 1907.—Der Zollanschluss des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg an Deutschland (1842–1918). 2 vols. Luxemburg, 1919.

*Casey (R. J.)*, The Land of Haunted Castles (Luxembourg). London, 1925.

*Eyschen*, Luxembourg. In Band IV. of Marquardsen's Handbuch des öffentlichen Rechts.

*Elts (J. v. d.)*, Aus Luxemburgs Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Trier, 1891.

*Passmore (T. H.)*, In Further Ardenne. London, 1905.

*Perk (M. A.)*, Luxemburgiana. Bussum, 1892.—Schetsen uit Luxembourg. Haarlem, 1894.

*Pfiffs (H.)*, Das luxemburger Land. Aachen, 1895.

*Putnam (Ruth)*, Luxembourg and her neighbours. London, 1918.

*Remisch (J.)*, Le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.—Vade-Mecum du Touriste.—Touring-Club de Belgique. Brussels, 1922.

*Renwick (G.)*, The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its People. London, 1913.

*Werweke (N. van)*, Kurze Geschichte des Luxemburger Landes. Luxemburg, 1909.

## MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

### Constitution and Government.

MEXICO was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In all 62 Spanish

Viceroy ruled the Courts, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535-1550) to Juan O'Donojú (1821-1822). In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroy had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Miguel Hidalgo, who on September 16, 1810, proclaimed the Independence of Mexico. On May 19, 1822, General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established. Several Presidents (Felix Fernandez Victoria, 1824-28, was the first) ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. He was shot in 1867, and Benito Juarez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government. He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Diaz (died July 2, 1915) made his entry into Mexico City. He ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May 25, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress. On November 6, 1911, Señor Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President and ruled until February, 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta.

Civil war broke out in April, 1913, and on July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned. The internal discord continued until December, 1915, when most of the American and European States recognized Senor Carranza as head of the Government of Mexico. In May 1920, civil war broke out again: Carranza fled from the capital, and was shortly afterwards killed. General Adolfo de la Huerta was elected Provisional President in May, 1920, and in September, 1920, the presidential elections returned General Álvaro Obregón.

*President.*—Plutarco Elias Calles. (Elected July 6, 1924.)

A new Constitution, amending the Constitution of 1857, was promulgated on February 5, 1917. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States, each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, who must be at least 25 years of age, are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 60,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of fifty-eight members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 6,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, and holds office for four years. By a law of November, 1926, he may be elected for a second, but not consecutive term. Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor. If the vacancy occurs during the first half of the President's term of office, Congress chooses a provisional President and arranges for new elections; if the vacancy occurs in the second term, Congress chooses the President for the remainder of the term. The Session of Congress is to be from September 1 to December 31. During the recess there is a Permanent Committee consisting of fourteen Senators and fifteen Representatives appointed by the respective Houses.

According to the law of April 13, 1917, the administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Industry and Commerce, and Labour and Agriculture), and four Departments of State (Judicial, Educational, Statistics, and Public Health).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mexico is divided into twenty-eight States, one Federal District, and two Territories. Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. The Governors of the Federal District and the Territories are appointed by the President. All the States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District; but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

## Area and Population.

The population of the census of 1921 is shown in the following table. The capitals of the States and districts are in brackets.

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1921		
		Males.	Females	Total
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes).	2,969	51,631	55,950	107,581
Baja California (La Paz)	58,338	34,191	28,640	62,831
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	37,995	38,424	76,419
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	27,527	209,257	212,487	421,744
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,036	201,978	199,644	401,622
Coahuila (Saltillo)	68,786	196,748	196,732	393,480
Colima (Colima)	2,272	44,198	47,551	91,749
Distrito Federal (México)	578	409,738	496,325	906,063
Durango (Durango)	42,273	166,496	170,270	336,766
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,950	418,135	442,229	860,364
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	270,710	290,126	566,836
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,637	304,034	318,207	622,241
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	38,492	574,245	617,712	1,191,957
México (Toluca)	9,280	483,445	451,162	934,607
Michoacán (Morelia)	22,621	454,843	480,008	934,851
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	51,153	52,277	103,430
Navarra (Tehuacan)	10,953	80,029	82,470	162,499
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,082	165,557	170,855	336,412
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	475,854	500,151	976,005
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	494,635	530,320	1,024,955
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,493	107,420	112,511	220,231
Quintana Roo (Payo Obispo)	19,270	6,217	4,740	10,956
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	216,547	229,184	445,731
Sinaloa (Culiacan)	27,557	166,863	174,402	341,265
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,633	189,298	185,899	375,197
Tabasco (Villahermosa)	10,374	103,445	106,942	210,487
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,881	147,795	139,209	286,004
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,584	88,840	90,280	179,120
Veracruz (Xalapa)	27,880	576,796	583,130	1,159,926
Yucatán (Mérida)	15,949	179,115	179,110	358,225
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	185,527	198,802	384,329
Islands	1,575	600	84	684
Grand Total	767,198	7,008,785	7,330,995	14,339,780

Of the population in 1921, 7,008,785 were male and 7,330,995 were female, 4,179,449 were Indian, 8,504,561 of mixed race, 1,404,718 pure white, 144,044 of unknown racial origin, and 101,958 foreigners. There were 93,341 physical and mental defectives in 1921.

Of the foreign-born residents 26,675 were from Spain, 21,740 from the United States, 17,473 from Guatemala, 14,813 from China, 3,847 from Germany, and 3,229 from Great Britain.

The movement of population for four years is given as follows :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1922	17,932	116,767	112,468	90,859	63,145
1923	18,956	123,646	102,958	132,806	114,097
1924	22,092	133,398	110,531	150,507	93,587
1925	—	—	—	127,386	81,757

The chief cities, 1921, are :—Mexico (capital), 906,063 ; Puebla, 95,535 ; Guadalajara, 143,376 ; San Luis Potosi, 57,853 ; Leon, 53,639 ; Monterey, 88,458 ; Pachuca, 40,802 ; Zacatecas, 15,462 ; Guanajuato, 19,408 ; Mérida, 79,225 ; Querétaro, 30,073 ; Morelia, 31,148 ; Oaxaca, 27,792 ; Orizaba, 39,563 ; Aguascalientes, 48,041 ; Saltillo, 40,451 ; Durango, 39,041 ; Chihuahua, 37,078 ; Vera Cruz, 54,225 ; Toluca, 34,265 ; Celaya, 24,035.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but according to the new Constitution of 1917, the Church is separated from the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 23 bishops. In 1926 all foreign priests were expelled, and the property of the Church declared to belong to the State. In 1921, there were 13,921,226 Roman Catholics; 73,951 Protestants; 22,718 of other faiths; 208,836 of unknown faith.

Education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere the State authorities regulate education. The Federal capital is the seat of the National University of Mexico, re-organised in 1910 (6,186 students in 1925). Another University, the National University of the South east, was established at Mérida (Yucatan) in 1922. The University of Guadalajara (first founded in 1792, closed 1860) was reopened on October 12, 1925. Total number of students in all the universities on July 31, 1925, 11,071. In 1923 the Republic had 14,231 primary schools (of which 13,487 were public schools), with 1,187,407 pupils, and 20,910 teachers. In 1926 there were 3,000 rural schools with an enrolment of 143,435 children and average attendance of 117,673. The Federal Government maintained in 1926 426 day primary schools with an enrolment of 42,957 pupils, of whom 27,215 were boys and 15,742 were girls. There are also 51 normal schools, 20 law schools, 31 medical schools, 12 engineering schools, and 107 technical schools, with 78,403 students and 7,247 teachers. Expenditure on education in 1923, 24,473,065 dollars.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 11 judges chosen for a period of four years, nine Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 44 judges. After 1923 judges are to be appointed for life. The Federal District has a Higher Court of Justice composed of 14 magistrates; 10 civil, 8 penal and 8 correctional judges. In Tlalpam and Xochimilco there are Judges of First Instance with mixed jurisdiction, and Tacubaya has one civil judge and one penal. Popular juries are part of the judicial system. The General Congress appoints the magistrates of the Higher Court, the civil, penal, and correctional judges, and the Judges of First Instance. In the Territories there is a Judge of First Instance and a magistrate with authority of Second Instance, appointed like the others.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mexico is divided into twenty-eight States, one Federal District, and two Territories. Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. The Governors of the Federal District and the Territories are appointed by the President. All the States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District; but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

## Area and Population.

The population of the census of 1921 is shown in the following table. The capitals of the States and districts are in brackets.

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1921		
		Males.	Females	Total
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes).	2,960	51,631	55,950	107,581
Baja California (La Paz)	58,338	34,191	28,640	62,831
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	37,995	38,424	76,419
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	27,527	200,257	212,487	412,744
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,036	201,978	199,644	401,622
Coahuila (Saltillo)	63,786	196,748	196,732	393,480
Colima (Colima)	2,272	44,198	47,551	91,749
Districto Federal (México)	578	409,788	496,425	906,213
Durango (Durango)	42,272	166,496	170,270	336,766
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,960	418,135	442,229	860,364
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	270,710	290,126	560,836
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,687	304,034	318,207	622,241
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	33,492	574,245	617,712	1,191,957
México (Toluca)	9,280	488,455	451,162	939,617
Michoacán (Morelia)	22,621	459,848	480,008	939,856
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	51,153	52,277	103,430
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,953	80,029	82,470	162,499
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,032	165,557	170,855	336,412
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	475,854	500,151	976,005
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	494,637	580,320	1,074,957
Queretaro (Queretaro)	4,493	107,420	112,811	220,231
Quintana Roo (Payo Obispo)	19,270	6,217	4,749	10,966
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	216,547	229,184	445,731
Sinaloa (Culiacán)	27,557	166,868	174,402	341,270
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,633	139,298	139,829	279,127
Tabasco (Villahermosa)	10,374	103,445	106,942	210,387
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,831	147,995	139,209	287,204
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,634	88,340	90,280	178,620
Veracruz (Jalapa)	27,880	576,796	583,139	1,159,935
Yucatán (Mérida)	15,949	179,115	179,116	358,231
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	185,527	193,802	379,329
Islands	1,575	600	84	684
Grand Total	767,198	7,008,785	7,330,995	14,339,780

Of the population in 1921, 7,008,785 were male and 7,330,995 were female, 4,179,449 were Indian, 8,504,561 of mixed race, 1,404,718 pure white, 144,054 of unknown racial origin, and 101,958 foreigners. There were 93,841 physical and mental defectives in 1921.

Of the foreign-born residents 26,675 were from Spain, 21,740 from the United States, 17,473 from Guatemala, 14,813 from China, 3,347 from Germany, and 3,229 from Great Britain.



The movement of population for four years is given as follows :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1922	17,932	116,767	112,868	90,859	68,145
1923	18,966	123,646	102,958	132,806	114,097
1924	22,092	138,898	110,581	150,507	93,537
1925	—	—	—	127,386	81,757

The chief cities, 1921, are :—Mexico (capital), 906,068 ; Puebla, 95,535 ; Guadalajara, 143,376 ; San Luis Potosi, 57,353 ; Leon, 53,639 ; Monterey, 88,458 ; Pachuca, 40,802 ; Zacatecas, 15,462 ; Guanajuato, 19,408 ; Mérida, 79,225 ; Querétaro, 30,073 ; Morelia, 31,148 ; Oaxaca, 27,792 ; Orizaba, 39,563 ; Aguascalientes, 48,041 ; Saltillo, 40,451 ; Durango, 39,091 ; Chihuahua, 37,078 ; Vera Cruz, 54,225 ; Toluca, 34,265 ; Celaya, 24,035.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but according to the new Constitution of 1917, the Church is separated from the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 23 bishops. In 1926 all foreign priests were expelled, and the property of the Church declared to belong to the State. In 1921, there were 13,921,226 Roman Catholics; 73,951 Protestants; 22,718 of other faiths; 208,836 of unknown faith.

Education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere the State authorities regulate education. The Federal capital is the seat of the National University of Mexico, re-organised in 1910 (6,186 students in 1925). Another University, the National University of the South east, was established at Mérida (Yucatan) in 1922. The University of Guadalajara (first founded in 1792, closed 1860) was reopened on October 12, 1925. Total number of students in all the universities on July 31, 1925, 11,071. In 1923 the Republic had 14,231 primary schools (of which 13,487 were public schools), with 1,187,407 pupils, and 20,910 teachers. In 1926 there were 3,000 rural schools with an enrolment of 143,435 children and average attendance of 117,673. The Federal Government maintained in 1926 426 day primary schools with an enrolment of 42,957 pupils, of whom 27,215 were boys and 15,742 were girls. There are also 51 normal schools, 20 law schools, 31 medical schools, 12 engineering schools, and 107 technical schools, with 78,403 students and 7,247 teachers. Expenditure on education in 1923, 24,473,065 dollars.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 11 judges chosen for a period of four years, nine Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 44 judges. After 1923 judges are to be appointed for life. The Federal District has a Higher Court of Justice composed of 14 magistrates; 10 civil, 3 penal and 8 correctional judges. In Tlalpam and Xochimilco there are Judges of First Instance with mixed jurisdiction, and Tacubaya has one civil judge and one penal. Popular juries are part of the judicial system. The General Congress appoints the magistrates of the Higher Court, the civil, penal, and correctional judges, and the Judges of First Instance. In the Territories there is a Judge of First Instance and a magistrate with authority of Second Instance, appointed like the others.

## Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for four years :—

	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue	gold pesos 286,399,872	gold pesos 332,000,000	gold pesos 308,000,000	gold pesos 290,000,000
Expenditure	291,863,677	355,800,000	326,000,000	389,900,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The 1928 budget includes estimates of revenue as follows (gold pesos): customs, 62,980,000; taxes on exploitation of natural resources, 27,800,000; 10 per cent. additional tax, 13,200,000; export taxes (principally oil), 49,030,000; taxes on industry, 49,030,000; Federal stamp tax, 39,400,000.

On September 1, 1925, the figures for the public debt of Mexico were given as follows: Debts not included in the de la Huerta-Lamont Convention of June 16, 1922, capital and interest, 171,445,085 pesos; debts included in the Convention, 982,136,775 pesos. Total, 1,153,581,860 pesos.

The service of the debt during the year 1928 will absorb 42 per cent. of the budgetary revenue. Beginning January 1, 1928, Mexico is obligated to pay in interest under the International Agreement 30,353,687 pesos, and in amortisations 33,989,530 pesos; other obligations derived from the agreement total 3,626,029 pesos for interest and 22,058,817 pesos in amortisations. Grand total, including commissions and exchange differences is put at 94,238,063 pesos. Obligations due abroad and not included in the agreement total 23,524,616 pesos, making total foreign obligations of 117,762,680 pesos (equal to 58,881,340 U.S. dollars).

## Defence.

Every citizen is compelled to serve in the active army or in the National Guard. Supreme command is vested in the President, who exercises it through the Secretary for War. The active army consists of 50 battalions of infantry, 30 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of military police, 2 marine corps, 4 regiments of artillery and 3 detached companies. Its strength in 1926 was 13,100 officers and 45,000 other ranks. Military education is provided at a military college and in officers' training schools. A school of aviation has been established, and the organisation of an air force is in progress.

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of a coast defence vessel *Anahuac* of 3,162 tons, purchased in 1924, and the gunboats *Bravo* and *Agua Prieta*. There is also an armed transport *Progreso* and some smaller vessels.

## Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture. In the tropical regions, in the mountain valleys, and on the great central plateau are millions of acres of virgin soil and millions more which have been barely skimmed by the antiquated methods of agriculture in vogue.

Cultivated lands, 30,027,500 acres; pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Principal products in 1926 were maize (2,077,001 metric tons), sugar (194,700 tons), sugar cane (4,640,439 tons), henequen (120,000 tons), wheat (278,800 tons), coffee (27,349 tons), beans (173,920 tons), tobacco (9,187 tons), alfalfa (1,620,490 tons). There were 236 tobacco factories in the Republic. The cotton production was 85,869,494 kilos.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood.

Live-stock in 1924 : Cattle, 2,187,867 ; horses, 391,367 ; mules, 322,593 ; sheep, 1,728,216 ; goats, 2,865,540 ; and pigs, 1,759,600.

The chief Mexican oil-fields may be grouped in five districts :—(1) the Ebano district, about 40 miles west of Tampico (largely the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company) ; (2) the Panuco district, including the Topila region ; (3) the Huasteca district, south of Tampico, in which the famous 'Casiano,' 'Cerro Azul,' and 'Potrero del Llano' wells occur ; (4) the Tuxpam district, including the Furbero region, south-west of Tuxpam ; and (5) the Tehuantepec-Tabasco district, in the neighbourhood of Minatitlán. The fields actually in exploration occupy a surface of 62,175 acres.

Petroleum was produced as follows : In 1920, 163,540,000 barrels ; in 1921, 193,397,587 barrels ; in 1922, 182,278,657 barrels ; in 1923, 149,584,856 barrels ; in 1924, 139,678,294 barrels ; in 1925 115,514,700 barrels ; in 1926, 90,420,973 barrels. Of the 1926 output, 82,587,681 barrels were exported ; 55,364,454 barrels went to the United States and 3,402,496 to countries in Western Europe. There is a total of 2,005 storage tanks with a total capacity of 83,806,356 barrels. Mexico has the two largest petroleum refineries in the world, with capacities of 118,220 and 140,000 barrels respectively. With the decline of crude oil production from her own wells, Mexico began to import crude oil in 1926 for refining.

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico. It is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores. The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for three years :—

Metals	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold . . . . .	24,541	24,033	22,500
Silver . . . . .	2,889,962	3,057,203	3,110,000
Copper . . . . .	51,836,155	53,763,192	56,474,000
Lead . . . . .	171,767,429	210,794,304	233,503,000
Zinc . . . . .	45,770,148	105,366,568	—
Antimony . . . . .	1,398,493	2,614,444	1,707,000
Mercury . . . . .	38,721	45,416	78,000
Arsenic . . . . .	4,192,611	6,458,224	8,205,000
Amorphous graphite . . . . .	5,889,226	4,434,548	6,510,000

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila (800,000 tons in 1926). Opals are mined in Querétaro.

In 1926 the 145 cotton textile factories had 30,500 looms, 780,000 spindles, consumed 41,500 metric tons of cotton and employed 43,199 workers.

### Commerce.

The trade of Mexico for 5 years is shown as follows :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	pesos	pesos	pesos	pesos	pesos
Imports . . . . .	808,808,865	815,108,580	821,871,605	890,996,172	881,263,040
Exports . . . . .	944,646,019	568,471,444	614,712,515	682,484,832	691,769,739

The principal items of imports and exports were as follows in 1926 (in pesos):—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
Animal products . .	48,080,093	Animal products . .	14,169,869
Vegetable products . .	62,945,948	Vegetable products . .	147,561,841
Mineral products . .	77,910,993	Mineral products . .	521,788,076
Textiles and manufactures . .	50,318,248	Miscellaneous . .	5,250,458
Chemical pharmaceutical products . .	24,102,171		
Spirituous beverages . .	3,847,918		
Paper and manufactures . .	11,743,075		
Machinery and apparatus . .	44,491,615		
Vehicles . .	28,921,960		
Arms and explosives . .	5,120,192		
Miscellaneous . .	23,873,867		
<b>Total . .</b>	<b>381,268,040</b>	<b>Total . .</b>	<b>691,769,739</b>

The distribution of imports and exports for 2 years among principal countries was as follows (in pesos):—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Great Britain . .	30,665,354	28,245,009	44,636,577	49,444,020
United States . .	274,495,561	268,622,421	510,862,614	491,044,075
France . .	20,407,015	17,603,35	11,843,292	15,020,427
Spain . .	8,131,331	7,683,646	1,018,617	1,708,039
Germany . .	29,867,999	28,071,710	33,018,748	31,457,935
Switzerland . .	4,141,746	3,380,785	395	6,484
Holland . .	1,154,234	1,844,966	10,751,731	12,647,825

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1926 (according to Board of Trade Returns) were as follows:— Imports from Mexico: petroleum spirit, 346,140%; fuel oil, 2,158,047%; lamp oil, 407,986%; lubricating oil, 251,169%. Exports to Mexico: cotton piece goods, 738,646%; other cotton goods, 570,111%; sodium, 94,085%; machinery, 225,165%; iron and steel, 188,134%.

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U. Kingdom	6,847,928	5,846,695	5,814,926	6,043,507	5,523,106
Exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom	2,751,947	2,444,888	3,136,147	2,771,771	2,201,273

### Shipping and Communications.

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico. In 1926 there entered at all the ports, 3,880 vessels of 7,167,048 tons, and cleared 3,885 vessels of 7,184,133 tons.

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in one corporation—The National Railways of Mexico. In 1914 this system and practically all the private lines were taken over and worked by the government under the name of the Constitutional Railways of Mexico. On January 1, 1926, this system was returned to the owner corporations. The National Railways of Mexico own (1925) 8,200 miles of track and control an additional 322 miles. There are also 4,676 miles of private line. Total 13,197 miles. The Mexican Railway has 520 miles of track. The Tehuantepec Railway owns the line (184 miles of track) between Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic to Salina Cruz on the Pacific. The Mexico North-Western Railway owns 512 miles of track. The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico has about 1,000 miles of track, including recently completed lines connecting Nogales, Guadalajara and Mexico City which promise to accelerate the development of the West Coast region. The United Railways of Yucatan have a length of 500 miles. A railway between Toluca and Zitacuaro (81 miles) has been commenced.

On December 31, 1920, the Federal telegraph and telephone lines had a length of 25,015 miles of line and 55,304 miles of wire. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons totalling 17,010 miles of line and 20,706 miles of wire. There were in 1925 548 telegraph offices, 12 telephone offices, 43 telegraph and telephone offices, and 25 wireless stations. Number of telegraph messages in 1925, internal, 5,875,365, foreign, 188,079.

There are about 2,696 post-offices. The post handled, in 1925, 199,898,358 pieces of mail matter.

A new wireless station has been established on the Island of Lobos, off the coast of Tampico, largely for the purpose of affording the various petroleum companies facilities for communicating with vessels while at sea. It is provided with powerful apparatus and is able to communicate with the wireless stations at Mexico City, Tuxpam, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Frontera, Mazatlan, Santa Rosalia, La Paz, Queretaro, Monterrey, Saltillo, Torreon, and by way of Habana with various stations in the United States. A trans-oceanic radio station has also been erected at Chapultepec Park, Mexico City.

### Banking and Credit.

On June 30, 1923, the banks of the Republic had in circulation notes to the value of 75,047,486 pesos.

On September 1, 1925, the National Bank of Mexico was established with an authorised capital of 100,000,000 gold pesos, of which 63,000,000 pesos was paid up by October 31, 1927. Under Article 28 of the Constitution it has the sole right to issue notes. It now has 25 branches scattered over the country.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a decree of April 29, 1925, the monetary unit is the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at .75 gramme of pure gold. There are 20-peso (called *astecas*), 10-peso, 5-peso, 2.50-peso, and 2-peso gold coins, .900 fine and .100 copper, weighing respectively 16.666 $\frac{2}{3}$ , 8.333 $\frac{1}{3}$ , 4.166 $\frac{2}{3}$ , 2.083 $\frac{1}{3}$ , and 1.666 $\frac{2}{3}$  grammes. In 1919 American gold coin was decreed to be legal tender at the fixed rate of 1 dollar for 2 Mexican gold pesos. The silver coins are in denominations of 1 peso, 50 and 20 centavos, with a fineness of 720 milligrams of silver and 280 of copper for all the silver coins except the 2-peso, which is .900 fine of silver and .100 of copper. The bronze coins are to be in denominations of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1

centavos, and have a composition of 95 per cent. copper, 2·5 per cent. tin, and 2·5 per cent. zinc. These coins are restricted legal tender up to 20 pesos for the silver coins. There are 5-centavo nickel coins. The value of the gold peso or dollar in peace time was 24·58 pence. From 1905 to 1925 the amount coined in Mexico was 383,441,966 pesos gold, 273,534,693 pesos silver, 1,660,952 pesos nickel, and 5,590,835 pesos bronze; total, 664,228,446 pesos. To reduce the surplus stock of silver coins the Government during 1927 called in and melted down 850,000 silver pesos; this reduced the discount on silver from 12·5 per cent. to 6 per cent.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still in use. The old weights and measures were:—

<i>Weight.</i>	1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lb. avoirdupois.
<i>For gold and silver.</i>	1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.
	1 ochava = 6 tomines.
	1 tomin = 12 granos.
	20 granos = 1 French gramme.
<i>Length.</i>	1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ English in.
	1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Señor Don Gilberto Valenzuela (1925).

*Second Secretary.*—O. R. Spindola.

*Counsellor.*—Señor S. M. de Alba.

*Commercial Attaché.*—Señor A. M. Baca.

*Consul-General* (London).—E. A. Gonzale.

There are Mexican consulates at Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Birmingham and Belfast.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

*Envoy and Minister.*—E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O. (Appointed Nov. 19, 1925.)

*Secretaries.*—G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes and E. A. Walker.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain the Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

*Consul-General.*—J. B. Browne.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Memoria del Secretario del despacho de Fomento, &c.* Annual. Mexico.

*Mexico: Its Social Evolution.* By various writers. 3 vols. Mexico, 1900–04.

*Mexico: A Geographical Sketch.* Bureau of American Republics. Washington, 1904.

*Division Territorial de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos* (deals with each State). Mexico, 1918.

*Publications of the National Bureau of Statistics.* Mexico City.

*Estadística Nacional: Organó del Departamento de la Estadística Nacional.* *Revista quincenal.* Mexico City.

*A Handbook of Mexico* (compiled by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division). London, 1920.

*La Deuda Exterior de Mexico.* Mexico, 1926.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Mexico.* (A volume issued by the Pan American Union.) Washington, 1911.

*Revista Mexicana.* Mexico City. Monthly (in English and Spanish).

*Boletín de la sociedad de geografía y estadística de la República Mexicana.* Mexico.

*Anales de Economía, Finanzas, Industria y Comercio.* Publicados por la Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México. Mexico, 1920.

- Monografías Mexicanas de Arte. 2 vols. Mexico, 1919.
- Baedeker's* United States with an Excursion into Mexico. 4th ed. Leipzig, 1909.
- Baerlein* (Henry). Mexico, the Land of Unrest. London, 1913.
- Baneroft* (H. H.), A History of Mexico. New York, 1915.
- Banning* (G. H.), In Mexican Waters. London, 1925.
- Blakeslee* (G. H.), Mexico and the Caribbean. New York, 1921.
- Brehme* (H.) and *Staub* (W.), Mexico. [Orbis Terrarum Series. Illustrated.] Berlin, 1925.
- Bustamante* (M.), Petróleo en la República Mexicana. Mexico City, 1917.
- Calcott* (W. H.), Church and State in Mexico, 1822-57. Durham (North Carolina), 1926.
- Carreño* (A. M.), Compendio de la Historia de la Real Hacienda de Nueva España, escrito en el año de 1794, por D. Joaquim Maniau. (Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística.) Mexico, 1914.
- Carson* (W. E.), Mexico : The Wonderland of the South. (Revised edition.) London, 1914.
- Cleland* (R. G., Editor), The Mexican Year Book. Los Angeles, 1924.
- Creek* (G.), The People next door. New York, 1920.
- D'Apt* (M.), Messico. Bergamo, 1924.
- Dillon* (E. J.), Mexico on the Verge. London, 1921.
- Enock* (C. R.), Mexico. London, 1909.
- Enriquez* (R. de Zayas), Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, 1877-97. New York, 1899.
- Frank* (H. A.), Tramping through Mexico. London, 1916.
- Fyfe* (Hamilton). The Real Mexico. London, 1914.
- Gillpatrick* (W.), Wanderings in Mexico. London, 1912.
- Gölschmidt* (A.), Mexico. Berlin, 1925.
- Hasbrouck* (Louise S.), Mexico from Cortes to Carranza. New York, 1918.
- Hernández* (J. E.), Colección de Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Independencia de México de 1808 a 1821. 6 vols. México, 1877-1882.
- Ingersoll* (R. McA.), In and under Mexico. London, 1924.
- Jones* (O. K.), Bibliography of the Mexican Revolution. Washington, 1920.
- Lloyd-Jones* (Chester), Mexico and its Reconstruction. London, 1922.
- Lovet* (Ernest), L'Expédition du Mexique (1861-67). 2 vols. Paris, 1906.
- McBride* (G. M.), The Land Systems of Mexico. New York, 1923.
- McCaleb* (W. F.), Present and Past Banking in Mexico. New York, 1920.—The Public Finance of Mexico. New York, 1922.
- McHugh* (R. J.), Modern Mexico. London, 1914.
- McLeish* (J. L.), High Lights of the Mexican Revolution. Aurora, 1920.
- Martin* (F. F.), Mexico of the Twentieth Century. 2 vols. London, 1907.—Mexico's Treasure House. London, 1906.—Maximilian in Mexico [1861-1867]. London, 1914.
- O'Shaughnessy* (E.), Intimate Pages of Mexican History. New York, 1921.
- Périgny* (Ote. M. de), Les Etats-unis du Mexique. Paris, 1912.
- Pimentel* (F.), Obras Completas [on Peoples, Languages, Literature, &c. of Mexico.] 5 vols. Mexico, 1903-04.
- Prescott* (W. H.), History of the Conquest of Mexico. London. (Many editions.)
- Priestley* (H. J.), The Mexican Nation: a history. New York, 1923.
- Ripley* (F. J.), The United States and Mexico, 1821-1924. London, 1926.
- Ross* (E. A.), The Social Revolution in Mexico. New York, 1923.
- Saenz* (M.) and *Priestley* (H. J.), Some Mexican Problems. London, 1296.
- Schnitzler* (H.), The Republic of Mexico: its Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries. London, 1926.
- Sierra* (J.), Mexico: Its Social Evolution. 3 vols. [Eng. Trans.]. Mexico, 1905.
- Southworth* (J. R.), The Mines of Mexico. 9 vols. Mexico, 1905.—El Territorio de Baja California. [In Spanish and English.] San Francisco, 1899.
- Spence* (Lewis), Mexico of the Mexicans. London, 1917.
- Stelmann* (A.), Mexico: Lübeck, 1927.
- Thompson* (Wallace), The People of Mexico. New York, 1920.
- Torrente* (M.), Historia de la Independencia de México. Madrid, 1910.
- Trowbridge* (E. D.), Mexico to-day and to-morrow. New York, 1919.
- Vasconcelos* (J.) and *Gamio* (M.), Aspects of Mexican Civilisation. Chicago, 1926.
- Winter* (N. O.), Mexico and her People. Boston, 1923.

## MONACO.

Prince Louis II, born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, Prince Albert, June 26, 1922.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since

1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thoirny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

On January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which women are entitled to take part.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. The Principality issues its own separate postage-stamps, and has its own flag.

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 42 acres, depth at entrance 90 feet, and alongside the quay 24 feet at least. The Customs duties are the same as in France.

The area is eight square miles. Population (census January 9, 1923), 22,153. Towns: Monaco, 2,020; La Condamine, 10,705; Monte Carlo, 9,428.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession was 80,000*l.* in 1917; in 1927 it will be 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 100,000*l.*

*Consul-General* for Monaco in London.—P. Crémieu-Javal.

*British Consul*.—J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (residing at Nice).

*British Vice-Consul*.—Guy Weir Hogg (residing at Monte Carlo).

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

*Baedeker's Southern France*. 6th ed. Leipzig, 1914.

*Boyer de Ste Suzanne* (R. de), *La Principauté de Monaco*. Paris, 1884.

*France* (H.), *Au Pays de Cagnes: La Principauté de Monaco*. Paris, 1901.

*Harris* (J. C.), *Monaco Pièces Historiques et Traités*. Nice, 1882.

*Saigé* (G.), *Monaco, ses Origines et son Histoire*. Paris, 1898.

*Scharf* (P.), *Les Institutions et les Lois de la Principauté de Monaco*. Monaco, 1875.

*Smith* (A.), *Monaco and Monte Carlo*. London, 1912.

*Tamblé* (L.), *Monaco*. Paris, 1905.



## MOROCCO.

(MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, *i.e.* The Farthest West).

### Reigning Sultan.

**Sidi Mohammed**, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912-1927), was proclaimed Sultan on November 18, 1927, on the death of his father.

The introduction of Islam into Morocco about the end of the 7th century was followed by an exceedingly confused period, to the latter part of which belongs the great Arab influx of the 11th century known as the Hilalian invasion. This period witnessed the rise and fall of various Arab and Berber dynasties, notably the Idrissids, under whom Fez was founded or refounded early in the 9th century, and the Almoravids, the first of whom, Youssef Ben Tashfin, founded Marrakesh in 1062, and later extended his power over the north of Morocco and into Spain. His dynasty was followed by the Almohads (12th and 13th centuries), and the Merinids (13th to 16th centuries), whose decline led up to the establishment of the Sherifian dynasties, the Saadians (16th and 17th centuries) and the Alaouis. The latter claim descent from Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, through the Filali Sherifs of Taflelt. The present Sultan is the 18th of this dynasty.

### Government.

The Empire of Morocco is in principle an absolute monarchy, in which the Sultan exercises supreme civil and religious authority; the latter in his capacity of Emir-el-Muminin or Commander of the Faithful. The majority of his subjects are Sunni Moslems of the Malekite school, the teachings of which formerly constituted the common law of Morocco. The country is now, however, divided into three Zones, in each of which a different system of government prevails as the outcome of the Protectorate Treaty concluded between France and the Sultan at Fez on March 30, 1912, the subsequent Convention between France and Spain of November 27, 1912, and the Convention between Great Britain, France and Spain of December 18, 1923, providing for a special Statute in the Tangier Zone for twelve years.

The Sultan resides in the French Zone, usually at Rabat, but occasionally in one of the other traditional capitals, Fez, Marrakesh, and Meknes. His government, known as the Makhzen, consists of the Grand Vizier, the Vizier of Justice, the Vizier of 'Habous' or Pious Foundations, the Grand Vizier's Delegate for Public Instruction and the Presidents of the Sherifian High Court and the Religious Court of Appeal. All effective authority is exercised by the Protecting Power, which is represented by a Resident General. The latter is Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan and head of an elaborate French administration which has its headquarters at Rabat and which is divided into departments for Finance, Economic Affairs, Public Instruction, etc. The French have created a large body of modern law in the form of Imperial Edicts or 'Dahirs' issued by the Sultan but promulgated and made executory by the Resident General, and decrees of minor importance, all of which similarly require French approval. Local administration is in the hands of native Pashas or Caids and French Controllers. The French civil administration has been made independent of military authority in the coastal regions and the Oudjda district adjoining Algeria. In other districts it is still subordinate to military authority. In the less settled districts in the south-east of the

Zone the French control is less direct than elsewhere, and considerable authority is vested in the 'Grand Caïds' or tribal overlords.

In the Spanish Zone the Sultan's powers are entirely delegated to a Khalifa, whom he chooses from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government, and whose administration is controlled by a Spanish High Commissioner resident at Tetuan. Spanish authority in the Zone was consolidated by successful military operations in the spring of 1927. Spain also has treaty rights in a narrow coastal strip at Ifni as well as in an area extending south from the river Dra and some distance inland from the coast about Cape Juby. She has never established herself effectively in the Ifni enclave. The connection of the area south of the Dra with the rest of Morocco is tenuous and it merges into the Spanish Rio de Oro further south.

The Tangier Statute came into force on June 1, 1925, but has not yet received the adhesion of all the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906. The Zone is permanently neutralised and demilitarised. The régime is one of autonomy, and legislative power is vested in an international Assembly of 26 members, but the parties to the Statute agreed on certain codes which were not to be modified for two years. A Committee of Control, composed of the Consuls of the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras, is invested with a right of veto and certain other powers. The administration of the Zone is entrusted to an administrator, an assistant administrator for finance, and an assistant administrator for health, etc., who are French, British and Spanish respectively for the first six years. The Sultan is represented by a Mendoub, who is ex-officio President of the Assembly and who deals more particularly with native affairs.

*French Resident General.*—Monsieur Theodore Steeg (appointed October 11, 1925).

*Spanish High Commissioner.*—General Sanjurjo.

*Khalifah for Spanish Zone.*—Sidi Muley Hassan Ben el Mehedi.

*Mendoub of Tangier.*—Si Mohammed Bou Ashreen.

*Administrator of Tangier Zone.*—Monsieur Paul Alberge.

### Area and Population.

The French Zone comprises the whole of Morocco (except the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area) from the Atlantic to the Algerian frontier, and from the confines of the Sahara to the boundary of the Spanish Zone as agreed to in 1912. The Franco-Spanish boundary has not been fully delimited. It follows a generally eastern direction from a point on the Atlantic about 16 miles south of Larache to the river Moulouya, which completes the boundary to the Mediterranean. The Spanish Zone comprises the area between this line and the sea, with the exception of the small territory around Tangier which is included in the international zone. The southern and eastern boundaries of Morocco being largely indeterminate, no exact estimate can be made of the total area, but it may be estimated as follows:—

French Zone	approximately	200,000 square miles.
Spanish Zone in north	"	8,000 " "
" " Ifni	"	800 " "
" " Cape Juby	"	9,500 " "
Tangier Zone	"	225 " "
Total . . .		<u>218,525</u>

The native population consists mainly of Islamised Berbers and Arabs dating from the great invasions of the Middle Ages. These elements have to some extent intermixed with each other and with negro stocks. There is a large native Jewish population, mostly in the towns. Since 1912 the European element has greatly increased, especially owing to the influx of French into the towns of the French Zone and of a fair number of agricultural settlers, also mostly French. A census of the French Zone taken in March, 1926, puts the population at 4,016,882 native Moslems, 107,552 native Jews and 104,712 foreigners; total 4,229,146. That of the Spanish Zone may be put at something under 1,000,000, and that of the Tangier Zone at about 80,000.

The following table shows the estimated population of the principal towns, based in the case of the French Zone on the revised results of the 1926 census of the population:—

—	Europeans	Moslems	Jews	Total
<i>French Zone:—</i>				
Casablanca . . .	34,984	2,134	19,490	106,608
Fez . . .	3,559	70,060	7,553	81,172
Kenitra . . .	3,901	5,553	477	9,931
Marrakesh . . .	3,652	132,893	12,718	149,263
Mazagan . . .	1,633	14,141	3,385	19,150
Meknes . . .	4,928	18,682	6,325	29,930
Mogador . . .	835	9,836	7,730	18,401
Oudjda . . .	3,780	9,751	1,445	19,976
Ouezzan . . .	594	10,952	1,364	12,910
Rabat . . .	13,916	20,452	3,676	38,044
Saïfi . . .	1,395	21,347	4,172	26,914
Salé . . .	1,069	18,090	1,806	20,965
Taza . . .	2,284	7,217	105	9,606
<i>Spanish Zone:—</i>				
Alcazar . . .	1,500	10,000	1,250	12,750
Arzila . . .	1,000	1,000	500	3,100
Larache . . .	6,000	7,500	2,000	15,500
Tetuan . . .	6,500	13,000	4,500	24,000
Tangier . . .	10,000	35,000	15,000	60,000

There are important British colonies at Casablanca (about 700), and Tangier (650). Spaniards form an important element in the European population of the coast towns.

The principal languages are Moorish, Arabic, and numerous Berber dialects. The use of French for official and business purposes is very widespread.

### Instruction.

The bulk of the native population is illiterate. There are numerous Koranic schools imparting a very elementary education, and a number of higher schools attached to mosques. The most notable is the Kairoween University at Fez, which is highly reputed in the Islamic world. In the French Zone education on European lines is given in the French schools, of which there were 90 in 1924. There are high schools for boys and for girls at Rabat, Casablanca and Oudjda, and an industrial and commercial school at Casablanca. There are also Franco-Arab primary schools (67 in 1924); schools for the sons of notables and two Moslem colleges at Rabat and Fez, which are recruited from these; an Institut de Hautes Études Marocaines at Rabat; and various establishments in which technical instruction is given,

including schools for training native girls in embroidery, etc. Jewish education has made great progress since 1912 under the joint auspices of the Protectorate and the Alliance Israélite. There were in 1924, 42 Franco-Jewish schools and Jewish schools. Research work is done at the Institut Scientifique Chérifien at Rabat.

There are State schools in the chief towns of the Spanish Zone, also certain Hispano-Arabic schools for education of natives. The Alliance Israélite has schools in Tetuan and Larache, and extensive premises for a native school of Arts and Industries are being erected in Tetuan.

The schools in Tangier include one maintained by the Spanish Government, two high schools for boys and girls, and a primary school maintained by the French Protectorate administration, and sundry Jewish schools.

### Justice.

*French Zone.*—Native justice is administered by religious courts and in a large range of criminal and civil cases by the Pashas and Caidas. Under the Protectorate two Courts of Appeal corresponding to these jurisdictions have been set up at Rabat. French Courts modelled on those in France were created in 1913, and deal with cases brought by or against French and other foreigners, except cases against British and United States citizens, who retain capitulatory rights and are justiciable in their own Consular courts. The French Courts are the Court of Appeal at Rabat, Courts of First Instance at Rabat, Casablanca, Oudjda, and Marrakesh, and twelve *tribunaux de paix*. They administer specially drawn-up codes, which *inter alia* provide for the application of the national law in matters affecting the personal status of foreigners. Rabbinical Courts deal with matters affecting the personal status of Jews.

*Spanish Zone.*—Native and Jewish justice is similar to that in the French Zone, except that all criminal cases are tried in the Spanish Courts. These consist of Audiencia, or Supreme Court, Court of First Instance, and Tribunaux de Paix. As in the French Zone, British subjects and American citizens are justiciable in their own Consular Courts. Dutch subjects also retain capitulatory rights in the Spanish Zone.

*Tangier Zone.*—Native justice is administered as in the French Zone, the Mendoub having a jurisdiction similar to that of Pashas and Caidas. The Statute provides for a Mixed Tribunal which deals with all cases involving foreigners, except the subjects of Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras, which have not adhered to the Convention and still claim capitulatory rights.

### Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure of the French Zone for five years (ordinary budget) :—

—	1924 1	1925 2	1926 2	1927 2	1928 3
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Revenue . . .	439,558,000	842,134,060	407,422,020	531,229,110	631,374,610
Expenditure . . .	841,075,175	842,099,086	406,915,772	551,652,239	631,374,081

1 Provisional results.

2 Estimates.

3 Preliminary estimates, subject to modification.

The following are the chief items of estimated income for 1927 in francs :—Direct taxes, 154,090,000; indirect taxes, 274,576,000; monopolies, 57,917,000. The main items of estimated expenditure are :—Public debt

and Civil List (now including bulk of contribution to French military budget), 140,717,893; Residency General, 46,872,753; Justice and General Administration, 66,627,703; Financial Services, 51,991,930; Economic Services, 157,213,084; Social Services, 50,428,876. There are two special budgets of expenditure chargeable to loans and connected operations (Fr. 55,803,288 in 1927 to be covered by short-term loans), and expenditure chargeable to reserve and 'specially affected resources', including the 'Taxe Spéciale' provided for in the Act of Algeciras (Fr. 85,399,600 in 1927).

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (1904, 1910, 1914, 1918, and 1920). The 1904 loan amounted to 62,500,000 francs and bears interest at 5 per cent. The 1910 loan was for 101,124,000 francs and also bore interest at 5 per cent. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 170,250,000 francs. By a law dated March 25, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 242,000,000 francs. The first issue of 70,250,000 in July, 1914, was at 4 per cent., and the second issue 171,750,000 in March, 1918, was at 5 per cent. By the law of August 19, 1920, a further loan, also guaranteed by the Government, was authorised for 744,140,000 francs. Of this amount 300 million francs had been issued by 1923, since when no further issue has been made. The total debt therefore amounts to 705,624,000 francs for loans.

The budget of the Spanish Zone for 1928 balanced at 55,913,441 pesetas by the help of a subvention from the Spanish Treasury. The following are the principal items of the 1928 Budget:—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes . . . . .	1,900,000	Spanish Administration . . . . .	659,805
Indirect taxes (chiefly Customs) . . . . .	13,692,000	Native . . . . .	1,334,520
Consumption Duties (monopolies) . . . . .	1,501,500	Military . . . . .	40,278,982
Other . . . . .	1,470,000	Public Works . . . . .	3,014,140
Advances from the Treasury . . . . .	37,349,941	Colonisation . . . . .	1,540,300
		Finance . . . . .	1,715,785
		Social Services . . . . .	8,895,750
Total . . . . .	55,913,441	Total (including all items) . . . . .	59,913,441

The principal revenue of the Tangier Zone is from Customs and Consumption duties, against which must be set off a rebate of 25 per cent. payable to the authorities of the Spanish Zone in respect of the estimated proportion of imports consumed in that Zone. The total revenue in francs for 1926 was 25,875,921, and that for 1927 was 27,000,000. The total expenditure for 1926 was 21,337,238, and for 1927, 22,000,000. A reserve fund of some 4 million francs has been maintained. This it is proposed to apply gradually to new public works.

### Defence.

The Sherifian army as such no longer exists, except for the Black Guard or Sultan's bodyguard. The military forces in the French Zone are made up of drafts (consisting largely of African troops) from the French Metropolitan and Colonial armies, a portion of the Foreign Legion and native levies of various kinds. Following on the termination of the Riff war a Presidential decree of October 3, 1926, placed the army under the control of the Resident General for all purposes except actual operations, and directed that the regular land forces should be organised in three divisions and two mixed brigades. The French budget for 1927 provided for 2,820 officers and 82,795 men to be employed in Morocco. Military expenditure in 1927, 679,186,545

francs. The composition of the Spanish forces in the Spanish Zone is in the main similar to that of the French. The Tangier Zone is demilitarised. The 1923 Statute provided for a native gendarmerie not exceeding 250 men under a Belgian officer, but this provision is being reconsidered by the interested Powers. Meanwhile the protection of the Zone is still assured by two native *labors* maintained by the French and Spanish authorities under officers of those nationalities. The total strength of this force is at present 780 men.

### Production and Industry.

*French Zone.*—Agriculture is by far the most important industry. After making large deductions for areas not yet effectively occupied and for mountainous regions, the total agricultural area is estimated at about 23,800,000 acres, not including forests. Forest land is estimated at about 3,700,000 acres, of which one-third lies within the agricultural area. The principal crops are cereals, especially wheat and barley; beans, chickpeas, fenugreek and other legumens; canary-seed; cumin and coriander; linseed; olives; vines and other fruits, especially almonds. The yield of the principal crops (in metric quintals of 220 pounds) in 1924-25 was as follows:—barley, 12,287,479; wheat, 7,723,523; beans, 311,026; oats, 164,432; maize, 1,194,566; chickpeas, 190,778; linseed, 130,680.—Endeavours are being made to stimulate the production of other crops, e.g. cotton. Market-gardening for export has become important in the neighbourhood of Casablanca. The almost universal wild palmetto is put to various uses, including the manufacture of *crin végétal*. The trees grown include cork, cedar, arar, argan, oak, and various conifers. In 1925 there were 3,215,595 olive trees, 170,849 orange and lemon trees, 326,924 palm trees (dates), 1,154,184 almond trees, and 2,965,197 fig trees. The argan forests inland from Mogador produce a fruit rich in oil. Tizra wood is exported for tanning purposes. Gums are produced in considerable quantities. Stock-raising is an increasing industry. The estimate of the animals in the Zone in 1926 was:—cattle (bovine), 1,932,840; sheep, 9,248,462; goats, 3,037,731; pigs, 59,311; horses, 190,251; asses, 562,835; camels, 117,917.

The bulk of the land is held by natives, who cling to primitive methods. There are now, however, a fair number of European settlers. The number of exploitations was estimated in 1926 at 1,958, of which 1,750, representing an area of 1,800,000 acres, were in French hands. The system of 'immatriculation,' based on the Australian Torrens Act, which was introduced in 1913 with a view to give owners secure titles, applies to rural as well as to urban properties. Since 1919 considerable efforts have been made to promote the settlement of colonists under official auspices, and a certain amount of domanial land is made available for distribution each year. Agriculture is still too much at the mercy of seasonal uncertainty, and the harvests in 1925 and 1926 were disappointing. It is intended to start in 1927 on a considerable programme of irrigation works, which is to include barrages in the rivers Beth, Moulouya, Mellah, Nefis, Oum-er-Rebia, Derna, Tessaout and El-Akhdar. Recent measures to stimulate agriculture include the institution of long-term credit at low rates of interest and premiums for motor-culture.

The principal mineral exploited is phosphate, the output of which (under a State monopoly) has grown rapidly from 8,232 tons in 1921 to 885,720 tons in 1926, and 1,183,469 tons in 1927. The tenor is very high (76 per cent.). Lead ore and manganese are produced in exportable quantities. Prospecting for other minerals is active, including gold, silver, iron, tin, copper, silver, lead and petroleum. Important deposits of iron ore near Tiflet, inland from Rabat, began to be exploited commercially in 1926.

The coasts abound in fish. The chief fishing centres are near Casablanca and at Fedhala, which possesses an important preserving industry.

Pending the realisation of the great scheme for providing a central supply of electrical energy for practically the whole zone by harnessing the water power of the Oum-Er-Rebia, a large power station has been erected at Casablanca and local supplies exist in various other towns.

A great number of miscellaneous industries designed partly to supply local requirements of goods previously imported have grown up in recent years. Among them are flour mills, breweries, soap and candle factories, cement factories, etc., etc.

*Spanish Zone.*—Agriculture is potentially important, but is carried on by natives in primitive fashion. European colonisation is at present almost entirely confined to the towns. Iron ore is mined and exported from the Melilla district. The Jebala and Ghomara areas are reputed to be rich in mineral wealth, but the disturbed state of the country has prevented any systematic exploitation. Fishing, largely tunny, is an important industry. No other considerable industries exist.

*Tangier Zone.*—The agricultural output, consisting principally of wheat, barley and chickpea, is insufficient for the needs of the population. The most important single industry is the manufacture by a Régie of cigarettes for the whole of Morocco. This employs 700 persons. There are also important fisheries and preserving factories and a certain amount of market gardening for local requirements.

### Commerce.

*French Zone.*—Foreign trade has expanded considerably in franc value since 1912. The increase has been in the main progressive, especially as regards imports. Imports consists of articles like cotton textiles, sugar, tea, candles and hardware, for which there is a strong native demand, and the more varied requirements of a primitive country undergoing intensive development under European auspices and with a much-increased European population. Exports consist principally of agricultural products, both vegetable and animal, and in recent years phosphates. About 10 per cent. of the total trade crosses the Algerian frontier; the remainder through the Atlantic ports. Imports through Algeria formerly enjoyed preferential customs rates, but this privilege was in 1924 limited to the eastern area by the creation of a customs barrier at Taza, where the difference between the reduced duty paid at the frontier and the ordinary duty has now to be paid.

Imports and exports for five years were :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Imports . . .	777,875,725	779,750,709	925,411,203	1,189,427,045	1,692,267,756
Exports . . .	237,466,429	272,884,268	622,482,021	664,480,648	710,555,155

The distribution of commerce in the years shown was :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1924	1925
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria .	785,911,897	1,109,599,000	325,879,067	217,435,107
United Kingdom and Gibraltar . . .	203,291,284	210,746,000	105,265,492	55,276,897
Germany . . .	488,253	9,387,000	14,886,913	85,250,152
Spain . . .	16,985,247	19,688,000	85,539,900	178,814,466

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1924	1925
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Belgium . . . . .	42,670,790	49,856,000	50,730,238	18,928,141
Italy . . . . .	49,653,573	47,972,000	14,430,873	17,800,192
Austria . . . . .	1,480,375	1,694,000	—	—
United States . . . . .	49,530,907	90,715,000	5,882,269	8,364,265
Portugal . . . . .	9,806,995	2,446,000	3,950,000	1,688,095
Netherlands . . . . .	9,973,511	15,121,000	17,148,376	16,382,068
Egypt . . . . .	77,955	6,218,000	1,692,599	603,766
Sweden . . . . .	2,907,085	3,649,000	228,000	2,200
Norway . . . . .	498,732	254,000	621,800	1,008,105
Tunis . . . . .	158,677	268,000	4,615,672	1,500
Other countries . . . . .	65,991,764	124,703,000	12,260,727	18,925,504
Totals . . . . .	1,189,427,045	1,602,271,000	622,482,021	564,480,648

The following table shows imports and exports in 1925 and 1926 of certain of the chief commodities:—

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Sugar . . . . .	224,279,553	207,791,479	Cattle, Sheep, Pigs	32,107,794	43,453,297
Tea . . . . .	76,231,605	103,340,669	Wool . . . . .	43,661,024	68,286,858
Vegetable Oils and Fats . . . . .	21,147,079	25,002,134	Eggs . . . . .	89,560,772	118,897,667
Wood, all sorts . . . . .	20,313,482	36,777,259	Hides and Skins . . . . .	37,101,219	60,638,181
Beverages . . . . .	39,016,647	58,050,808	Wheat . . . . .	31,144,270	61,126,095
Coal . . . . .	18,992,919	37,254,929	Barley . . . . .	85,926,872	17,104,018
Mineral Oil and Petrol . . . . .	49,792,534	99,712,789	Dried Vegetables . . . . .	24,457,673	27,211,104
Iron and Steel material, including rails . . . . .	16,226,905	35,009,731	Canary Seed . . . . .	7,146,549	5,488,562
Candles . . . . .	19,077,448	23,169,032	Almonds . . . . .	35,841,666	50,342,824
Cotton Textiles . . . . .	226,751,242	252,812,279	Linseed . . . . .	14,562,770	18,216,485
Machinery . . . . .	16,709,112	33,213,939	Pulmetto Fibre . . . . .	8,865,173	13,949,168
Motor-cars and Chassis . . . . .	26,325,122	45,544,609	Rags . . . . .	7,605,634	11,889,251
			Phosphates . . . . .	72,928,380	102,593,817

*Spanish Zone.*—The closing of the native markets by the tribal rebellions has greatly restricted commerce. The principal imports are wines, textiles, tea, sugar, candles. Supplies for military purposes form a large proportion of the total. The principal exports are eggs, live-stock, iron ore and agricultural products. Imports in 1924 totalled 123 million pesetas; of this amount Spain provided 70 million pesetas; France 17 millions, United Kingdom 10 millions, and U.S.A. 7 millions. Exports totalled 18 million pesetas, of which Spain took 17 millions.

*Tangier Zone.*—Imports and exports for five years:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Imports . . . . .	60,710,044	71,897,025	77,885,831	108,061,614	145,936,305
Exports . . . . .	4,409,478	8,414,394	11,569,827	18,096,725	28,594,979

The principal imports are flour, sugar, candles, cottons and other fabrics, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, oils, cereals, fruit and vegetables and wines. The principal exports are skins, eggs and tinned fish. Live-stock and game are also exported.



Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U.K.	462,128	1,208,002	566,129	437,089	568,612
Exports to Morocco from U.K.	1,704,755	2,896,083	2,135,363	1,512,282	1,722,573

### Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered (in foreign trade) in the ports of French Zone and Tangier in 1926:—

Nationality	Number of vessels			Tonnage		
	Casablanca	Other ports in French Zone	Tangier	Casablanca	Other ports in French Zone	Tangier
French . . .	503	309	238	924,431	224,379	396,907
British . . .	149	71	154	212,331	26,271	182,411
Spanish . . .	142	55	1,008	146,642	8,469	228,811
Italian . . .	82	13	37	133,267	16,144	60,065
Others . . .	261	188	162	300,744	69,624	301,211
Totals . . .	1,187	586	1,599	1,716,415	344,887	1,169,405

Casablanca possesses a fully equipped port, Kenitra a smaller up river one. Modern ports are under construction at Rabat and Tangier. Fedhala can accommodate vessels up to 4,000 tons which supply important oil storage stations. Mazagan and Mogador have lighter ports and another is under construction at Safi.

The ports in the Spanish Zone are relatively unimportant, the bulk of the trade being done through Tangier, Ceuta and French Zone ports; 393 ships of 159,538 tonnage cleared from Larache during 1925, and 147 ships of 68,720 tonnage from Rio Martin, the port of Tetuan. These figures include coastwise trade, for which no separate statistics are given.

Normal gauge (1'44) railways connect:—Fez-Petitjean (112 km.); Petitjean-Arbaoua (88 km.); Petitjean-Rabat (123 km.); Rabat-Casablanca (89 km.); Casablanca-Kourigha (Phosphate lime, 139 km.); Ber-Rechid-Settat (30 km.). The first two form part of the Tangier-Fez railway, which was completed and opened to traffic in July 1927, and the total length of which is 310 km. The normal gauge line from Casablanca is expected to be completed from Settat to Marrakesh at the end of 1928. Narrow-gauge (60 cm.) railways connect:—Oudjda-Taza-Fez (401 km.); Guercif-Tamdafelt (215 km.); Beni Tamam-Ahermouman (40 km.); Kenitra-Onezzan (157 km.); Rabat-Khemisset (94 km.); Ain Defali-Fes El Bali (65 km.); El Tleta-Meshra El Hader (54 km.); Casablanca-Marrakesh (286 km.).

The existing railways in the Spanish Zone are Ceuta-Tetuan (41 km.); Nador-Tistutin (36 km.); and Larache-Alcazar (40 km.), besides the portion of the Tangier-Fez railway which crosses the zone.

Since 1912 Morocco has been equipped with an extensive system of roads. Motor transport plays an increasingly important part in the life of the country both for goods and passengers. The system in the French Zone will

when complete comprise about 2,100 miles of first-class and 1,009 miles of second-class roads, to which must be added numerous 'pistes aménagées,' some of which are already possible for motor traffic. The system already connects Rabat and Casablanca with all other important towns on the coast and in the interior, and connects with those of the Spanish and Tangier Zones and of Algeria and Tunis at Arbaoua (frontier of Spanish Zone) and Oudjda (Algerian frontier) respectively. On January 1, 1927, there were completed 1,779 miles of first-class roads and 669 miles of second-class. The Spanish Zone has about 190 miles of roads suitable for wheeled traffic, including roads from Tetuan to Ceuta and Tangier and the Spanish portion of the Tangier-Rabat trunk road. The roads in the Tangier Zone have been considerably improved since the coming into force of the Statute. There are now about 65 miles of urban and rural roads, including portions of the roads to Tetuan and Rabat and tourist roads or 'pistes' to Cape Spartel, Sidi Kasseh, the Caves of Hercules and Bugdur.

There is a daily aeroplane service between Toulouse and Casablanca via Tangier and Rabat, and a weekly service between Casablanca and Dakar. There is also a daily service between Seville and Larache via Tetuan.

A Sherifian postal service under French management exists in the French and Tangier zones. European mails are conveyed by steamer services from Marseilles and Bordeaux, overland through Spain, and by daily steamers between Algeciras and Tangier and increasingly by air from Toulouse. The Sherifian service in 1925 received 19,184,300 letters, 1,871,700 registered letters, 495,540 parcels and 5,749,800 printed papers; and despatched 20,328,900 letters, 1,844,100 registered letters, 52,287 parcels and 2,347,200 printed papers. The Spanish authorities maintain the ordinary postal service in the Spanish Zone. Spain retains a post-office in Tangier, and Great Britain maintains the only foreign postal service still existing in Morocco as a whole, with offices at Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Marrakesh, Fez, Tetuan, Larache, Arzila and Tangier.

The total length of telegraph lines open to the public in the French Zone on December 31, 1925, was about 1,495 miles, carrying 10,170 miles of wire. These figures do not include the extensive system of military telegraphs. In 1925, 1,189,478 telegrams were received and 1,059,239 despatched, exclusive of 101,521 received and 93,073 despatched free of charge (official, etc.). All important centres in the Spanish Zone are connected by land lines. Communication between Morocco and Europe is maintained by cables between Casablanca and Brest, Tangier-Oran-Marseilles, Tangier-Gibraltar, Tangier-Cadiz, Larache-Cadiz via Algeria. The French Protectorate administration maintains wireless stations at various places in the French Zone and also at Tangier.

Telephone systems exist in all the principal towns of the French Zone and there is a complete inter-urban connection. In 1923 there were in the Zone 4,764 subscribers and 4,185,189 messages sent. Urban services exist in the principal towns of the Spanish Zone and at Tangier.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

Since the withdrawal of the Hassani currency (see below) in 1920 the *franc* has been the sole currency in the French Zone. Measures were taken later to protect the note-issue of the Moroccan State Bank from the competition of Algerian and French notes, and steps were taken at the end of 1924 to make those measures really effective. The Moroccan franc (State Bank notes of all denominations from frs. .5 upwards) is maintained at parity with the French franc by a current account arrangement dating from 1921. The

metric system of weights and measures became in 1923 the sole legal system, subject to qualifications the scope of which was reduced by a decree of February 6, 1925. It is in general use for all important commercial transactions.

Spanish currency circulates in the Spanish Zone together with the old Hassani silver currency. The latter has undergone many vicissitudes since it was the legal currency (concurrently under the Act of Algeciras of 1906 with Spanish money) for the whole of Morocco. It is now relatively stable at an exchange of Pesetas Hassani 50 to the £ stg.

Moroccan francs and Spanish money are legal tender in the Tangier Zone. The *Peseta Hassani* continues to circulate freely.

The principal native measures still in current use are :—

*Weight*.—1 Kantar = 100 Rotls. 1 Rotl = 16 ookeyas. The Rotl varies widely round about 2 lbs. *Capacity*.—The *mudd*, which varies by locality. *Length*.—1 Kama = 50 inches. 1 Dra = 20 inches. 1 Kala = 22 inches.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Great Britain in Morocco.

Under the Tangier Convention of December 18, 1923, the diplomatic agencies maintained by the signatory Powers were suppressed.

*Consul-General at Tangier*.—Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

*Consul-General at Rabat*.—Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G.

*Consul at Tangier*.—William Linskill Bond.

There are also Consuls at Casablanca and Tetuan (Vice-Consul with local rank of Consul); and Vice-Consuls at Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Marrakesh, Fez and Larache.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Morocco.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire Economique et Financier du Protectorat Français au Maroc*. Casablanca. Annual.

*Statistiques du Mouvement Commercial et Maritime* (Annual for French Zone and Tangier).

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series. London.

General Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco, 1856.—Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Morocco, 1856.—Convention between Great Britain, eleven other Powers, and Morocco, for the settlement of the Right of Protection in Morocco, signed at Madrid, July 3, 1880.

General Act of the International Conference at Algeciras relating to the Affairs of Morocco, April 7, 1906. London, 1907.

Tangier Convention, December 18, 1923. (Cmd. 2203.)

Carnet des Itinéraires principaux du Maroc. Bureau Topographique des Troupes d'occupation du Maroc Occidental à Casablanca. Fascicule I., Maroc Occidental—Partie Nord. Fasc. II. Partie Sud. Casablanca, 1913-14.

La Renaissance du Maroc : Dix ans de Protectorat, 1912-1922. Paris, 1922.

*Bulletin Officiel* (in Arabic and French). Rabat. Weekly.

Boletín Oficial de la Zona de Protectorado Español en Marruecos. Published fortnightly by the Foreign Office, Madrid.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire Général du Maroc*. Annual. Casablanca.

*Aftalo* (M.), *The Truth About Morocco*. London, 1904.

*Amic* (Henri), *Le Maroc, hier et aujourd'hui*. Paris, 1925.

*Andréus* (C. B.), *Old Morocco*. London, 1923.

*Bernard* (Augustin), *Le Maroc*. 6th ed. Paris, 1921.—*La France au Maroc*. Paris, 1917.

*Bernard* (René) and *Aymard* (C.), *L'œuvre française au Maroc*. Paris, 1914.

*Boneta* (A. de T.), *Estudios e Informe relativos a la Colonización Agrícola de la zona de Protectorado de España en Marruecos*. Madrid, 1922.

*Brives* (A.), *Voyages au Maroc* (1901-7). Algiers, 1909.

- Chatinières* (Dr. P.), Dans le Grand Atlas marocain; Extrait du carnet de route d'un médecin d'assistance médicale indigène, 1912-1916. Plon, 1919.
- Cunningham-Graham* (R. B.), *Mogreb-el-Akksa: a Journey in Morocco*. London, 1921.
- De Card* (E. Ruard), *Les Traités de commerce conclus par le Maroc avec les puissances étrangères*. 1<sup>re</sup> édition. Paris, 1919.—Le statut de Tangier d'après la convention du 18 décembre, 1923. Paris, 1925.
- De Foucauld* (Vicente Ch.), *Reconnaissance au Maroc, 1883-1884*. Paris, 1888.
- De Perigny* (Comte M.), *Au Maroc: Casablanca, Rabat, Meknès*. Paris, 1920.
- Desroches* (G.), *Le Maroc son passé, son présent, son avenir*. Paris, 1913.
- España* (J. de), *La Actuación de España en Marruecos; Estudios sobre la Nueva Poltica de España en Africa*. Madrid, 1926.
- Forrest* (A. S.) and *Bensusan* (S. L.), *Morocco*. London, 1904.
- Fraser* (J. Foster), *The Land of Veiled Women*. London, 1911.
- Gentil* (L.), *Mission de Segonzac*. Dans le *Bled es Siba*. Explorations au Maroc. Paris, 1906.
- Geoffroy St. Hilaire* (H.), *L'élevage dans l'Afrique du Nord*. Paris, 1919.—*L'élevage au Maroc*. Paris, 1920.
- Georges-Gaulis* (B.), *La France au Maroc*. Paris, 1920.
- Goulven* (J.), *Le Maroc*. Paris, 1919.—*Traité de Législation et d'économie marocaines*. Paris, 1920.
- Harris* (W. B.), *Taflet: the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration in the Atlas Mountains, &c.* London, 1895.—*Morocco that was*. London, 1921.—*France, Spain and the Riff*. London, 1927.
- Horne* (J.), *Many Days in Morocco*. London, 1925.
- Jackson* (James Gre.), *Account of the Emplie of Morocco*. . . . London, 1809.
- Kann* (R.), *Le Protectorat Marocain*. Paris, 1921.
- Keane* (A. H.), *Africa*. Vol. I. *North Africa*. 2nd. ed. London, 1907.
- Kerr* (R.), *Morocco after Twenty-Five Years*. London, 1912.
- Lamarrière*, *A Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier*. . . . London, 1791.
- Loti* (Pierre), *Morocco*. London, 1914.
- Mackenzie* (D.), *The Khaliat of the West, being a General Description of Morocco*. London, 1911.
- Magrini* (L.), *Morocco*. Milan, 1926.
- Martin* (A. G. D.), *Quatre siècles d'histoire Marocaine: Au Sahara de 1504 à 1902; au Maroc de 1894 à 1912, d'après Archives et documentations indigènes*. Paris, 1923.
- Martinière* (H. M. P. de la), *Morocco: Journeys to the Kingdom of Fez and to the Court of Mulai-Hassan, with a Bibliography of Morocco from 1844 to 1887*. London, 1889.—*Souvenirs du Maroc*. Paris, 1919.
- Meakin* (B.), *The Moorish Empire*. London, 1899.—*The Land of the Moors*. London, 1901.—*The Moors*. London, 1902.—*Life in Morocco and Glimpses Beyond*. London, 1905.
- Merry del Val* (A.), 'The Spanish Zone in Morocco,' in the *Geographical Journal* for May, 1920.
- Miquel* (Roger), *Le Maroc français*. Joigny, 1926.
- Morel* (E. D.), *Morocco in Diplomacy*. London, 1912.
- O'Connor* (V. C. Scott), *A Vision of Morocco*. London, 1923.
- Odinat* (Paul), *Le Monde Marocain*. Paris, 1926.
- Ossendowski* (F.), *The Fire of Desert Folk: the account of a Journey through Morocco*. English text by Lewis Stanton Palen. London, 1926.
- Pérez* (A.), *Zona española del norte de Marruecos*. Toledo, 1913.
- Piquet* (V.), *Le Maroc*. (New edition.) Paris, 1920.—*Le Peuples Marocain*. Paris, 1925.
- Playfair* (Sir R. L.) and *Brown* (R.), *Bibliography of Morocco*. London, 1892.
- Ricard* (P.), *Fez et ses environs*. Paris, 1920.—*Le Maroc* (Guides bleus). Paris, 1925.
- Rivière* (P. L.), *Recueil général des traités, codes, et lois du Maroc, 1912-1923*. 4 vols. Paris, 1924-25. and annual supplements.—*Précis de Législation marocaine, avec références aux législations étrangères et à la jurisprudence marocaine*. Paris, 1927.
- Russo* (P.), *La terre Marocaine*. Oudjda, 1921.
- Sadler* (G.), *A travers le Maghreb*. Paris, 1924.
- Segonzac* (Marquis de), *Voyages au Maroc 1899-1901*. Paris, 1903.—*Dans le Bled es Siba*. Paris, 1906.
- Sloane* (W. M.), *Greater France in Africa*. New York, 1924.
- Tailis* (J. de), *Le Nouveau Maroc*. Paris, 1923.
- Touron* (M.), *Notre Protectorat Marocain*. Paris, 1923.

## NEPÁL.

An independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between 26° 25' and 30° 17' N. lat., and between 80° 6' and 88° 14' of E. long.; its greatest length 500 miles

its greatest breadth about 150 ; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Majesty Mahārājādhirāja **Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahādur Shah Bahādur Shumshere Jung**, who was born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The Prince-Royal and Heir-apparent was born on June 11, 1920. The government of Nepāl is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahārājādhirāja Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadārs or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is General His Highness Projjwal Nepāl Tārādhishk Mahārāja Sir Chandrá Shumshere Jung, Bahādur Rānā, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed on June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of General in the British army. The office of Prime Minister is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules.

The Gurkhas, a Rājput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepāl, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. A commercial treaty between India and Nepāl was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Kātmāndu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war ; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Sagauli signed in December 1815. Since then the relations of the British with Nepāl have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves to pay an annual sum of Rs.10,000 to Nepal, to encourage trade between the two countries, and to receive a Representative of Nepāl at Lhasa. Besides, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong, and other trade marts in Tibet.

In accordance with the treaty of Sagauli, which amongst other things provides that accredited ministers of each shall reside at the Court of the other, a British Envoy, with a small escort of Indian sepoys, lives at the capital : but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

A fresh treaty was signed on December 21, 1923. By it all previous treaties, agreements and engagements since and including the Treaty of Sagauli were confirmed, and the British and Nepalese Governments acknowledged one another's independence, internal and external.

**Area and Population.**—Area about 54,000 square miles ; population estimated at about 5,600,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 rupees. The races of Nepāl, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurungs, and Bhotias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

Capital, Kātmāndu, 75 miles from the Indian frontier ; population about 80,000, and of the surrounding valley 300,000.

**Religion.**—Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

**Defence.**—The Army consist of about 45,000 men, mainly infantry, of whom about 20,000 are regulars. The armament comprises about 15,000 magazine 308 rifles, 25,000 Martini-Henry rifles, 110 machine or Lewis guns, 30 modern, 12 fairly modern and about 240 old-fashioned guns.

**Trade.**—The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods. Nepál possesses very valuable forests in the southern part of the country.

Slavery was entirely abolished in the country by the Maharaja in 1924-6.

A telephone connects the capital with Birganj near the southern frontier. In February, 1927, the first railway into Nepál (metre gauge), from Raxaul on the Bengal & North-Western Railway to Amlékhanj, a distance of 25 miles, was opened. A ropeway was opened at about the same time for the carriage of goods over the last 14 miles of the road from Raxaul into the Kathmandu valley. A topographical survey of the country by Indian personnel of the Government of India was completed in 1927.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

*British Envoy at the Court of Nepál, Kátmánu.*—W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

### Books of Reference.

- Atchison* (C. U.) (compiled by), A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Vol. II. Calcutta, 1892.
- Ballantine* (H.), On India's Frontier. London, 1896.
- Bell* (Sir Charles), Tibet, Past and Present. Oxford, 1924.
- Bendall* (C.), A Journey in Nepal and Northern India. Cambridge, 1886.
- Boeck* (K.), Durch Indien ins Verschlussene Land Nepal. Leipzig, 1903. [French Translation, Aux Indes et au Népal. Paris, 1907.]
- Brown* (Percy), Picturesque Nepal. London, 1912.
- Digby* (W.), Nepal and India. London, 1890.
- Edwards* (Sir H. B.), Life of Sir Henry Lawrence (British Resident at Nepál). London, 1875.
- Freshfield* (D. W.), Round Kangchenjunga. London, 1903.
- Hamilton* (Francis) (formerly Buchanan), An Account of the Kingdom of Nepál. London, 1819.
- Hodgson* (B.), Essays on the Languages, Literature, and Religion of Nepál and Tibet. London, 1874.
- Hunter* (Sir W. W.), Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson, British Resident at Nepal. London, 1896.
- Kirkpatrick* (Col.), Account of the Kingdom of Nepal. London, 1811.
- Lévi* (S.), Le Nepal. Etude Historique. 2 vols. [In Annales du Musée Guimet.] Paris, 1905.
- Massieu* (Isabelle), Népal et pays himalayens. Paris, 1914.
- Oldfield* (H. A.), Sketches from Nepal, 2 Vols. London, 1880.
- Vansittart* (Lt.-Col. E.), Notes on Nepal. Calcutta, 1895,—Gurkhas [In Handbooks for the Indian Army.] Calcutta, 1906.
- Waddell* (L. A.), Among the Himalayas. London, 1898.
- Wright* (Dr. D.) (translated by) History of Nepál. Cambridge, 1877.

## NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria**, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890;

came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901 Offspring Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadhouders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the United Provinces were freed from French domination. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress of Vienna to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadhouder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

The Sovereign has a civil list of 1,200,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 100,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

## Government and Constitution.

### I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a Sovereign State was promulgated in 1814, and was revised in 1815 (after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and the assumption by the Sovereign of the title of King); in 1840 (after the secession of the Belgian provinces); in 1848, 1884, 1887, 1917, and 1922. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture: in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly

alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a R<sup>egent</sup>—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly. Members are allowed 5,000 florins (420*l.*) annually, with travelling expenses. Members of the States-General must be Dutch subjects, men or women, and recognised as such.

First chamber (elected 1926): 16 Catholics, 7 Anti-Revolutionists, 7 Protestant Party, 6 Liberty Union, 3 Democrats and 11 Social Democrats.

Second chamber (elected 1925): Catholics, 31; Social Democrats, 24; Anti-Revolutionists, 13; Christian Historicals, 11; Liberty Union, 9; Democrats, 7; other parties, 5.

The electoral reform act, passed December 12, 1917, provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation. The Members of the Second Chamber are, according to the Electoral Reform Act, directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Dutch subjects not under 25 years. Criminals, lunatics, and certain others are excluded: for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary exclusion. The electoral body numbered May 15, 1927, 3,671,952 voters, *i.e.* 98·3 per cent. of the number of citizens of 25 years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 6 years, and every 3 years one half retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The names of the members of the Ministry are:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Finance.*—Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer; appointed March 8, 1926

2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Jonkheer F. Belaerts van Blokland; appointed March 30, 1927.

3. *The Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture.*—Dr. J. B. Kan; appointed March 8, 1926.

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. J. Donner; appointed March 8, 1926.



5. *The Minister of the Colonies*.—Dr. J. C. *Koningsberger*; appointed March 8, 1926.

6. *The Minister of War*.—J. M. J. H. *Lambooy*; appointed April 24, 1926.

7. *The Minister of Public Works* (Waterstaat).—Dr. H. van der *Vegte*; appointed March 8, 1926.

8. *The Minister of Marine*.—J. M. J. H. *Lambooy* (interim); appointed April 24, 1926.

9. *The Minister of Labour, Commerce, and Industry*.—Dr. J. R. *Slotemaker de Bruïne*; appointed March 8, 1926.

10. *The Minister of Instruction, Science, and Arts*.—Dr. M. A. M. *Waszink*; appointed March 8, 1926.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 16,000 guilders, or 1,838*l.* The Minister of Foreign Affairs enjoys besides 10,000 guilders for representation.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,081 communes (January 1, 1927). Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 4 years, directly from among the Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors are the same as for the Second Chamber. The members retire in a body and are subject to re-election. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 82 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drente. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 (in Drente 4) of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. The Commissioner and the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

Each of the communes forms a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for four years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune. All the Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing bye-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All bye-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province.

The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2-6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population at various census periods :—

1829.	2,613,487	1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175
1849.	3,056,879	1899	4,511,415	1920	6,865,314

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the communal population lists for December 31, 1926 and the Census of 1920 :—

Provinces	Area English square miles (Dec. 31, 1926)	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1926	Census 1920	Per sq. mile (Dec. 31, 1926)
North Brabant . . .	1,920	823,803	783,936	420.1
Guelanders . . .	1,940	798,580	729,856	411.6
South Holland . . .	1,133	1,814,530	1,678,670	1,628.0
North Holland . . .	1,065	1,420,098	1,298,051	1,333.4
Zealand . . .	707	249,991	245,117	353.6
Utrecht . . .	526	384,674	342,322	781.1
Friesland . . .	1,248	401,888	382,876	321.6
Overysel . . .	1,295	483,145	488,318	373.1
Groningen . . .	888	303,843	305,586	440.4
Drente . . .	1,028	222,785	209,718	216.7
Limburg . . .	847	508,760	440,364	600.7
Total . . .	12,598	7,526,606	6,865,314	597.7

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 3,410,262 were males and 3,455,052 females.

The area, including the interior waters, amounted in 1926 to 13,210 square miles, whilst the total area, including gulfs and bays, amounted in 1920 to 15,760 square miles.

On June 14, 1918, a law was passed for the purpose of forming a new province by the draining of the Zuiderzee to the extent of 523,000 acres. The work, which was commenced in 1924, is expected to take 15 years, and the total outlay for the first stage is calculated at 66,250,000 florins.

Urban and rural population was as follows :—

Year	Population of the principal Towns <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889 . . .	1,674,474	87.11	2,836,941	62.89
" " 1909 . . .	2,562,023	43.73	3,926,152	56.27
" " 1920 . . .	3,133,084	45.63	3,732,002	54.37
" " 1925 . . .	3,486,567	46.84	3,979,451	53.66
" " 1926 . . .	3,489,190	46.86	4,077,416	53.64

<sup>1</sup> The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1920.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	Illegiti- mate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1923	187,512	3,447	72,809	57,167	114,703	5,886
1924	182,430	3,277	71,167	56,442	111,263	4,875
1925	178,545	3,102	72,121	54,768	106,424	4,661
1926	177,493	3,344	73,457	55,299	104,136	4,520

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America: 1922, 2,158; 1923, 5,648; 1924, 3,137; 1925, 3,020; 1926, 3,156.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1922, 12,685, in 1923, 22,529, in 1924, 19,245, in 1925, 20,420, and in 1926, 18,036.

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population on December 31, 1926 :—

Amsterdam . . .	726,527	Enschede . . .	46,748	Ede . . .	27,854
Rotterdam . . .	562,991	Leeuwarden . . .	46,676	Gouda . . .	27,847
The Hague . . .	408,634	Schiedam . . .	43,263	Alkmaar . . .	27,304
Utrecht . . .	151,066	Emmen . . .	42,245	Vlaardingen . . .	27,236
Groningen . . .	99,587	's Hertogenbosch . . .	41,273	Haarlemmermeer . . .	25,686
Haarlem . . .	89,502	Heerlen . . .	40,719	Lonneker . . .	23,718
Arnhem . . .	76,803	Zwolle . . .	39,004	Bussum . . .	23,342
Nimuegen . . .	76,069	Amersfoort . . .	35,970	Helmond . . .	22,924
Tilburg . . .	71,337	D. venter . . .	34,580	Rheden . . .	22,745
Leiden . . .	69,718	Velzen . . .	24,215	Venlo . . .	22,422
Eindhoven . . .	65,88	Kerkrade . . .	22,401	Flushing . . .	21,742
Maestricht . . .	58,129	Zaandam . . .	21,035	Rozendaal . . .	21,888
Apeldoorn . . .	56,597	Breda . . .	30,670	Zeist . . .	21,057
Dordrecht . . .	54,820	Harculo . . .	30,038	Bergen op Zoom . . .	20,930
Delft . . .	49,800	Helder . . .	29,897	Schoten . . .	20,406
Hilversum . . .	47,510	Almelo . . .	28,743		

## Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget (1928) contains allowances for the different churches: for Protestant Churches, about 1,411,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 579,000; for Jansenists, about 12,000; and for Jews, about 15,000.

The number of adherents of the different Churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1920 was: Dutch Reformed Church, 2,826,633; Other Protestants, 832,164; Catholics, 2,444,583; Jansenists, 10,461; Jews, 115,223; and other creeds or those of none, 635,240; unknown, 1,010.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1927 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,348 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,648. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, and 1,295 parishes. The Old Catholics had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, and 27 parishes. The Jews had 146 communities.

### Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction was made obligatory by the Act of 1900; the school age is from 7-13.

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. The law on the point of the year 1879 is still in force. By a modification of the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in education is left to private instruction, if approved as efficient by the State, in which case it is paid for out of public funds. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent of the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The Secondary Education Act dates from the year 1863, but it has repeatedly been modified since. Superior instruction is given in the larger communities in public or private schools. Private schools may be endowed by the State, private professional schools also by the province and the community. The Higher Education Act dates from the year 1876, but it has repeatedly been modified since. Higher education is given at Universities, in high schools, and grammar schools, either public or private. Private institutions may be endowed by the State. Tuition in Kindergartens has not been regulated by law.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1924-25 :

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) <sup>1</sup>	4	380	6,491	1,380
Technical University.	1	90	1,964	72
Private Universities	2	55	589	82
High School of Commerce <sup>2</sup>	1	27	404	12
Classical (public) schools	36	659	4,125	1,798
Schools for the working people.	641	4,972 <sup>3</sup>	104,052	49,756
Navigation schools	12	152	1,248	—
Middle class schools	192	3,738	32,527	10,250
Elementary Schools :				
Public	3,751	16,330	500,768	226,480
Private	3,601	18,126	577,184	294,941
Infant Schools :				
Public	229	1,001	35,808	16,830
Private	1,277	2,887	114,104	56,675

<sup>1</sup> Leiden (founded 1575), Utrecht (1636) Groningen (1614), Amsterdam (1632). In 1918 the Veterinary School at Utrecht and the Agricultural School at Wageningen were created Universities.

<sup>2</sup> Rotterdam.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the year 1920-21.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools, mostly technical. Since 1908 there is also a Government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts.

In 1924 the State spent on education 122,637,000 guilders; the provinces, 300,000 guilders; the Communes, 46,877,000 guilders.

Of the conscripts called out in 1926, 0.17 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Limburg, 0.75. Of the persons married in 1918, 0.22 per cent. of the males and 0.41 per cent. of the females could not sign the marriage certificate. Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent. could neither read nor write. Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on January 1, 1922, 4.29 per cent. received no elementary instruction.

# Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 101 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge; the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts are constituted of 3 and the High Court of 5 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

Juvenile courts have recently been called into existence. The juvenile court is formed by a single judge specially appointed to try children's civil cases, at the same time charged with the administration of justice for criminal actions committed by young persons who are not yet 18 years old, unless imprisonment of more than a year ought to be inflicted, in which case the judge of the juvenile court acts as judge-examiner.

The number of persons convicted was:—

Year	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1923	181,834	17,796	15,544	1,807
1924	180,742	15,481	15,598	1,866
1925	192,572	24,171	16,442	1,889
1926	172,504	19,162	15,908	1,909

The number of inmates in the 28 prisons during the years 1924, 1925, and 1926 was respectively, 8,504, 7,720, and 7,126 males, and 360, 323, and 304 females; in the 27 houses of detention, 16,711, 16,296, and 15,756 males, and 965, 815, and 752 females. There are also 5 State-work establishments; the numbers of inmates of these establishments were respectively in the years 1924, 1925, and 1926, 2,910, 2,868, and 2,915 males, and 38, 30, and 33 females.

In 1901 an Act was passed reforming State reformatories for the education of juvenile criminals and establishing disciplinary schools for juvenile criminals and for children admitted by request of parents or guardians (*correction paternelle*). The number of inmates during the years 1924, 1925, and 1926 in the State reformatories was: 1,026, 896, and 773 boys, and 113, 93, and 101 girls; in the disciplinary schools: 427, 465, and 407 boys, and 66, 85, and 104 girls.

There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 24 officers and about 1,118 men. There are about 1,339 field-constables—appointed and paid by the Government—divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

# Pauperism and Social Insurance.

The statistics of the poor relief in the Netherlands have been reorganised and do not yet cover all forms of relief. The following data for the year 1925 relate exclusively to what may be called normal poor relief (not including relief of any kind to the unemployed).

Kind of relief	Number of Persons	Net cost. (guilders)
Outdoor relief (heads of families) . . . . .	117,873 }	22,652,155
„ „ (other persons) . . . . .	39,972 }	
„ „ (gifts) . . . . .	79,204 }	
Casuals . . . . .	31,714 }	93,499
Refuges to homeless persons . . . . .	78,067 }	
Boarding out in families . . . . .	5,922	1,002,208
„ „ homes and hospitals . . . . .	58,049	8,185,711
Lunatics and idiots . . . . .	18,000	11,964,596
Homes for the aged, children, etc. . . . .	28,046	9,498,485
Almshouses . . . . .	7,116	1,169,020
Workshops and workhouses . . . . .	2,931	574,251
Total (1925) . . . . .		55,139,775
„ (1924) . . . . .		55,145,308

On September 19, 1916, a Government scheme for unemployment insurance was set up in Holland.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were in thousands of guilders:—

#### REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Loan Fund	Total*
1924	613,814	30,779	97,657	737,108
1925	641,151	39,600	102,144	778,782
1926	671,782	37,495	106,117	812,140
1927 <sup>1</sup>	603,902	7,907	107,415	714,723
1928 <sup>2</sup>	595,240	56,841	82,553	729,634

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the contribution of the loan fund to the ordinary accounts.

#### EXPENDITURE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord.	Loan Fund	Total*	of which for	
					Debt	Defence
1924	612,768	90,064	83,207	780,892	184,411	98,152
1925	696,871	71,056	82,882	746,145	182,950	94,629
1926	615,229	76,672	82,061	772,708	210,454	93,400
1927 <sup>1</sup>	592,985	57,093	83,516	729,074	190,485	93,714
1928 <sup>2</sup>	591,823	229,657	83,525	900,505	353,902	92,708

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the contribution of the loan fund to the ordinary accounts.

Budget voted for the year 1927 and estimates for 1928 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1927	1928	Sources of Revenue	1927	1928
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	1,783,889	1,850,000	Direct taxes.—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	1,998,762	1,958,423	Land tax . . .	20,255,600	21,000,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	4,459,307	4,081,935	Personal . . .	28,800,000	22,500,000
Department of Justice	28,016,515	28,101,042	Tax on capital . .	11,700,000	13,500,000
Department of Interior and Agriculture	20,745,300	21,178,247	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.	98,000,000	85,000,000
Department of Infrastructure, etc.	144,933,525	149,337,265	Tax on dividends . .	15,000,000	21,000,000
Department of Marine	40,093,315	40,555,610	Excise duties . . .	132,990,000	140,000,000
Department of Finance	98,806,929	95,165,856	Tax on Bicycles . .	6,250,000	76,250,000
Department of War	58,972,221	58,845,040	Indirect taxes . .	88,500,000	90,000,000
Department of Public Works, etc.	58,124,241	63,629,301	Import and export duties . . .	61,500,000	61,000,000
Department of Labour, etc.	70,617,804	71,478,618	Tax on gold & silver . .	951,000	94,000
Department of Colonies	5,588,927	5,900,164	Domains . . .	4,184,000	4,080,000
Public Debt	111,810,024	279,898,751	State lottery . . .	665,000	600,000
Unforeseen expenditure	50,000	50,000	Pilot dues . . .	4,000,000	5,400,000
			State railways . .	4,285,940	4,285,940
			Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt . . .	3,855,200	3,858,500
			Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands . .	4,500,000	4,850,000
			Misc. receipts . . .	126,831,565	172,871,709
Total expenditure	6,689,859	821,80,252	Total revenue <sup>1</sup> . .	611,808,305	651,581,149

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of revenue and expenditure of the loan fund.

<sup>2</sup> Of which 5,625,000 guilders for the special fund of the maintenance of roads.

The amount of the taxes per head of the population was, in 1927, 75.47 guilders.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1928 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions—

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	616,908,968	Revenues in the mother country . . .	13,554,000
Home Government expenditure . . .	176,162,728	Revenues in the colonies . .	734,190,815
Total expenditure . . .	793,066,696	Total revenue . . .	747,544,815

In the Budget for 1928 the national debt is given as follows—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest and Sinking Fund
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt . . .	588,492,000	13,462,313
3 " " debt of 1895, 1898, 1899 and 1905 . . .	400,781,000	12,023,445
3½ " " debt of 1910 . . .	40,500,000	1,420,896
4 " " debt of 1916 . . .	121,190,000	4,847,600
4½ " " debt of 1916 and 1917 . . .	585,922,000	25,466,625
5 " " debt of 1917 and 1919 . . .	492,095,000	24,497,280
6 " " debt of 1922 and 1923 . . .	560,798,000	31,810,000
Floating debt . . .	251,464,000	8,400,000
Annuities . . .	—	626,250
Sinking fund . . .	—	235,092,787
Unforeseen expenditure . . .	—	67,000
Total debt . . .	2,991,840,000	358,922,290

During the years 1850-1927, 827,596,644 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 285,318,860 guilders in 1926, and of land, 99,249,151 guilders.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1927 was 85,566,000 guilders; the revenue 86,477,000 guilders; debts on January 1, 179,586,000 guilders; the communal revenues, expenses, and debts were (in thousands of guilders) for the year 1926:—ordinary revenue, 551,518; ordinary expenditure, 551,859, extraordinary expenditure, 396,581; debts on January 1, 1,961,168.

## Defence.

### I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplated the concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the 'Holland Fortress.' This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zeeland and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side, except the position of Amsterdam, have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing.

### II. ARMY.

According to an Act of 1922, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory; the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen and, in certain circumstances, every other resident in the Netherlands, is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19 up to 40. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 19,500 (including 1,000 for the sea service). The strength of the army on April 1, 1927, was 8,363 officers and 348,202 men. Military budget for 1928, 58,345,040 florins.

The first training lasts for: (a) 5½ months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps, with the exception of those under (b) and (c); (b) 9 months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps who after enlistment are being trained as subalterns; (c) 12 months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps who after enlistment are being trained as officers, for infirm men, for conscripts of the air service, and for men of the mounted artillery troops; (d) 15 months at the longest for the cavalry; (e) 8 months at the longest for the navy. The time for further training is at the lowest 40 days for all conscripts, with the exception of infirm men and air-service men, who are exempted.



The army is organised as follows :—

	Divisions	Brigades	Regiments	Battalions	Companies	Cy. list Companies	Batteries	Squadrons
Infantry . . . . .	4	8	25	—	96	5	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
Artillery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field . . . . .	—	4	8	—	—	—	24	—
Horse . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Fortress . . . . .	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—
Coast . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—
Air Force . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Medical service . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

The Dutch garrison of the East Indies is organised in 2 divisions with a strength in November, 1927, of 1,097 officers and 30,031 other ranks.

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine. The field artillery, including the horse batteries, is armed with a shielded Q.F. Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

### III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. The majority of the vessels recently added to the Navy are intended mainly for the defence of the Dutch East Indies.

Following is a list of the principal ships of the Dutch Navy.

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max. Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Normal Speed Knots	Laid down
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS								
Jacob van Heemskerck . . . . .	5,000	6	7½	29.4-in., 6 6-in.	2	6,400	17	'05
Hertog Hendrik . . . . .	5,080	6	9½	19.4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6,800	17	'00
Tromp . . . . .	5,800	6	7½	29.4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6,400	17	'03
Zeven Provinciën . . . . .	6,580	6	9½	211-in., 4 6-in.	—	8,500	16	'08
CRUISERS								
Java . . . . .	7,050	3	shields	10 6-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	—	5,000	31	'16
Sumatra . . . . .								

There are also 3 armoured gunboats; 4 sloops; 5 destroyers of 510 tons, and 4 of 1,620 tons; 8 seagoing torpedo boats; 24 submarines; 2 submarine depot ships and 12 mine layers. 2 more destroyers are under construction. The *Zeven Provinciën* and the cruisers *Java* and *Sumatra* are assigned to the East Indies Fleet, as are the destroyers, 4 older torpedo-boats, and 13 of the submarines, and many of the other vessels mentioned.

The naval budget for 1928 is 40,555,610 florins.

## Production and Industry.

## I AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1926 as follows (in hectares : 1 hectare = 2.47 acres) —Uncultivated land (heath) 426,610; water and morass, 129,451; dykes and roads, 63,238; untaxed land, 77,871 building land, houses, &c., 59,905 Total, 757,075. Cultivated land arable land, 891,761; pasture, 1,266,502; gardens and orchards, 103,660; forest, 249,107. Total, 2,511,030.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, were as follows :—

Products.	1924	1925	1926	Products.	1924	1925	1926
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter wheat . . .	107,620	125,540	123,878	Beans . . . . .	18,864	19,006	19,444
Summer wheat . . .	10,688	6,444	7,872	Brown mustard seed	736	899	973
Winter rye . . . .	488,820	495,739	487,326	White mustard seed	4,021	4,127	13,681
Summer rye . . . .	20,118	23,095	23,514	Caraway seed . . .	22,190	22,680	14,524
Winter barley . . .	42,499	50,260	43,805	Flax . . . . .	31,02	37,187	34,22
Summer barley . . .	376,871	365,540	380,449	Tobacco . . . . .	385	384	336
Oats . . . . .	615	4,000	3,800	Potatoes . . . . .	413,616	427,723	420,730
Buckwheat . . . .	40,841	35,827	35,076	Sugar beets . . . .	182,607	163,074	152,063
Horse beans . . . .	105,296	92,620	90,207	Chicory . . . . .	2,297	2,114	2,117
Peas . . . . .				Onions . . . . .	7,771	8,240	9,492

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows :—

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1924	1925	1926		1924	1925	1926
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat . . . . .	569,955	686,490	675,419	Sugar beet . . . .	2,426,499	2,223,823	2,110,845
Barley . . . . .	422,482	422,426	423,520	Flax . . . . .	9,204	10,852	10,455
Oats . . . . .	2,255,040	2,208,506	2,443,848				
Rye . . . . .	1,913,716	2,016,501	1,677,956				

According to the live-stock census of May-June, 1921, Holland possessed 363,668 horses, 2,062,771 cattle, 668,211 sheep, and 1,519,245 pigs.

## II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal-mines are found in the province of Limburg; some of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1920 was 8,607,561 metric tons compared with 6,848,567 metric tons in 1925 and 5,882,000 in 1924. In 1926 the private mines produced 3,411,716 tons, and the State mines, 5,195,845 tons. There is one salt mine at Boekelo, output 1926, 34,505 tons.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1926: 309 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 18 beet-sugar refineries, 13 salt works, 213 breweries, and 3,275 tobacco factories.

## III. FISHERIES.

In 1926, 5,194 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 10,407,138

guilders in 1926; and that of fresh fish, 12,353,000 guilders; the weight of the catch was, herrings, 58,130 tons; fresh fish, 43,745 tons. The quantity of oysters produced in 1926 amounted to 1,365,760 kilos.

### Commerce.

The following are the returns of the imports (exclusive of gold and silver coins and bullion) for home consumption and the export of home produce for six years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1922	2,027,599	1,221,231	1925	2,454,991	1,807,697
1923	2,009,226	1,303,221	1926	2,441,903	1,749,174
1924	2,368,582	1,600,656	1927	2,548,913	1,899,711

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Iron and steel of all kinds . . . . .	129,697	150,055	36,700	43,811
Textiles, raw and manufactured . . . . .	323,182	340,211	216,527	235,428
Cereals and flour . . . . .	264,975	307,575	14,615	14,936
Coal . . . . .	147,128	128,570	106,246	78,509
Rice and flour thereof . . . . .	41,357	28,770	29,880	20,138
Mineral oil . . . . .	59,456	63,612	3,099	3,825
Coffee . . . . .	63,410	55,130	23,352	20,236
Butter . . . . .	2,488	3,037	86,070	85,809
Mar. arine (raw and eatable) . . . . .	5,492	4,284	61,135	57,863
Sugar . . . . .	54,091	45,689	58,791	51,704
Cheese . . . . .	441	532	69,964	76,732
Gold and silver . . . . .	2,826	27,148	16,442	42,562
Wood . . . . .	116,528	139,977	8,160	10,622
Skins . . . . .	32,036	41,772	27,427	35,375
Copper . . . . .	12,676	13,817	4,611	3,830
Paper . . . . .	35,115	37,771	43,275	43,732
Soot, grease, tallow, suet . . . . .	3,692	34,081	22,381	24,158
Zinc . . . . .	5,965	5,242	11,799	10,425
Tobacco (unmanufactured) . . . . .	37,552	38,153	2,218	2,179
Tin . . . . .	3,879	4,102	628	256
Colours (painters' wares) . . . . .	13,931	15,680	20,107	22,776
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.) . . . . .	73,591	77,825	17,030	14,598
Manures (all sorts) . . . . .	59,441	59,498	21,045	23,946

Value of the trade (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders:—

Imports	1926	1927	Exports	1926	1927
Germany . . . . .	667,700	654,195	Germany . . . . .	330,764	465,824
Great Britain . . . . .	231,131	246,199	Great Britain . . . . .	43,148	462,555
Belgium . . . . .	270,532	267,419	Belgium . . . . .	143,578	154,776
Dutch East Indies . . . . .	144,417	116,515	United States . . . . .	79,604	65,483
United States . . . . .	257,908	268,444	Dutch East Indies . . . . .	127,847	136,387
France . . . . .	113,148	124,036	France . . . . .	82,803	129,889

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports into U.K. from Netherlands	1925	1926	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Flax . . . . .	161,613	182,391	Cottons . . . . .	2,234,693	1,406,612
Fish . . . . .	412,866	515,900	Cotton yarn . . . .	4,703,099	2,755,811
Cheese . . . . .	688,870	849,279	Coal . . . . .	1,311,150	489,027
Butter . . . . .	719,203	1,300,281	Iron and Steel . . .	1,814,872	1,808,118
Margarine . . . .	4,642,528	4,490,634	Machinery . . . . .	1,770,485	1,082,598
Paper, Strawboard .	1,526,266	1,559,307	Boots and Shoes . .	115,741	1,353
Sugar . . . . .	4,185,067	3,670,663	Woollens . . . . .	880,140	615,133
Eggs . . . . .	1,409,647	1,595,902	Palm kernel oil (unrefined) . . . .	82,118	24,468
Condensed milk . .	2,564,780	2,691,217	Cottonseed oil (re- fined) . . . . .	453,167	308,994

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U.K.	37,061	42,785	45,597	50,299	44,183
Exports to Netherlands from U.K.	29,499	25,320	24,808	17,934	21,220

### Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1926 was:—Sailing vessels 149, of 14,329 English tons; steamers, etc., 768, of 1,309,816 register tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands:—

Year	Entered					
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1923	14,908	18,038,000	1,756	1,301,000	16,659	19,339,000
1924	15,234	20,510,000	3,636	3,260,000	18,870	23,770,000
1925	16,918	23,080,000	4,087	4,223,000	21,005	27,303,000
1926	16,886	24,082,000	12,016	12,520,000	28,852	36,602,000
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1923	9,886	12,038,000	6,862	7,200,000	16,728	19,238,000
1924	13,849	16,526,000	5,578	7,202,000	18,927	23,728,000
1925	15,482	19,402,000	5,536	7,727,000	21,018	27,129,000
1926	22,988	28,116,000	6,029	8,473,000	29,017	36,589,000

Of the total number in 1926, 5,870 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 7,906,000, and 22,982 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 28,697,000; 5,950 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 7,977,000, and 23,067 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 28,614,000.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

Port	Entered					
	1925			1926		
	Number	Registered Tons	per cent.	Number	Registered Tons	per cent.
Rotterdam . .	8,657	14,032,000	60·8	8,273	14,295,000	59·4
Amsterdam . .	2,754	3,717,000	16·1	2,546	3,755,000	15·6
Vlaardingen . .	1,287	1,881,000	8·1	1,521	2,289,000	9·5
Flushing . .	396	446,000	1·9	379	416,000	1·7
Hook of Holland .	470	474,000	2·1	408	420,000	1·8
<i>Cleared.</i>						
Rotterdam . .	8,474	11,868,000	61·2	12,107	16,650,000	59·2
Amsterdam . .	2,091	3,140,000	16·2	2,531	3,524,000	12·5
Vlaardingen . .	1,424	1,840,000	9·5	3,194	4,380,000	15·6
Flushing . .	389	488,000	2·3	425	423,000	1·5
Hook of Holland .	375	412,000	2·1	377	404,000	1·4

## Internal Communications.

### I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles; of roads about 3,000 miles.

In 1926 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,863 miles; 324,687,000 passengers were carried, and 2,486,809,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounted to 43,791,000 guilders.

In 1926 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,255 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1·50 metres, or 4 ft. 11 in. In 1926 48,132,000 passengers were carried on the railways. The total revenue was 159,807,000 guilders. All railway companies are private; there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State. A project is on foot for bringing the four railway companies under one control.

### II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years:—

—	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1925					
Internal .	177,482,000	85,406,958	397,907,000	5,643,272	354,502
Foreign .	72,297,000	15,059,400	45,640,000	1,851,174	301,008
1926					
Internal .	179,457,000	84,683,118	404,795,000	5,908,577	322,743
Foreign .	73,684,000	16,037,578	42,956,000	1,774,110	254,842

The receipts of the Post Office in 1926 were 51,277,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1926, 44,741,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1921, was 5,617 miles, the length of wires on December 31, 1926, 29,242 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31 1926, 1,837. The number of paid messages by State and private lines in 1926 was 8,442,900. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 7,342,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1926 to 10,639,000 guilders.

In 1921 the interurban telephone system had 2,518 miles of line and on December 31, 1924, 180,933 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 15,839,196 interurban and 1,536,773 international conversations were held in 1926. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 20,790,000 guilders, and the total expenses 15,639,000 guilders.

## II. AIR TRAFFIC.

There is an aeroplane service subsidised by the Government between Amsterdam and London, Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris, Amsterdam and Hamburg, Amsterdam and Dortmund, and between Rotterdam and Copenhagen. In 1924, 8 tons of postal matter, 255.1 tons of goods and 6,275 passengers were carried; in 1927, resp. 35 tons, 401.9 tons and 12,916 passengers.

## Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) —

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	For the East and West India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1881-1900	8,564	13,710	1,310	10,834	34,418	452,342,090
1901-1920	95,023	108,370	4,362	58,152	265,907	1,370,652,000
1921-1925	11,000	35,220	1,011	15,062	62,293	344,520,000
1926	34,000	550	70	100	34,720	22,900,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right, granted in 1863 for 25 years, was prolonged in 1888 for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions: *e.g.* all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. In 1918 the Charter was once more prolonged for a further 15 years. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Value of the notes in Circulation, March 31	Total Exchanges years ending March 31	Stock of Gold, March 31	Stock of Silver, March 31
	Guilders	Guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1925	914,990,000	1,770,503,940	504,822	20,706
1926	851,546,000	1,795,445,250	49,105	25,715
1927	819,158,000	1,706,857,540	419,329	27,812

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund on March 31, 1927 to 7,027,840 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. It receives  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 : 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of the latter —

Year	Number of Savings-Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs.
1923						
State P. S. B.	—	119,403	119,654	305,319	1,947,214	42·33
1924						
State P. S. B.	—	123,700	129,809	306,923	1,961,148	41·96
1925						
State P. S. B.	—	120,882	124,037	311,536	1,978,158	42·01
1926						
State P. S. B.	—	125,693	124,199	320,997	2,007,902	42·65
Private Banks	310	141,964	125,582	506,222	807,010	40·69

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The *gulden*, *guilder* or *florin* of 100 cents = 1s. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-pieces are of ten guilders and of five guilders ; silver, of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 250 cents ; bronze, ½ cent, 1 cent and 2½ cents ; nickel, 5 cents. Treasury notes of 1 and 2½ florins are also in circulation.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen (October 1, 1913).

*Counsellor*.—Dr. J. B. Hubrecht.

*First Secretary*.—J. J. B. Bosch.

*Commercial Attaché*.—F. B.'s Jacob.

*Director of the Chancery*.—H. N. Brouwer.

*Horticultural Adviser*.—B. Gerritz-n.

*Consul-General in London*.—T. H. de Meester.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

*Envoy and Minister*.—The Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. Appointed March 17, 19

*Second Secretary*.—R. O. Stevenson.

*Military Attaché*.—Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain J. M. Papon, O.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

*Commercial Secretary.*—R. V. Laming, O B.E.

*Consul General at Rotterdam.*—R. Erskine.

There are consular representatives at Amsterdam (C.G.), Dordrecht, Flushing, The Hague, Harlingen, Leeuwarden, and Ymuiden.

### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 788,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns was 49,534,618, or nearly seven times as large as that of the mother-country.

### DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Netherlands India (Nederlandsch Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

### Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided into (1) Lands under direct government; (2) Subject native States.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into provinces, governments, residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) Sumatra, Borneo, Rian-Lingga Archipelago, Bangka, Belitoeng, Selebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

The system of administration has been reformed by the organising of the whole territory into large provinces with local government, each of them including a number of the present residencies. Some of them, *i.e.* the three provinces of Java, have their own provincial councils, presided over by a Governor. So far the province of West-Java has been organised on these lines, and the 'Government of the Moluccoes' has now been formed.

Apart from the above mentioned province of West-Java (which includes four former residencies—Bantam, Batavia, Preanger, and Ocheribon), the territory of Java and Maloera is divided into thirteen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials, called *Controleurs*. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. The Outer Provinces are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Controleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch East India rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen. In 1917 a 'Volksraad' was installed to discuss the budget, and to advise the Government on matters of general importance as a first step



towards the development of self-government in the colony. Some of the members are appointed by the Government, some are elected by the local councils, and the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. It includes Europeans, natives and foreign Orientals (Chinese, Arabs). By the Netherlands India Constitution of 1925, the Dutch East Indies are granted a measure of self-government in internal affairs under supervision of the Home Government, the legislative powers being shared between the Volksraad and the Governor-General.

*Governor-General.*—Jhr. Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, appointed March 26, 1926.

Area and Population.

	Area: English square miles	Population 31 Dec. 1925	Population Nov. 1920 (Census)	Population per sq. mile 1925
Java and Madura . . .	50,745	36,403,833	34,984,171	717.3
Sumatra, West Coast	18,029	1,576,317	1,522,240	87.4
Tapanuli . . .	14,760	896,862	843,585	60.0
Sumatra, East Coast	36,100	1,039,392	1,197,554	28.7
Island of Benkoelen . . .	9,995	262,539	257,140	26.2
Sumatra) Lampongs . . .	10,914	233,012	233,903	21.3
Palembang . . .	33,173	830,522	828,004	25.0
Djambi . . .	18,719	180,584	233,344	9.6
Atjeh . . .	21,448	740,340	736,365	34.5
Riau-Lingga Archipelago . .	12,506	235,819	223,122	18.8
Bangka . . .	4,549	160,358	154,141	35.2
Billiton . . .	1,873	62,979	68,582	33.6
Borneo, West District . . .	56,838	680,443	605,402	11.9
Borneo, South and East Districts . . .	149,972	1,077,520	1,020,599	7.1
Island of Celebes . . .	48,061	2,374,397	2,347,645	49.4
Celebes { Manado . . .	24,618	939,947	760,692	38.2
Molucca { Amboina . . .	17,372	358,250	277,966	20.6
Islands { Ternate . . .	12,796	250,466	149,245	19.5
New Guiné . . .	160,692	—	195,601	1.2 <sup>a</sup>
Timor Archipelago . . .	26,410	1,164,367	1,146,660	44.0
Bali and Lombok . . .	4,072	1,545,981	1,565,014	379.6
Approximate total . . .	733,642	51,013,878	49,350,834	69.5

<sup>1</sup> Approximate.

<sup>2</sup> 1920

The population of Java and Madura on December 31, 1926, was 36,902,727, with 18,123,490 males and 18,779,237 females; 169,208 were Europeans, 36,235,637 natives, and 497,882 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs (461,161 Chinese and 25,191 Arabs). On December 31, 1925, 25,429,314 were males and 25,584,564 were females; 209,984 were Europeans, 49,848,661 natives, and 955,283 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs.

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them:—

—	Marriages				Divorces	Births		Deaths	
	Between Europeans		Mixed			1924	1923	1924	1923
	1923	1924	1923	1924					
Java and Madura . . .	1,071	1,081	370	446	262	4 5.9	4 961	1,617	1,878
Outer Provinces . . .	189	159	85	78	15	1,5.0	1 449	406	439

The whole population of the colony is legally divided into Europeans, Natives and foreign Orientals. The former generally live under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the government of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule.

### Religion.

Entire liberty is granted to all religious denominations. The Reformed Church counted, in 1927, 39 ministers and 25 assistants, the Roman Catholic 37 curates and 178 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. In 1927, about 400 missionaries of various societies were at work.

The bulk of the natives are Mohammedans ; there are also some millions of converted Christians and Animists, and a small number of Buddhists.

**Instruction.**

There are public (Government) primary schools, where instruction is given through the medium of the Dutch language, for (1) Europeans and persons assimilated with them (a 7 years' course); (2) Chinese ('Dutch-Chinese schools', with a 7 years' course); (3) Natives ('Dutch-Native schools', with a 7 years' course); and (4) link-schools (with a 5 years' course). Public schools where instruction is given through the medium of a native tongue are (1) the 'second class' schools (with a 3, 4, or 5 years' course); and (2) village schools (with a 3 years' course or extremely elementary instruction). Besides, there are schools with an extended primary instruction (in the Dutch language) with a 3 years' course (Mulo-schools) open to all, without distinction of race. Side by side with the public schools, there are various private schools.

For secondary education there are public secondary schools with 5 and 8 year courses in connection with the primary schools, and also with 3 year courses in connection with the extended primary school. In addition to the Government institutions there are 6 private secondary schools for girls with a 3 years' course and 1 with a 5 years' course. Higher education is given at the Technical High School at Bandung, erected in 1920. Furthermore, a High School for Law opened in 1924, and a Medical High School, erected in 1927, both at Batavia.

The following table shows the number of schools, the school attendance, the teaching staff, and the expenditure on education in 1927:—

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public European primary schools	184	882	26,101	
Private " " "	78	505	15,096	
Public Dutch-Chinese " "	45	286	10,994	
Private " " "	80	105	7,498	14,276,000
Public Dutch-Vernacular " "	102	1,086	87,968	
Private " " "	111	678	23,818	
Public vernacular for Natives <sup>1</sup>	2,278	8,394	20,402	
Private schools for Natives	2,988	5,848	187,744	14,813,000
Village schools	11,462	15,192	787,975	
Public Mulo-schools	26	968	6,718	2,716,400
Private " " "	21	118	1,980	430,000
Public secondary schools	7	174	2,188	1,781,500
Private " " "	7	81	761	800,000

\* Provisional figures.

Furthermore, there were in 1927 the following training schools:—Four public schools for training in engineering, architecture, electrical engineering, and mining (4 years' course), fourteen similar schools for natives (3 three years' course and 11 two years' course), with 113 teachers and 1,511 pupils and one trading school (5 years' course), with 20 teachers and 259 pupils; one private trade school (8 years' course), with 15 teachers and 12 pupils; one 2 years' and three 3 years' commercial schools; one 1 year's navigation course with 9 pupils; two training schools for physicians (10 years' course) with 54 teachers and 608 pupils; a training school for native jurists (8 years' course) with 7 teachers and 56 pupils; a training school for civil-service officers, a training school for police officers, a training school for native officials (5 years' course) with 55 teachers and 597 pupils; 5 training schools for European teachers with 267 pupils, and 19 private schools with 743 pupils.

For native teachers there are the following schools with instruction in the Dutch language: 12 (1 for girls) public training schools (4 years' course), and two higher training schools (3 years' course) with 1,098 pupils (129 girls) with instruction in the native tongue; 20 (5 for girls) normal schools (4 years' course, 1,074 pupils, 304 being girls), 117 normal classes (2 years' course) for native teachers for Village-schools. Besides, there are 3 private training schools with the Dutch language (5 years' course, 365 pupils), and 9 with a native tongue (4 years' course, 343 pupils).

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language (115 pupils).

For kindergarten teachers (Fröbel) there are 3 training schools (4 years' course, 1 public and two private).

### Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, Medan and Makassar—Resident courts and police courts for Europeans; native courts, magistrate courts, police courts, Regent courts, district courts, and courts of priests for natives.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1926	792,553,879	747,174,702	+ 45,379,177
1927	702,899,956	765,971,589	- 63,071,633
1928	747,194,826	798,110,550	- 50,915,724

The sources of revenue in 1928 are stated as follows (in guilders): From direct and indirect taxes, 309,000,000; salt monopoly, 18,700,000; pawn-shops, 22,245,000; opium 39,762,000; railway service, 80,258,000; post, telegraph and telephone services, 28,491,000; harbour service, 12,800,000; forestry, 18,175,000; rubber, 10,178,000; cinchona, 457,000; tin, 53,225,000; share in the profits of the Biliton Company, 7,500,000; coal, 17,376,000; all other sources, 128,000,000. Public debt on December 31, 1927, was 1,053,954,700 guilders.

### Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army in 1926 comprised 6 regiments of field infantry, 12 garrison battalions and 2 garrison companies. There were further 2 dépôt battalions of infantry, 7 machine-gun companies, 1 company of cyclist-soldiers, 6 squadrons, 1 dépôt squadron of cavalry, 5 field batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 2 motor batteries, 1 fortress and coast company of artillery, 2 field companies of sappers and miners, 1 motor-car company, 1 technical company and 1 dépôt company of engineering troops; and a flying corps with 39 officers and 48 aeroplanes. In 1918 compulsory service was introduced in the militia for Europeans between 19 and 32 years of age,

and in the landstorm between the ages of 33 and 45. On December 31, 1926, there were 12,326 militia-men.

In most battalions there are 3 companies composed either of Europeans or of Natives; the greater part of the officers, and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European and Native gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans (except the militia) and Natives are recruited by volunteers. The strength of the colonial army in 1926 was 1,143 officers, 32,137 volunteers, of whom 6,137 were Europeans and 25,977 natives. Besides the Army there are different armed troops, viz.: (1) The Legion of the Native Prince Mangkoe Negara, consisting of infantry, numbering about 930 men. In case of war this Legion would be placed at the disposal of the Government. (2) The Barisan, being a native infantry of Madoera, 1,630 men, designed to maintain peace in the island and to participate in campaigns in case of war.

The expenditure for defence (army and navy) estimated for 1928 amounts to about 95,406,631 guilders.

The Netherland Navy in the East Indies numbers 305 officers and 1,551 European and 1,845 native non-commissioned officers and sailors and 139 militia, and consists of 33 men-of-war, including 13 submarines, 7 minelayers 4 destroyers and 2 surveying vessels. There is, besides, a flying corps with 30 hydroplanes, and the Colonial Navy, consisting of 18 smaller ships of no naval value, with 176 Europeans and 832 natives, employed for civil service duties.

### Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the Government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly, and the remainder were abolished in 1914 in return for an increased poll tax.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures in Java and Madura were in 1926 as follows, in acres:—Irrigated rice, 7,287,448; non-irrigated rice, 1,102,853; maize, 4,247,355; cassava, 1,679,992; sweet potatoes, 420,244; groundnuts, 484,197; soya beans, 420,984; other pulses, 522,869; tobacco (native), 346,640; other secondary crops, 1,461,151; total, 18,573,733.

In 1926, the harvested areas of 'other secondary crops' were potatoes, 45,005 acres; native sugar-cane, 37,722 acres; indigo, 11,648 acres; and capsicum, 139,912 acres. Separate from this area native tea was planted on 69,527 acres.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (*emphyteusis*) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, as well in Java as in the Outer Provinces. The total area in use for agriculture in Netherlands-India in 1926 was 6,680,614 acres, of which 61,817 acres were Government-estates, 1,221,507 acres were private lands, and 2,571,303 acres lands hired from native princes in Java and Madura, 2,158,545 acres lands hired on long-lease from self-governing communities or the Government (including a number of acres held by *emphyteusis*) in the Outer Provinces, 493,382 acres lands hired on short-lease from natives. Of the total only 2,455,107 acres were planted.

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for 5 years :—

		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Harvested area . . . acres .		400,236	404,079	423,902	435,595	444,019
Total production . . . tons .		1,809,391	1,796,837	1,997,068	2,220,875	1,972,771
Factories . . . number .		182	180	181	179	178

Other products are shown (for 2 years) as follows :—

	1925	1926		1925	1926
Coffee (tons) . . .	61,153	38,978	Tea (kilos) . . .	52,682,000	62,920,000
Rubber (kilos) <sup>1</sup> . . .	106,106,000	122,924,000	Cacao (kilos). . .	745,000	775,000
Cinchona (kilos) . . .	10,719,000	10,645,000	Oil palms (kilos) <sup>2</sup> .	8,739,000	9,507,000
Tobacco (kilos) . . .	56,682,000	59,059,000			

<sup>1</sup> Hevea and ficus.

<sup>2</sup> Oil.

The tin mines of Bangka are worked by the Government; those of Billiton by a combined Governmental and private undertaking; and those of Riau by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in piculs (133½ lb.) 1922, 470,934; 1923, 492,389; 1924, 506,933; 1925, 528,566

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in metric tons: 1923, 1,156,625; 1924, 1,470,362; 1925, 1,400,725; 1926, 1,466,359.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was, in thousands of kilogrammes: 1923, 2,833,048; 1924, 2,925,768; 1925, 3,066,161; 1926, 3,017,915.

### Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff on certain goods; on some articles there is a small export duty.

Imports and exports in thousand guilders.

#### Imports

Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1922	108,713	11,052	119,765	1,116,843	65,156	1,181,999	1,301,764
1923	27,732	—	27,732	617,782	6,127	623,909	651,631
1924	19,909	—	19,909	679,993	3,484	683,477	703,896
1925	21,151	—	21,151	824,119	17,814	841,433	862,584

#### Exports

1922	3,137	—	3,137	2,224,999	4,425	2,230,424	2,232,561
1923	8,274	100	8,374	1,377,861	1,953	1,379,814	1,388,188
1924	14,511	477	14,988	1,539,935	2,335	1,542,320	1,557,308
1925	18,557	600	19,157	1,798,094	1,097	1,794,191	1,812,348

The principal exports in 1926 were: Sugar, 1,741,050 tons; coffee, 74,085 tons; tea, 71,350 tons; cinchona, 6,974 tons; tobacco, 74,485 tons.

The principal imports from Java to U.K. in 1926 were (according to Board of Trade Returns): Spices, 340,131%; tea, 3,651,031%; tapioca, 311,196%; rubber, 2,904,096%; tin, 676,913%. The principal exports from U.K. to Java were: ammonium sulphate, 248,558%; cotton piece goods, 2,914,777%; iron and steel, 467,605%; machinery, 70,500%.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures) for five years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U.K. . .	11,028,851	8,865,727	9,382,168	9,950,922	10,113,690
Exports to Java from U.K. . .	6,997,083	6,884,684	8,410,533	5,727,567	6,058,914

### Shipping and Communications.

Year		Entered		Whereof, under British Flag:	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1924	Steamers . .	10,198	7,280,755	6,105	2,386,418
	Sailing vessels . .	7,741	482,012	5,197	260,439
1925	Steamers . .	10,953	7,858,441	6,556	2,504,479
	Sailing vessels . .	6,021	536,163	5,792	303,245
1926	Steamers . .	11,506	8,694,206	6,642	2,916,430
	Sailing vessels . .	8,940	526,890	5,969	319,220

At the end of 1926 the total length of rail and tramways (State and private) was about 3,870 miles (2,930 in Java, 915 in Sumatra, and 25 in Celebes); the gross receipts (1926) about 118,176,000 guilders; working expenses (1926), 70,876,000 guilders; number of passengers about 136,093,000.

The Government telegraphs extended in 1926 over 7,538 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 6,621 miles, together over 14,159 miles. The number of post and telegraph stations in 1926 was (including both State and private) 716 for Java and Madura, and 325 for the other islands. There are also 289 post stations on Java and Madura and 261 on the other islands, which deal only with correspondence, 1 radio telegraph station for service with Holland and other countries, 16 government radio telegraph stations for public service (amongst which 11 coast stations), 2 radio telephone stations and 4 private radio telegraph stations (amongst which 2 for coastal public service). The numbers of telegrams were 1,249,900 (internal) and 894,600 (foreign). Internal letters and postcards carried in 1926, 29,066,000, while there were 17,589,000 newspapers, &c., for the interior.

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1926 over 13,798 miles, the Government telephone cables over 732 miles. At the end of 1926 there were 308 telephone exchanges and 39,355 telephones.

### Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 9,000,000 guilders, and a reserve on March 31, 1927, of 13,500,000 guilders and a special reserve of 2,997,205 guilders. The Government has control over the administration. One-fifth of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion.

In March, 1927, the value of the notes in circulation was 316,014,000 guilders; statistics of the bank's operations are no longer published. There are some other Dutch and Chinese banks, besides branches of British, American, and Japanese banks.

In the Postal savings-bank there were in 1926 about 282,621 depositors, with a deposited amount of 19,495,149 guilders.

## Weights and Measures.

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond.</i>	=	1.09 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pikol</i> . . .	=	133½ „ „
„ <i>Catty</i> . . .	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Tjenkal.</i> . .	=	4 yards
„ <i>Paal</i> (Java) . .	=	1,507 metres
„ <i>Paal</i> (Sumatra) .	=	1,852 metres
„ <i>Square Paal</i> . .	=	227 hectares = 591.18 acres
„ <i>Bouw</i> . . .	=	1.7537 acres

The legal coins of 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ guilders, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India, are those of the Netherlands. But the country has coins of its own, viz., 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, and ½ cent pieces.

## Consular Representatives.

*British Consul-General at Batavia.*—J. Crosby.

There are also consular officers at Samarang, Sourabaya, Makasser, Medan, Balikpapan, and Padang.

## DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

## Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 6° N latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Tumuc-Humac Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor assisted by an advisory council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members (13) are chosen for 6 years.

*Governor.* Baron Dr. A. J. A. A. van Heemstra. Appointed May 23, 1921.

Dutch Guiana is divided into six districts.

Area, 54,291 English square miles; population (December 31, 1926) 142,896 inclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 45,703 inhabitants.

## Births and deaths for 3 years:—

	Births			Deaths		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Males . . . .	1,907	2 015	1,975	1,086	971	1,281
Females . . . .	1,929	1,916	1,947	870	801	992
Total . . . .	3,836	3,931	3,922	1,906	1,772	2,223

Number of marriages in 1924, 403 ; in 1925, 395 ; in 1926, 365

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1926 the numbers of the different religious bodies were Reformed and Lutheran, 11,556 ; Moravian Brethren, 29,170 ; Roman Catholic, 24,062 ; Jews, 750 ; Mohammedans, 34,536 ; Hindus, 20,719.

There were, in 1926, 85 public schools with 5,268 pupils, and 58 private schools with 10,108 pupils. There is a Government normal school with 97 pupils (1926).

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are four cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

For relieving pauperism the Government not only subventions orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but itself maintains an almshouse.

The expenditure, the local revenue (derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes), and the State subvention are shown as follows for 4 years in thousands of guilders:—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention	—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1925	8,078	4,721	2,528	1927	7,104	4,564	2,540
1926	8,061	5,524	2,527	1928	7,742	4,821	2,533

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1926, 11 officers and 180 non-commissioned officers and men.

## Principal products for 2 years:—

	1925	1926		1925	1926
Sugar (kilos) .	16,621,388	18,964,900	Rice (kilos) .	13,221,671	21,580,300
Ca ao (kilos) .	695,589	140,400	Maize (kilos) .	2,578,370	1,717,800
Bananas (bunch.)	527,019	377,600	Rum (litre-) .	721,201	666,300
Coffee (kilos) .	2,492,853	1,761,100	Molasses (litres)	288,003	326,000

Gold production in 1926 was 258,608 grammes, and that of balata 563,000 kilos.

In 1926 there were 16,316 head of cattle, 6,533 goats and 5,904 pigs.

## Imports and exports for 6 years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1921	18,150,205	6,662,014	1924	7,496,453	7,409,441
1922	10,563,579	5,688,870	1925	9,474,161	9,032,806
1923	7,885,161	8,388,388	1926	10,020,516	7,686,685



Principal exports in 1926: Sugar, 10,226,620 kilos; rum, 202,076 litres; cacao, 129,221 kilos; coffee, 2,072,688 kilos.

In 1926 there entered 175 vessels of 421,410 register tons, and cleared 178 vessels of 428,699 register tons.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers. A Colonial steamship service extends to British Guiana.

### Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of two groups of islands about 500 miles apart. One group is made up of the first three islands in the following list; the other of the last three:—

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1926
Curaçao . . . . .	210	38,781
Bonaire . . . . .	95	5,216
Aruba . . . . .	69	9,206
St. Martin <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	17	2,812
St. Eustatius . . . . .	7	1,048
Saba . . . . .	5	1,599
	408	58,162

<sup>1</sup> Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

Governor.—Dr. N. J. L. Brantjes. Appointed October 13, 1921.

The Governor is assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The city of Willemstad (population 17,889), on Curaçao, is the seat of government. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Governor. In 1926 there were 51,520 Roman Catholics, 5,978 Protestants, 549 Jews. Schools in 1926 numbered 43 with 8,813 pupils. In 1926, 1,746 births were registered, 455 marriages and 1,589 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on income, on land, and some other taxes. In the Budget for 1928 the revenue is estimated at 3,597,600 guilders, and the expenditure at 3,535,824 guilders.

The garrison of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1926 of 4 officers and 71 men.

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1926 were valued at 107,178,462 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 95,487,238 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime. The chief industry is oil-refining.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1926, 6,817 vessels of 17,845,686 tons net.

Vice-Consul at Curaçao.—D. O. Powell.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands and its Colonies.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

#### (1) *The Netherlands.*

Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Statistical Annual of the Netherlands). The Hague. Annual.

Other publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics:—Revue du Bureau central de Statistique; Revue mensuelle du Bureau central de Statistique; Statistique du Commerce

des Pays-Bas avec les pays étrangers; Bulletin mensuel du commerce des Pays-Bas avec les pays étrangers; also statistics as to shipping, libraries, education, etc. Petit manuel statistique.

Other official publications:—

Staats Almanak voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (State Calendar for the Kingdom of the Netherlands). Annual. The Hague.

Statistiegroning (Budget). Annual. The Hague.

Staatscourant (State Gazette). Annual. The Hague.

Bijslagen bij de Handelingen van de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal (Annex to the Proceedings of the Second Chamber of the States-General). Parliamentary Papers. Annual. The Hague.

Holland (Handbook prepared by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office). London, 1921.

A General View of the Netherlands (A series of 25 pamphlets) Issued under the direction of the Commercial Department of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The Hague, 1915.

Handboek voor de kennis van Nederland en Koloniën (Handbook for the Netherlands and colonies, The Hague, 1922).

## (2) Colonies.

### ANNUAL SERIES.

Statistisch Jaaroverzicht voor Ned. Indië (Statistical abstract for the Netherlands East Indies). Annual.

Koloniaal Verslag (Colonial Report). Annual. The Hague.

Regerings-almanak voor Nederl.-Indië (Government Almanack for the Netherlands East Indies). Annual.

Algemeen Verslag van den staat van het Middelbaar en Lager Onderwijs voor Europeanen in Nederlandsch-Indië (Report of Secondary and Primary Education for Europeans in the Dutch East Indies). Annual. Batavia.

Algemeen Verslag van het Inlandsch Onderwijs in Nederlandsch-Indië (Report of Education for Natives in the Dutch East Indies). Annual. Batavia.

Verslag van de Burgerlijke Openbare Werken in Nederlandsch-Indië (Report of the Civil Public Works in the Dutch East Indies). Annual. Batavia.

Jaarverricht van den Inen Uitvoer van Nederlandsch Indië (Trade Statistics).

Jaarboek van het Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel (Year Book of the Department of Agriculture). Annual. Batavia.

Verslag omtrent Handel, Nijverheid en Landbouw van Nederlandsch-Indië (Report on Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce in the Dutch Indies). Annual.

Verslag omtrent de Post, Telegraaf- en Telefoon dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië (Report of Post, Telegraphy, and Telephony in the Dutch East Indies). Annual. Batavia.

Verhandelingen van onderzoek naar de Mindere Welvaart der Inlandsche Bevolking, Landbouw, Veeteelt, Handel en Nijverheid, Irrigatie, Rechten, Politiek, Economie van de dsa enz. Batavia, 1905-1914 (Reports on the Reasons of the Decreasing Prosperity of the Native Population, Agriculture, etc.).

Algemeen Overzicht van de Uitkomsten van het Welvaart-onderzoek. Opgeemaakt ingevolg opdracht van Z. Exc. den Min. van Koloniën, door C. J. Hasselman 's Gravenhage 1914 (General summary of the Results of the Researches concerning Prosperity). By order of the Minister of the Colonies.

De Buitenbezittingen 1904-1914. Batavia, 1915 (The Foreign Possessions, 1914-1917).

Verslag van de Koloniale Postspaarbank (Suriname), Paramaribo (Report of the Colonial Post Office Savings Bank (Suriname), Paramaribo). Annual.

Handboek van Nederlandsch Indië (Handbook of the Netherlands Indies).

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

### (1) The Netherlands.

Baedeker's Belgium and Holland, including the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. 15th ed. London, 1910.

Barnouw (A. J.), Holland under Queen Wilhelmina. London, 1923.

Blink (Dr. H.), Nederland en zine Bewoners (The Netherlands and their People. 3 vols.) Amsterdam, 1892.—Ofkomst van Nederland als Economische-Geographisch Gebied van de Oudste Tijden tot Heden. Amsterdam, 1925.

Blok (P. J.), Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk Vols. I.-IV. 2nd ed. The Hague, 1900. [Eng Trans. Parts I.-IV. London, 1898-1912.]

Boulger (D. C.), Holland and the Dutch. London, 1913.

Boven (Marjorie), The Netherlands Displayed. London, 1927.

Brandt (I.), Economische Aardrijkskunde. Netherlands Wilvaren. Rotterdam, 1916.

Eckardt (W. B.), Das Königreich der Niederlande. Berlin, 1910.

Edmundson (G.), History of Holland. London, 1922.

Edwards (G. W.), Holland of To-day. Philadelphia, 1919.

- Eisfeld* (C.), *Das Niederländische Bankwesen*. The Hague, 1916.  
*Elston* (R.), *The Traveller's Handbook to Holland*. London 1926.  
*Everwijn* (J. C. A.), *Beschrijving van Handel en Nijverheid in Nederland*. The Hague, 1912 (An abstract of this book has been published in English, entitled, "A General View of Trade and Industry in the Netherlands.")  
*Griffie* (W. E.), *Young People's History of Holland*. New ed. New York, 1914.—*The American in Holland*. New York 1910.  
*Harper* (C. G.), *On the Road in Holland*. London, 1922.  
*Hough* (P. M.), *Dutch Life in Town and Country*. London, 1901  
*Lenting* (L. E.), *Schets van het Nederlandsch Staatsbestuur en dat der overzeesche bezittingen*. 7th ed. 1914  
*Lucas* (E. V.), *A Wanderer in Holland*. London, 1923.  
*Meldrum* (D. S.), *Holland and the Hollanders*. 2nd ed. London 1899.—*Home Life in Holland*. Lo don, 1911  
*Melin* (A.), *Pays-Bas et Belgique*. In 'Histoire Générale,' edited by E. Lavisse and A. Rambaud. Vol. XI. Paris, 1899  
*Moore* (B.), *Economic aspects of the commerce and industry of the Netherlands 1912-1918*. Washington, 1919.  
*Motley* (J. L.), *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*. 3 vols. London, 1858.—*History of the United Netherlands* 4 vols. London, 1869.  
*Oppenheim* (Dr. J.), *Het Nederlandsche Gemeenterecht*. Groningen, 1918.  
*Petit* (Max), *La Hollande illustrée*. Paris, 1909.  
*Pyttersen's* *Nederlandsche Staatsalmanak*, Annual.  
*Rengers* (van Welden, Baron), *Schets eener parlementaire geschiedenis van Nederland*. 2 vols. 's Gravenhage, 1896.  
*Rogers* (J. B. T.), *Holland*. In "Story of the Nation" Series. London, 1886.  
*Seignobos* (C.), *Histoire politique de l'Europe contemporaine*. Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. London, 1900.]  
*Smitsaert* (B.), *Nederland in den aanvang van de XXste eeuw*. (The Netherlands at the Beginning of the 20th Century.) Leiden, 1914.  
*Smitsaert* (H.), *Overzicht van het Nederlandsch armwezen*, 1901.  
*Wharton* (G.), *Holland of To-day*. London, 1912.

## (2) Colonies.

- Brunner* (H. K.), *Romantic Java as it was and is*. London, 1927.  
*Benjamins* (H. D.) and *Snellermann* (J. F.), *Encyclopedie van Nederlandsch West-Indië*. The Hague, 1914-1917.  
*Bernard* (P.), *A travers Sumatra*. Paris, 1910.  
*Bezemer* (T. J.), *Door Nederlandsch Oost-Indië*. Groningen, 1905.  
*Bühner* (H. J.), *Nova Guinea*. Anthropological results of the Scientific Expedition of 1920. Leyden, 1923.  
*Blink* (H.), *Nederlandsch Oost en West Indië*. Leiden, 1907.  
*Brown* (J. Macmillan), *The Dutch East*. London, 1914  
*Cabaton* (A.), *Java, Sumatra, and the other lands of the Dutch East Indies*. London, 1911.  
*Campbell* (Donald), *Java Past and Present*. 2 vols. London, 1915.  
*Cappelle* (H. van), *Au travers des Forêts vierges de la Guyane Hollandaise*. Paris, 1905.  
*Carpentier Aitink* (J. H.), *Grondslagen der rechtsbeteeling in Nederlandsch-Indië*. The Hague, 1918.  
*Chaillay-Bert* (J.), *Java et ses Habitants*. Paris, 1914.  
*Clifton* (Violet), *Islands of Queen Wilhelmina*. London, 1927.  
*Collet* (O. J. A.), *Terres et Peuples de Sumatra*. Amsterdam, 1925.  
*Colyn* (H.), *Nederlandsch-Indië, Land en Volk*. Amsterdam, 1910.  
*De Lannoy* (C.), et *Van der Linden* (H.), *Histoire de l'Expansion coloniale des peuples Européens*. Vol. II. Netherlands and Denmark. Brussels, 1911  
*De Louwer* (Dr. J.), *Handleiding tot de kennis van het staats- en administratief recht van Ned. Indië*. 's Gravenhage, 1914.—*Handboek van het Staats- en Administratief recht van Nederlandsch-Indië*. The Hague, 1914.  
*Gegevens betreffende Suriname*, verzameld door de Nederl. Sub-Commissie voor de Wereldtentoonstelling te Brussel. Amsterdam, 1910.  
*Hurgroze* (Dr. C. Snouck), *The Achenese*. Leyden, 1906.  
*Kleinijes* (Dr. Ph.), *Het Staatsrecht van Nederl. Indië*. Amsterdam, 1911.  
*Kol* (H. van), *Gegevens over Land en Volk van Suriname*. Surinam, 1904.  
*Labberton* (D. van Hillooijen), *Handboek van Insulinde*. Amsterdam 1910.  
*Margadant* (Dr. C. W.), *Ned. Regeeringsreglement van Ned. Indië*. 1895.  
*Marsden* (W.), *History of Sumatra*. 3rd edition. London, 1811.  
*McMillan* (M.), *A Journey to Java*. London, 1915.  
*Neuwemanns* (A. W.), *Quer durch Borneo*. Parts I and II. Leiden, 1904-07.  
*Palgrave* (W. G.), *Dutch Guiana*. London, 1876.  
*Paulus* (Dr.), *Encyclopedie van Nederlandsch-Indië*. The Hague, 1917.  
*Pfeyer* (A.), *Indo Malayische Streifzüge*. Leipzig, 1908.

- Raffles* (Sir T. S.), *History of Java*. 2 vols. London, 1817.—*Life of Sir Stamford Raffles*. By his Widow. London, 1830.
- Reclus* (Elisée), *Universal Geography*. Vol. XIV. London, 1890.
- Scidmore* (Eliza R.), *Java the Garden of the East*. New York, 1897.
- Stibbe* (D. G.) editor, *Encyclopedie van Nederlandsch-Indie*. The Hague, 1922.
- Bijdragen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie*. 's Gravenhage, 1855-1916.
- Veth* (Prof. P. J.), *Java: geografisch, ethnologisch, historisch*. 4 vols. Haarlem, 1896-1907.
- Walcott* (A. S.) *Java and her Neighbours*. London, 1914.
- Wit* (Augusta de), *Java: Facts and Fancies*. London, 1905.—*Island-India*. Newhaven, 1923.

## NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua came into operation on April 5th, 1913. This is the same as was promulgated on March 12, 1912, with the exception of Articles 168 and 170. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. The present one vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 40 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 13 Senators elected for 6 years. The Executive power is with a President appointed for 4 years.

*President*.—Señor Adolfo Díaz (November 14, 1926).

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments. Señor Díaz has been recognised by the United States, but Mexico has recognised his rival, Dr. Sacasa. Civil war, which had apparently been ended in May, 1927, broke out again in December of that year.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Bluefields. The Indians in this region were long under the protection of Great Britain; but under the treaty of April 19, 1905 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated, and Great Britain agreed to recognise the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

On February 18, 1916, the Bryan-Chamorro treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was signed, under which the United States in return for 3 million dollars acquired the option for a canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and Corn Island on the Atlantic coast. It was ratified by Nicaragua on April 7, 1916, and by the United States on June 24, 1926.

### Area and Population.

Area estimated at 51,660 English square miles, with a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and 200 miles on the Pacific. The population according to the census of 1920, was 638,119. At least 75 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The two halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is little communication between them, the journey by trail and river being so slow

and difficult that passengers usually go by way of Costa Rica, while the small amounts of merchandise shipped from one side to the other are sent mainly by way of Panama.

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number of pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and Negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a comparatively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic.

There are within the Republic 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the lake of the same name, with (1926) 32,536 inhabitants. Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 23,565; Granada, 18,066; Matagalpa, 10,271; Masaya, 13,763; Jinotega, 6,990; Chinandega, 10,307; Rivas, 4,081; Esteli, 4,583; Matapa, 4,561; Somoto, 6,182; Boaco, 4,342; Jinotepe, 6,817; Diriamba, 6,151; Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, 2,307; and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

### Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. In 1914 the Republic constituted one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua). The Seat of the Archbishop is Managua. There are three bishoprics, Leon, Granada and Matagalpa, the Bishop of Matagalpa being coadjutor to the Archbishop at Managua.

There are 402 state elementary schools, with 788 teachers and 24,800 pupils, and 3 secondary schools, with 37 teachers and 260 pupils, 5 professional schools with 219 students, 3 normal schools with 85 teachers and 2,500 students. There exist, besides, 76 private elementary schools with 5,557 pupils. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the population are illiterate. Secondary education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools being carried on not by the state, but by private individuals. Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada, called respectively, Universidad Central (Central University), Universidad de Occidente y Septentrión (Western and Northern University), and Universidad de Oriente y Mediodía (Eastern and Southern University).

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years (4.86 cordobas = £1; 1 cordoba = 1 U.S. dollar):—

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	343,099	322,398	431,540	455,084	396,752
Expenditure .	306,009	311,281	327,160	327,160	391,921

A five (formerly six) per cent. loan for 1,250,000£. was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c., and for conversion purposes. On March 31, 1927, 723,520£. was outstanding. Total public debt on March 31, 1927, was estimated at 10,183,010 cordobas or dollars, divided into: Bonds of 1909 outstanding, 3,521,010 dollars; guaranteed customs bonds of 1918, 2,682,000 dollars; bonds of 1904 not due, 30,000 dollars; claims arising out of 1926-27 revolution (estimated), 4,000,000 dollars.

### Defence.

The army was disbanded on May 10, 1927. With few exceptions, all arms, etc., have been delivered into the custody of the National Guard of 400 which is being trained by U.S. marine officers. Period of enlistment, 3 years. There are at present over 2,000 U.S. marines in Nicaragua; the number will probably be decreased to 1,200, who will remain in the country to keep order until after the Presidential elections of October 1928.

### Production and Industry.

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal sources of national wealth. The area of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour. The banana, grown on 41,000 acres, is the principal agricultural product of the eastern part of the Republic. Cocoanuts are also of some importance, and a few plantains, oranges, and pineapples, and some yucca are raised. Rice is grown to a small extent, and some wheat in the hilly Nueva Segovia district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya. The products of the western half are much more varied, the most important being coffee, sugar cane, cacao, corn, and beans. The annual average coffee crop, from 104,000 acres, is estimated at 36,000,000 lbs. With the exception of bananas, plantains, and yucca or cassava, the greater part of the food supply of the eastern section is imported from the United States. The western half of the country produces much of its own food, and occasionally exports small quantities of beans, corn, cheese, lard, and sugar to the neighbouring Republics.

The forests contain mahogany and cedar, which are largely exported (19,802,000 board feet of mahogany, valued at 1,567,000 dollars, exported in 1925), many valuable timber trees, rose-woods, cocobolo, guayacan (*lignum vitae*), dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. They are worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. Operations are at present considerably curtailed and two mines only are in active operation. Copper and precious stones are also found.

### Commerce.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua was as follows in 5 years :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	1,054,219	1,495,562	1,812,118	2,135,040	2,273,258
Exports . .	1,626,228	2,269,199	2,676,960	2,543,123	2,471,917

The customs receipts in 1926 were 533,377. ; in 1925, 483,511.

In 1926 the value of the principal imports (in dollars) was :—Cotton goods, 2,102,998 ; iron and steel, 843,664 ; chemicals, drugs, and medicines, 371,595 ; total food products, 1,440,751. The principal countries of import in 1926 were (values in dollars) :—United States, 7,116,715 (70 per cent.) ; Great Britain, 1,127,637 (10 per cent.) ; France, 253,738 (2 per cent.) ; and Germany, 726,880 (7 per cent.).

In 1926 the value of the principal exports (in dollars) was :—Coffee, 8,100,396 ; bananas, 1,225,660 ; sugar, 876,228 ; timber, 1,342,237 ; gold, 686,264 ; hides and skins, 164,512. The principal countries of export, in percentages, were : United States, 53 per cent. ; France, 23 per cent. ; Germany, 5 ; Spain, 5 ; Holland, 4 ; and Great Britain, 2 per cent.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 6 years :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U.K. . . . .	75,119	82,728	99,005	119,660	58,019	196,607
Exports to Nicaragua from U.K. . . . .	114,425	235,773	348,581	238,988	233,095	255,742

### Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 70 per cent. of the imports and exports of the Republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cape Gracias a Dios, Puerto Cabezas, and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). In 1926, 1,490 vessels of 765,312 tons entered the ports of Nicaragua, and 1,493 vessels of 742,329 tons cleared.

Most of the roads of the country are mere tracks over which ox-carts alone can travel in the wet season, but highways are being constructed between the following places: Managua-Matagalpa-Jinotega, 104 miles; Managua-Diriamba, 35 miles; León-Matagalpa, 80 miles; Puerto Diaz-Juigalpa-La Libertad, 50 miles. The road from Managua to Diriamba is completed and is in fairly good condition. The streets of Managua are being paved, but owing to lack of funds construction is carried on in a somewhat spasmodic manner, and progress, in consequence, is slow.

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua, owned by the Government and the principal line in the republic, has a total length of 159 miles. The line runs from Corinto to León, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba. There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast near the Rio Grande, and, on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, between the port of San Jorge and Rivas, a steam tramway 3 miles in length. In all there are five railroads with a total railway mileage of 203. There are 150 miles of motor road and 200 miles of cart roads, but the east coast is practically shut off from the west coast.

On August 1, 1924, the Government re-purchased the 51 per cent. of the stock of the national railways, which in 1913 it had handed over to two American banking firms.

There are 2,500 miles of telegraph wire, and 103 offices; also 1,240 miles of telephone wire and 40 telephone stations.

The Government have contracted with the Tropical Radio Co. for the installation of wireless stations at Managua, Cape Gracias a Dios, and Bluefields; also El Gallo and Bragmann's Bluff. The station at Managua is completed.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Nicaragua, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine with a nominal capital of 300,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912; it is owned by the Republic of Nicaragua. It has branches at Bluefields and Cape Gracias. Other banks are the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., and the Anglo Central American Commercial Bank, Ltd.

In November, 1927, the State Department of the United States, by agreement with both parties in Nicaragua, sent Dr. William W. Cumberland, formerly financial adviser to Peru and Haiti, to Nicaragua to make a financial survey of the country, especially as to the advisability of a loan.

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, equivalent to the American dollar, containing 1·672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Other gold coins provided for by the monetary law of 1912 are 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas, but no gold coins have ever been struck. No statements are published either by the Bank or by the Government. The country again has an unconvertible paper currency, and exchange keeps at 2 per cent on account of general shortage of currency. United States notes and silver also circulate.

The silver coins are the silver cordoba, containing 25 grammes of silver nine-tenths fine; the half and quarter cordoba; 10 cents, a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight-tenths fine; 5 cents, a coin three-quarters of copper and one of nickel; 1 cent, ninety-five parts of copper and 5 of zinc; ½ cent, in same proportion.

Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister Resident.*—Eduardo Perez-Triana.

There are Consular Representatives in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, Southampton, and Nottingham.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires in Nicaragua.*—H. Patteson (resident at Managua).

There is a Consul at Bluefields; Vice-Consuls at Managua, Matagalpa, Corinto and León; and a Consular Agent at Granada.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series. London.  
Nicaragua. Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington.  
Boletín de Estadística de la República de Nicaragua. Managua, 1919.  
Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua (10 Dec., 1893). Managua.  
Report of the Collector-General of Customs. Managua. Annual.  
Report of the High Commission. Managua. Annual.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bell* (C. N.), *Tangweera: Life and Adventures among the Gentle Indians*. (Mosquito Coast.) London, 1899.  
*Beit* (Thomas), *The Naturalist in Nicaragua: a Narrative of a Residence at the Gold Mines of Chontales, &c.* London, 1873.  
*Colquhoun* (A. R.), *The Key of the Pacific*. London, 1895.  
Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Report of Committee. Appendix. London, 1904.  
*Gómez* (José D.), *Historia de Nicaragua*. Managua, 1889.  
*Lerry* (P.), *Notas geográficas y económicas sobre la república de Nicaragua*. Paris, 1878.  
*Niedervlein* (G.), *The State of Nicaragua*. Philadelphia, 1898.  
*Palmier* (F.), *Central America and its Problems*. New York, 1910.  
*Péctor* (Desiré), *Étude Economique sur la République de Nicaragua*. Neuchâtel, 1898.—*Les Richesses de l'Amérique Centrale*. Paris, 1909.  
*Porter* (S. J. Bernard), *Compendio de la historia de Nicaragua*. Managua, 1918.  
*Roberts* (Orlando W.), *Narrative of Voyages and Excursions*. Edinburgh, 1827.  
*Stimson* (H. L.), *American Policy in Nicaragua*. New York, 1927.  
*Squier* (E. G.), *Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Inter-oceanic Canal*. 2 vols. London, 1852.



## NORWAY.

(NORGE.)

## Reigning King.

**Haakon VII.** born August 3, 1872; the second son, Carl, of Frederik, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905; accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 18, 1905; landed in Norway November 25, 1905; married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Son.*—Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. The foreign Powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November 4 by the election of Karl XIII. as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plebiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King. In November, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania (Oslo) by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting. The treaty was denounced January 8, 1924.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

Inge Baardsson . . . . .	1204	Erik af Pommern . . . . .	1389
Haakon Haakonsson . . . . .	1217	Kristofer af Bayern . . . . .	1442
Magnus Lagabøtter . . . . .	1263	Karl Knutsen . . . . .	1449
Erik Magnusson . . . . .	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	
Haakon V. Magnusson . . . . .	1299		1450-1814
Magnus Eriksson . . . . .	1310	Kristian Fredrik . . . . .	1814
Haakon VI. Magnusson . . . . .	1355	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	
Olav II. Haakonsson . . . . .	1381		1814-1905
Margræta . . . . .	1388	Haakon VII.	1905

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, the Crown Prince 50,000 kroner.

## Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but

except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and the Storting remains assembled as long as it may find it necessary. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-three years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause. Women are, since 1913, entitled to vote under the same conditions as men, and since 1915 are eligible as members of the Cabinet. The mode of election is direct, and the method of election is proportional. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 150. The country is divided into districts, each electing from three to eight representatives. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Cabinet can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence.

At the elections for the Storting held in November, 1927, the following parties were elected for the period 1928-1930: Labour Party 59, Conservatives and Moderate Liberals 31, Liberals 31, Communist 3, Agricultural Party 26.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two sections, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each section separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both sections in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two sections assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesteret*) form a High Court of the Realm the *Rigsret* for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Höiesteret*, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of six thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Cabinet called a Council of State (*Statsraad*), composed of a Prime Minister or Minister of State (*Statsminister*), and at least seven ministers (*Statsraader*). The ministers are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Cabinet, appointed February 13, 1928.

*Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—J. L. Mowinckel.

*Minister for Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—S. M. Hasund.

*Minister of Justice.*—H. M. Brønstad.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—H. J. Aarstad.

*Minister for Public Works.*—O. M. Mjelde.

*Minister for Social Affairs.*—T. Værland.

*Minister for Finance.*—P. Lund.

*Minister for Defence.*—T. Anderssen-Rysst.

*Minister for Commerce and Industry.*—L. Oftedal.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Fylkesmann*), viz., the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties). There are 43 towns, 24 'Ladesteder' (ports), and 672 rural communes (*Herreder*), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (*Formannskap*), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formannskap.' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formannskap' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of a Fylke form with the Fylkesmann the Fylkesting (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Fylke. The towns and the ports form 65 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as those of the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

## Area and Population.

## I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Fylker	Area: English square miles	Census Population Dec. 1, 1920	Population Dec. 1, 1910	Pop. per square mile 1920
Oslo (town) . . .	6.3	258,483	241,834	41,029.04
Akershus . . .	2,058.9	179,962	128,042	87.41
Østfold . . .	1,614.1	160,128	152,306	99.20
Hedmark . . .	10,635.7	149,619	134,555	14.07
Oppland . . .	9,751.9	129,149	119,236	13.24
Buskerud . . .	5,717.7	137,249	123,643	24.00
Vestfold . . .	901.8	124,060	109,076	137.57
Telemark . . .	5,863.8	125,245	108,084	21.86
Aust-Agder . . .	3,608.2	74,700	76,456	20.70
Vest-Agder . . .	2,804.7	82,807	82,067	29.52
Rogaland . . .	3,526.9	166,423	141,040	47.19
Hordaland . . .	5,991.5	156,218	146,006	26.07
Bergen (town) . . .	13.5	91,443	76,867	6,773.56
Sogn og Fjordane . . .	7,132.3	90,114	90,040	12.63
Møre . . .	5,811.5	159,391	144,622	27.43
Sør-Trøndelag . . .	7,211.6	166,797	148,306	23.13
Nord-Trøndelag . . .	8,652.9	89,221	84,948	10.31
Nordland . . .	14,700.3	173,826	164,687	11.82
Troms . . .	10,420.8	90,750	81,902	8.71
Finmark . . .	18,539.9	44,190	38,065	2.38
Total . . .	124,964.3	2,649,775	2,391,782	21.20

Estimated population, January 1, 1927: 2,788,893. In 1920, 1,864,371 were domiciled in rural districts, and 785,404 in towns; there were 1,290,469 males, and 1,359,306 females, and of the total population, 2,575,010 were born in Norway, 47,216 in Sweden, 1,992 in Finland, 4,937 in Germany. The number of Laps was 19,328, of Fins, 7,309, of Lap-Fins, 2,814.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1920:—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males . .	809,563	427,616	49,433	3,543	314
Females . .	820,152	428,141	105,655	5,157	201

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

*Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths (exc. still- born)	Excess of Births
1922	17,185	62,461	1,811	4,288	32,484	29,977
1923	16,963	61,318	1,283	4,022	31,543	29,775
1924	16,586	57,719	1,429	3,750	30,850	26,869
1925 <sup>1</sup>	16,292	55,254	1,251	3,687	30,228	25,026
1926 <sup>1</sup>	15,886	54,692	1,180	3,649	29,693	25,099

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

Number of emigrants in 1926:—9,326 (6,497 to the United States and 2,570 to Canada).

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken December 1, 1920, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 five, above 10,000 eighteen, above 5,000—twenty-six in all. The population of the principal towns was:—

Oslo . .	255,488	Alesund . .	16,412	Larvik . .	11,362
Bergen . .	91,443	Kristiansand . .	16,605	Fredrikshald . .	11,149
Trondhjem . .	55,030	Skien . .	16,525	Sarpsborg . .	10,947
Stavanger . .	43,778	Fredrikstad . .	15,563	Horten . .	10,388
Drammen . .	26,204	Kristiansund . .	15,198	Arendal . .	10,269
Haugesund . .	16,565	Tønsberg . .	12,568	Tromsø . .	10,071

As from January 1, 1925, the name of the capital, Kristiania, was changed to Oslo.

## Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 7 *Bispedømmer* (bishoprics), 91 *Prostier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 514 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1920 there were 71,062 dissenters, including 2,612 Roman Catholics, 11,455 Methodists, 7,214 Baptists, 464 Mormons, 73 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Oslo.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1924-25 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,775 public elementary schools with 294,830 pupils, and in towns 3,409 classes with 99,723 pupils; the amount expended on both being 74,167,055 kroner, of which 36,497,000 kroner were granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. The 13 normal schools (Teachers' Seminaries) had in 1924-25 2,155 students, of whom 1,858 were from the country, 297 from the towns. There are 225 secondary schools—17 public, 98 communal, and 10 private entitled to give certificates and 100 private not having this right, with respectively 5,803, 17,110 2,289, and 3,582 pupils in April, 1925. Most of the secondary schools are mixed. Norway has one University, viz. at Oslo (founded 1811), attended in 1924 by 2,800 students. There is a technical

high school at Trondhjem, attended in 1924-25 by 551 students, one agricultural high school in Aas, with 200 students, and a Teachers' Training College at Lade. There are also several special schools, particularly continuation schools for young people between 15 and 18, and industrial, crafts, technical, and arts schools for both sexes.

There are 9 schools for defective children, deaf, blind, feeble-minded, and crippled, also 10 reformatory schools for neglected children. The number of children in reformatories in 1924 was 290 boys and 117 girls. There are, besides, 6 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school (97 boys, 32 girls).

Norwegian is an independent language side by side with Danish and Swedish. As to the written language, there exist two idioms ('riksmaal' and 'landsmaal') and both may be officially used.

### Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 110 districts, each with an inferior court. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Højesteret*), consisting of 1 president and 21 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forsikringsret*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of three men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagnandsret*), or *Meddomsret*. The *Lagnandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagnandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences, and is also a court of appeal. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

There are three convict prisons; inmates, June 30, 1927, 468 males and 15 females. There are 128 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1927, 683 males and 46 females.

### Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the Communes. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 85,233 in 1925.

### Finance

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year ending June 30	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From Diminution of State Capital	Current	For Increase of State Capital
1923-24	1,000 kr. 318,481	1,000 kr. 7,016	1,000 kr. 398,450	1,000 kr. 79,290
1924-25	378,108	18,608	347,215	89,024
1925-26	371,323	9,886	373,671	77,809
1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	381,146	1,481	336,913	60,314
1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	378,577	1,528	363,288	49,812

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

## Budget for the financial year, July 1 to June 30, 1927-28 :—

Sources of Revenue	1927-28	Branches of Expenditure	1927-28
	1,000 kr.		1,000 kr.
<i>Current revenue :</i>		<i>Current expenditure</i>	
Income Tax . . . . .	105,000	Civil list, the Storting and	
Customs . . . . .	118,000	Cabinet . . . . .	4,100
Excise on spirits . . . . .	8,000	Foreign affairs . . . . .	3,829
" " beer . . . . .	17,000	Defence . . . . .	43,778
" " tobacco . . . . .	15,500	Justice . . . . .	16,701
Succession duties . . . . .	5,000	Church, education, arts . . . . .	59,042
Excise on chocolate and		Social affairs . . . . .	15,408
sugar . . . . .	6,000	Public health . . . . .	21,483
Restaurant excise . . . . .	8,500	Agriculture . . . . .	22,982
Tax on luxuries . . . . .	3,200	Trade, navigation, in-	
Judicial fees . . . . .	6,126	dustries . . . . .	18,178
Other taxes and excises . . . . .	17,535	Finance and customs . . . . .	20,078
Balance of State under-		Pensions to public func-	
takings . . . . .	8,588	tionaries . . . . .	4,803
Miscellaneous . . . . .	65,128	Interest of debt . . . . .	91,855
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	41,192
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>378,577</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>363,288</b>
<i>From State capital .</i>		<i>For increase of State capital :</i>	
Diminution of State capital	1,523	Construction of railways . . . . .	15,170
Loans . . . . .	33,000	Construction of telegraph	
		lines . . . . .	4,500
		Water-power developments . . . . .	10,000
		Redemption of debt . . . . .	15,142
		Other capital items . . . . .	5,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>34,523</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>49,812</b>
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>413,100</b>	<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>413,100</b>

The public debt of Norway has been incurred in part by annual deficits of late years and in part by railway undertakings and construction of telegraph lines and water-power developments. The following gives the national liabilities for six years :

Year ending June 30	Total debt <sup>1</sup>	Year ending June 30	Total debt <sup>1</sup>
	Kroner		Kroner
1922	1,282,073,282	1925	1,731,645,702
1923	1,394,007,378	1926	1,610,567,972
1924	1,540,993,682	1927	1,668,419,932

<sup>1</sup> At the rate of par on foreign loans.

Of the total on June 30, 1927, 750,355,610 kr. were foreign debt ; 818,064,322 kr. internal debt.

The value of income in 1925 and property at the end of 1925 assessed for taxes in the fiscal year 1926-27 was :—

	Income.		Property.	
	millions of kroner		millions of kroner	
The towns	1,355.5		3,756.3	
The rural districts	1,410.9	"	5,704.8	"
The whole kingdom	2,766.4	"	9,461.1	"

### Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tonsberg, Kristiansand, Bergen, and Agdenes; the old fortresses Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Oslo, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardøhus, are of no importance.

### ARMY.

The army of Norway is a *national militia*. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 21, and for the first 12 years belong to the line. Men from 18 to 21 and from 45 to 55 belong to the landstorm, which can be called out in a national emergency, and from 33 to 43 to the landvaern. The initial training is carried out in recruits' schools; it lasts for 48 days in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry. As soon as their courses are finished the men are passed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days. Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service. The strength of the permanent forces in 1927 were 1,165 officers and 3,405 other ranks; the numbers trained in that year were approximately 9,700.

The army is organised as follows:

	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Squadrons	Batteries	Machine Gun Companies	Cyclist Companies	Companies	Flights
Infantry . . . . .	6	17	55	—	—	8	5	212	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	3	—	17	—	3	—	—	—
Artillery:—									
Field . . . . .	—	3	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Siege . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mountain . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Garrison . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	19	—
Air Force . . . . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	12
Army Service Corps . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Transport . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Medical . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of 6.5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q.F. guns of 7.5 cm.

The budget of the army for 1927-28 is 30,230,800 kroner.

### NAVY.

The navy is administered under the Minister of Defence by a Commander-in-Chief. The principal vessels are:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H.P.	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns			
1896	{Harald Haarfagre . . . . .}	8,900	7	8	2 Sin.; 6 4.7in. . . . .	4,500	17
	{Tordenskjold . . . . .}						
1899	{Norge . . . . .}	4,200	6	8	2 Sin.; 6 6in. . . . .	5,200	17
	{Endevold . . . . .}						

None of the above possesses any other than local value. The whole navy is designed for coast-defence duties.

There are also 1 large gunboat, 3 destroyers, 3 first-class torpedo boats and 23 others, 10 submarines and 3 mine-layers. There are now about 36 seaplanes and 20 other planes.

The navy numbers about 1,000 officers, warrant officers and men, on the permanent establishment, and 500 to 750 men conscripted annually. All seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

The naval expenditure, 1927-28, amounts to 11,720,782 kroner.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

As Norway is a barren and mountainous country, there is little opportunity for agriculture. The arable soil is found in comparatively narrow strips, gathered in deep and narrow valleys and around fjords and lakes. Large continuous tracts fit for cultivation do not exist. Of the total area, 72.6 per cent. is unproductive, 24.2 per cent. forest, and 3.2 per cent. under cultivation.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows :

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Wheat .	21,365	22,027	22,062	54,929	59,569	71,247
Barley .	186,237	188,401	143,119	540,143	596,830	590,043
Oats .	280,028	240,553	241,178	1,105,969	1,252,243	1,385,688
Rye .	25,353	22,131	23,374	77,205	74,414	75,446
Mixed Corn	19,608	18,773	17,474	89,986	100,631	97,014
Potatoes .	116,770	116,684	119,056	23,740,797 <sup>1</sup>	38,055,610 <sup>1</sup>	38,266,947 <sup>1</sup>
Hay .	—	1,639,177	1,715,557	2,593,395 <sup>2</sup>	2,428,391 <sup>2</sup>	2,425,566 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bushels.

<sup>2</sup> Tons.

On June 20, 1926, the country possessed live-stock as follows:—Horses, 183,342; cattle, 1,200,279; sheep, 1,595,237; goats, 290,279; swine, 303,412.

### II. FORESTRY.

The forests are one of the chief natural sources of wealth. The total area covered with forests is estimated at 28,956 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 4,100 square miles. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1925 and 1926 was respectively 73,701,957 and 49,466,184 kroner, and of wood pulp and paper 312,966,720 kroner in 1925 and 225,764,016 kroner in 1926.

### III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The pyrite is the most important mineral product for both its sulphur and copper content. Iron-ore deposits occur in many places, but there is a shortage of coal for smelting. The total value of mineral products in 1926 was 22,976,000 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver ore, 531,000 kroner in 1926; copper ore, 234,000 kroner; pyrites, 17,562,000 kroner; iron ore, 9,553,000 kroner. The most important metals produced in Norway



are silver, electrolyte pig iron, ferro-alloys, aluminium and zinc. The value of these products in 1926 was: silver, 819,000 kroner; electrolyte ~~iron~~ 317,000 kroner; ferro-alloys, 27,024,000 kroner; aluminium, 46,907,000 kroner; zinc, 3,700,000 kroner.

#### IV. FISHERIES.

Fish and fish-products comprised in 1926, 22.9 per cent. of Norway's total export values. The number of persons in 1925 engaged in cod fishery was 81,246; in summer-herring fishery, 20,488; and in mackerel fishery, about 7,000.

The value of the sea fisheries (based on the prices paid at the fishing places) in kroner in 1925 was: Cod, 66,424,082; herring, 32,006,770; mackerel, 2,895,272; salmon and sea trout, 3,310,322; other fisheries, 23,677,525; lobsters, 1,172,769; total, 129,486,690.

Other fisheries are the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries, which in 1925 produced a total of about 101,700,000 kroner.

Whale-oil production: 273,090 barrels in 1921; 342,290 barrels in 1922; 439,147 barrels in 1923; 377,553 barrels in 1924; 597,690 barrels in 1925; 642,000 barrels in 1926.

#### V. MANUFACTURES.

Although some coal is produced in Svalbard, the chief source of energy in Norway is water power, of which the country possesses an enormous amount, which produces motive power for manufacturing industry. Norway's water power has been estimated at 12,290,000 horse-power, of which 1,398,119 horse-power are in use. The chief manufacturing use of this power has been for the production of pulp and paper and of electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical products, which are important Norwegian industries. The principal products of the electro-chemical and the electro-metallurgical industry are ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate, calcium carbide, ferro-alloys, aluminium and zinc.

The numbers of establishments and workers, etc., in the principal industries in 1925 were as follows:—

Industries	Estab-lish-ments	Number of		Hours of Work (1,000's)	Force employed (H. P.)
		Function-aries	Workers		
Mining (including electro-metallurgy)	60	741	7,310	16,917	269,656
Quarries and ceramics	762	520	8,320	17,609	81,152
Machinery and metal work.	1,713	3,447	20,028	65,697	101,568
Chemicals	187	655	4,455	9,812	424,544
Oils, soaps, etc.	260	365	2,505	6,150	21,544
Electricity and gas works	498	1,722	4,402	11,379	14,286
Wood	3,199	1,067	15,488	32,926	80,634
Paper and pulp	267	898	17,078	41,205	257,884
Leather and rubber	148	187	2,082	4,849	5,892
Textiles	257	890	10,326	21,207	27,287
Clothing, etc.	418	1,048	9,674	20,657	4,000
Food products	2,341	2,868	20,494	46,412	65,886
Printing	448	816	4,471	11,420	5,441
Total	10,512	15,219	136,437	306,246	1,318,424

<sup>1</sup> Average number employed in the year.

## Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) .	1,313,930,200	1,342,869,750	1,536,687,880	1,378,504,430	1,003,161,600
Exports (Norwegian) .	765,404,370	612,102,300	1,041,524,857	1,029,147,246	798,900,695
„ (foreign) .	21,925,459	16,842,604	24,120,878	19,184,003	13,005,368

Trade with different countries in 1925 and 1926, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods :—

Country	1925		1926	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Sweden . . . . .	93,000,190	61,998,597	83,238,840	52,440,650
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe . . . . .	91,014,100	55,216,729	87,982,700	36,423,431
Russia . . . . .	12,472,700	11,82,703	11,852,300	11,387,184
Germany . . . . .	280,117,580	101,639,128	222,008,500	81,090,528
Switzerland . . . . .	7,685,120	1,523,777	5,078,710	879,372
Netherlands . . . . .	75,024,900	27,791,891	53,836,670	15,890,504
Belgium . . . . .	43,245,630	35,17,175	30,895,890	33,555,075
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	311,542,080	306,004,098	213,270,300	231,606,261
France . . . . .	35,817,460	72,026,041	42,924,260	48,564,557
Portugal & Madeira . . . . .	12,541,500	19,349,958	8,436,600	14,292,429
Spain . . . . .	26,158,990	21,458,343	16,750,100	16,653,786
Italy . . . . .	18,142,670	30,813,635	11,487,110	18,667,542
Poland and Danzig . . . . .	3,719,200	1,775,238	6,449,340	2,235,076
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	7,094,980	1,686,184	9,196,170	1,085,423
Finland . . . . .	4,208,660	6,240,396	5,121,620	5,96,625
British East India . . . . .	28,077,700	12,978,947	17,258,460	14,007,145
Canada and Newfoundland . . . . .	41,496,240	8,331,896	23,543,550	4,043,686
United States of America . . . . .	194,512,140	110,533,933	156,172,740	95,119,232
Argentina . . . . .	89,802,100	17,742,510	25,819,200	9,784,652
Australia and New Zealand . . . . .	4,400,400	27,265,733	1,900,400	18,482,545
Total (including all items) . . . . .	1,378,504,430	1,048,281,939	1,003,161,000	811,906,603

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1926 was 113.5 millions of kroner. The value of imports subject to duty in 1925 and 1926 was respectively 612,128,030 and 496,526,900 kroner and of duty-free 766,376,400 and 596,634,700 kroner.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1926 :—

Classes of Goods	1925		Classes of Goods	1926	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	688,100	286,929	Hair, skins, &c. .	27,403,170	20,044,758
Animal produce (malty food) .	36,297,600	156,071,709	Tallow, oils, tar, &c. .	96,467,810	70,120,520
Breadstuffs . . .	125,236,200	544,887	Timber & wooden goods . . .	19,580,820	53,324,783
Groceries . . . .	90,971,800	573,661	Dye stuffs . . .	8,666,800	2,656,642
Fruits, plants, &c.	45,184,100	828,877	Feeding stuffs; different vegetable produce .	28,909,100	16,338,188
Spirits, &c. . . .	14,060,200	412,507	Wood-pulp, paper and paper manufactures . .	12,303,900	225,764,016
Spinning materials, yarn, rope, &c. . . . .	40,592,100	3,263,383			
Textile manufactures &c. .	116,193,400	2,108,086			

Classes of Goods	1926		Classes of Goods	1926	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Minerals, unwrought . . .	122,608,700	28,707,015	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	192,098,140	27,708,240
Minerals, manufactured . . .	38,106,200	67,591,924	Total . . .	1,098,161,600	798,900,695
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	32,825,900	86,713,705	Re-exports . . .		13,005,388
Metals, manufactured . . .	44,913,060	5,847,015	Grand Total . . .		811,906,083

The principal articles of import from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1926 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: Planed wood, 985,1137.; sawn, 507,2897.; wood-pulp, 3,108,9327.; fish, 1,498,9797.; and paper, 807,1087. The principal exports from United Kingdom to Norway were: Ships and boats, 1,237,9247.; coal, 598,3127.; cotton piece goods, 593,9747.; iron and steel and manufactures, 547,8217.

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U.K. . .	11,126,758	11,605,238	12,978,471	12,103,312	12,920,858
Exports to Norway from U.K. . .	8,591,107	8,721,045	8,113,048	6,916,324	7,456,465

### Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1927, was as follows Sailing: 216 vessels, 80,195 net tons; steam and motor: 3,503 vessels, 1,664,776 net tons; total: 3,719 vessels, 1,694,971 net tons.

The vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1926 were as follows :—

1925	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian . . . . .	2,875	2,106,671	1,209	896,945	4,084	3,063,616
Foreign . . . . .	2,466	1,027,103	1,600	1,893,088	4,066	2,920,251
Total entered . . . . .	5,341	3,193,834	2,809	2,790,033	8,150	5,983,867
Cleared						
Norwegian . . . . .	3,407	2,474,471	745	804,393	4,152	3,078,864
Foreign . . . . .	2,831	2,495,064	1,252	415,836	4,083	2,910,750
Total cleared . . . . .	6,238	4,969,535	1,997	1,020,079	8,235	5,989,614

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1926 at the following ports :—

1926	Number	Net Tonnage	1926	Number	Net Tonnage
Oslo			Trondhjem		
Entered . . . . .	2,082	1,635,394	Entered . . . . .	326	329,202
Cleared . . . . .	1,512	1,851,073	Cleared . . . . .	383	272,559
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered . . . . .	792	672,637	Entered . . . . .	382	125,797
Cleared . . . . .	601	482,511	Cleared . . . . .	478	201,102

### Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on June 30, 1926, was 1,903 miles; of private companies 216 miles; total 2,119 miles. 1,476 miles have a gauge of 4ft. 8½ in.; 579 miles, 3ft. 6 in.; 15 miles, 3ft. 3½ in.; 49 miles, 2ft. 5½ in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1926: State railways, 88,401,000 kroner; companies, 16,336,000 kroner. Total expenses: State railways, 85,569,000 kroner; companies, 14,984,000 kroner. Goods carried: State railways, 9,000,518 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 922,426. Passengers carried: State railways, 18,837,158; companies, 3,975,574. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. On 72 miles of State and 25 miles of private railways electric power is installed.

The following are the postal statistics:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Letters <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	104,996,400	103,328,300	102,689,900	111,259,000	105,028,000
Post-cards . . . . .	12,732,900	12,451,400	12,899,900	11,482,000	11,534,000
Letters with declaration of value . . . . .	5,250,800	5,256,300	5,249,000	5,065,000	4,492,000
Registered letters . . . . .	4,494,300	4,455,200	4,304,000	4,478,000	4,353,000
Journals . . . . .	175,203,400	178,204,500	176,000,000	172,260,000	166,351,000
Other printed matter . . . . .	19,249,700	17,994,200	17,914,500	21,487,000	21,795,000
Samples and parcels . . . . .	4,765,100	4,525,900	4,841,100	4,460,000	4,593,000

<sup>1</sup> Included registered letters.

Length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1926: 25,830 miles of line, 356,389 miles of wires. Number of paid messages on the State lines, 4,836,216. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 13,397,858. State telegraph offices, 2,790; receipts, 33,075,622 kroner; expenses, 26,870,994 kroner.

The Government possesses 17 wireless telegraph stations in Norway of which one is at Svalbard.

### Currency, Credit and Banking.

On June 30, 1926, the nominal value of the coin minted (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) was: Gold coin, 22,639,850 kroner; silver coin, 9,779,768 kroner; nickel coin, 24,445,857 kroner; bronze and iron coin, 2,558,016 kroner; total, 59,423,191 kroner.

There is no Government paper money.

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1926 show the following figures:—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 147,225,000 kroner; out-

standing capital, 445,530,000 kroner, other assets, 119,812,000 kroner; total, 712,567,000 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 337,199,000 kroner (the issue of notes allowed was 422,227,000 kroner); deposits, 306,846,000 kroner; other liabilities, 68,522,000 kroner, net income 12,994,000 kroner; dividends payable for the year, 2,800,000 kroner, 8 per cent.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 52,000,000 kroner in 1926. At the end of 1926 the total amount of bonds issued was 382,071,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 395,067,000 kroner.

The Norwegian 'Arbeiderbruk og Boligbank' was established in 1903 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage from labourers and small proprietors. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 7,200,000 kroner in 1926. On June 30, 1926, the total amount of bonds issued was 31,078,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 32,930,000 kroner. This bank has been replaced by the 'Norske Stats Småbruk og Boligbank,' which was established in 1917. Its capital amounted to 18,000,000 kroner in 1926; on June 30, 1926, the total amount of bonds issued was 97,000,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 145,787,000 kroner.

Further, several private credit associations are authorized to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. In 1925, there were 5 such associations in operation. The total amount of bonds issued by these credit associations at the end of 1925 was 46,768,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans on mortgage was 45,851,000 kroner.

In the year 1922, Den Norske Stats Fisherbank (established by law 1919) started with the purpose of making loans to fishermen for fishing vessels and fishing outfits, etc. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State and amounted to 6,500,000 kroner in 1926. On June 30, 1926, the total amount of bonds issued was 15,000,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 8,883,000 kroner.

In the year 1926, the Norges Kommunalbank was established by law for the purpose of making loans to communities. The bank began its operations on September 1, 1927. The capital of the bank is 23,000,000 kroner furnished by the State.

At the end of 1926, there were 162 private joint-stock banks reported, of which, however, 22 were under administration by the State and 17 in liquidation. The severe deflation period of 1921-23 caused several joint-stock banks to suspend their payments. In 1923, therefore, a new law was passed whereby banks in difficulties could continue their operations under administration by the State. The total amount of capital and funds possessed by joint-stock banks was 331,100,000 kroner (capital 210,200,000, funds 120,900,000), of which 323,400,000 kroner belonged to banks in free operation. Deposits amounted to 1,993,400,000 kroner, of which 173,300,000 kroner were deposits on demand, and 1,820,100,000 kroner deposits on time; 1,141,783,000 kroner of the total amount of deposits were deposited at banks in free operation.

The number of savings-banks at the end of 1926 was 601, of which 9 smaller banks were under administration by the State and 4 in liquidation. The total amount of the funds of the savings-banks amounted to 179,997,000 kroner, and total deposits 2,523,900,000 kroner, of which 21,100,000 kroner were on demand, and 2,502,800,000 kroner on time. The number of depositors was 2,005,016.

The operations of savings-banks have been regulated by law and con-

trolled by the Ministry of Finance since 1887. Since January 1, 1925, the control has been made more stringent.

As from January 1, 1925, all private joint-stock banks must be chartered by royal licence. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian krone, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s. 1½d. at par, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, '900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7·5 grammes, '800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is ordinarily bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The duty of the bank to pay the notes in gold was temporarily suspended from August, 1914, to March, 1916, and again from November, 1920, up to date.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

---

### SPITSBERGEN, BEAR ISLAND, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (SVALBARD).

An archipelago situated between 10° and 35° longitude east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° latitude north. The distance from Norway to Bear Island is 240 miles, and to Spitsbergen (South Cape) 360 miles.

It is claimed that in all probability the archipelago was discovered by Norwegians in 1194 and re-discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited Spitsbergen in 1607. In the 17th century a very lucrative whale-hunting was started and for some time there were Dutch, British, and Norwegian claims to sovereignty and quarrels about the hunting-places. But when in the 18th century the whale-hunting ended, the question of the sovereignty of Spitsbergen lost its actuality, and it was not until the beginning of this century that the question was again raised, owing to the discovery and exploitation of rich coalfields. It was settled by a Treaty, signed on February 9, 1920, at Paris, in which Norway's sovereignty over the Archipelago was recognised. On August 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken possession of by Norway.

Total area about 25,000 square miles. The chief islands are West Spitsbergen or Mainland, North East Land (about half the former), Prince Charles Foreland, Edge Island, Barents Land, King Karl's Land, Hope Island, and Bear Island. The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream.

Coal is the principal product. There are six mining camps inhabited all the year round. The largest is Longyearbyen in Advent Bay with 529 inhabitants. In 1926, 291,211 tons of coal were exported.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister in London.*—P. Benjamin Vogt. (Appointed June 2, 1910.)

*Counsellor.*—Daniel Steen.

*Secretary.*—R. I. B. Skjystad,

*Naval and Air Attaché.*—Commr. H. F. Dons, (R.N.N.).  
*Consul General.*—G. K. Conradt.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY.

*Envoy and Minister.*—The Hon. Sir Francis O. Lindley, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. (Appointed October, 1923.)

*First Secretary.*—T. A. Shone.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. C. J. B. Danbeny.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

*Commercial Secretary.*—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

*Acting Consul at Oslo.*—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Larvik, and other places.

## References concerning Norway.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistisk Aarbok for Kongeriket Norge. (Statistical Annual of Norway.)

Publications of the State Departments.

Norges Statskalender for Aaret 1926. Efter offentlig Foranstaltning redigert av C. Lampe. Oslo, 1926.

Kongeriket Norges civile, geistlige, rettslige og militaere Inndeling. Utgitt av det Statistiske Centralbyrå. Kristiania, 1922.

Statistiske Meddelelser. Utgitt av det Statistiske Centralbyrå. Oslo, 1922-1927.

Norges Land og Folk. I. Smaalenenes Amt. II. Akershus Amt. III. Kristiania. IV. Hedenmarkens Amt. V. Kristians Amt. VI. Buskeruds Amt. VII. Jarlsberg og Larviks Amt. VIII. Drøtsberg Amt. IX. Nedernes Amt. X. Lister og Mandal Amt. XI. Stavanger Amt. XII. Søndre Bergenhus Amt. XIII. Bergens by. XIV. Nordre Bergenhus Amt. XV. Romsdals Amt. XVI. Søndre Trondhjems Amt. XVII. Nordre Trondhjems Amt. XVIII. Nordlands Amt. XIX. Tromsø Amt. XX. Finmarkens Amt. Kristiania, 1885-1916.

Norway: Official Publication for the Paris Exhibition. Kristiania, 1900.

Reports on Norway, Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Unionens Oppløsning, 1906. Officielle Aktstykker. By J. V. Heiberg. Kristiania, 1906.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Aschehoug* (T. H.), Norges nuvaerende statsforfatning. 3 parts. Kristiania, 1891-92.

*Baedecker's* Norway, Sweden and Denmark. 10th ed. London, 1912.

*Bain* (R. N.), Scandinavia. A Political History of Denmark, Norway and Sweden (1515-1900). Cambridge, 1905.

*Beckett* (S. J.), Norway and its Treasures. London, 1914.—The Fjords and Folk of Norway. London, 1915.

*Bosse* (E.), Norwegens Volkswirtschaft vom Ausgang der Hansaperiode bis zur Gegenwart. Jena, 1916.

*Boyesen* (H. H.), Norway. [In 'Story of the Nations.'] London, 1900.

*Bræckstad* (H. L.), The Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway. London, 1905.

*Cousange* (J. de), La Scandinavie. Paris, 1914.

*Dantels* (H. K.), Home Life in Norway. London, 1911.

*Drachman* (Fovl), The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the three Scandinavian Countries. Oxford, 1915.

*Dubots* (M.) et *Guy* (C.), Album Géographique t. III. Paris, 1899.

*Dyring* (Joh.), Kongeriget Norge, dets Geografi, Samfundsindretninger og Næringsveie, Tredie Udgave. Forgrund, 1904.

*Gjerres* (Knut), History of the Norwegian People. 2 Vols. London and New York, 1915.

*Hammer* (S. C.), The Norway Year Book. (No. 1, 1924.) Kristiania—Things seen in Norway. London, 1926.

*Hurdy* (G. Gathorne), Norway (the Modern World Series). London, 1925.

*Lacomble* (L.), Norwegen zijn handel nijverheid en verkeer. Rotterdam, 1917.

*Leach* (H. G.), Scandinavia of the Scandinavians. London, 1915.

*Miethe* (A.), Das Aelterland im Eismeer. Berlin, 1925.

*Monroe* (W. S.), In Viking Land. Boston, Mass., 1908.

*Murray's* Handbook for Norway. 9th ed. London, 1904.

*Nansen* (F.), Norway and the Union with Sweden. Also (separately) Supplementary Chapter. London, 1905.

- Nielsen (Dr. Yngvar), Handbook for Travellers in Norway. With Maps. Kristiania. 1908.
- Nissen (P.), 'Fædr-landet.' Kristiania, 1914.—Økonomisk-geografisk atlas over Norge. Kristiania, 1921.
- Norge i det Nittende Aarhundrede. Tekst og Billeder af Norske Forfattere og Kunstnere. Kristiania, 1900. New Edition 'Norge, 1914-15. Kristiania, 1914-15.
- Norges Historie Fremstillet for det Norske Folk. Kristiania, 1908-1915.
- Otté (E. C.) Scandinavian History. London.
- Øverland (O. A.), Illustreret Norges Historie. Kristiania, 1885-95.
- Quilardet Suédois et Norvégiens chez eux. Paris, 1899.
- Rensch (Hans), Norges Geografi. I. Naturen og Folket. Christiania, 1915.
- Sars (J. E. W.), Udsigt over den norske Historie. 4 vols. Christiania, 1905.—Norges Historie. Christiania, 1899.
- Schefer (Chr.), Les Etats Scandinaves de 1815 à 1847; de 1848 à 1870; de 1870 à nos jours. Vols X, XI., and XII. of Histoire Générale. Paris, 1898-99.
- Spendør (A. E.), Two Winters in Norway. London 1902.
- Steffens (H. K.), Den norske Centraladministrations historie, 1814-1914. Kristiania, 1914.
- Wood (C. W.), Norwegian Byways. London, 1903.

### 3. SPITSBERGEN.

- Conway (Sir Martin), No Man's Land: A History of Spitsbergen. Cambridge, 1906.
- Fruzer (R. A.), and Relf (E. R.), "Central Spitsbergen and North-East Land" in the *Geographical Journal* for September 1924.
- Gorvon (Seton), Amid Snowy Wastes. London, 1922.
- Holmsen (G.), Spitsbergens Natur og Historie. Christiania, 1919.
- Holte Dahl (Olaf), Notes on the Geology of North-western Spitsbergen. Oslo, 1926.
- Isachsen (G.), Expedition Isachsen au Spitzberg (with maps). Christiania, 1916.
- Nansen (Fridtjof), Enferd til Spitsbergen. Kristiania, 1920.—Spitsbergen. Leipzig, 1921.
- Rudmose Brown (R. M.), Spitsbergen. An Account of Exploration, Hunting, the Mineral Riches and Future Potentialities of an Arctic Archipelago. London, 1920.
- Wilder (F. C.), The Dutch Discovery and Mapping of Spitsbergen. Amsterdam, 1919.
- Wordie (J. M.), "Present-day Conditions in Spitsbergen," in *Geographical Journal* July, 1921.

## PANAMA.

(REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ.)

**Government.**—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 3, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers. In 1914 Colombia, in virtue of the Treaty of Bogotá entered into with the United States (see under Colombia), undertook to agree to recognise the independence of Panama. This Treaty was ratified by the United States and Colombia in 1921. On May 8, 1924, a Protocol was signed at Washington by the Panama and Colombian Plenipotentiaries by which diplomatic relations between the two countries were established, and on May 15, 1924, each country nominated its representatives to the other.

The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, and amended on December 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 46 members (one for every 15,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected by direct vote for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term. The President who has been called to exercise the executive power owing to the death or resignation of a President is not eligible for re-election if he has exercised the power during any of that time. Nor is the President eligible for re-election if he has been called to exercise the executive power on account of the accidental or temporary absence of the titular President, and remains in power during any part of the six months immediately preceding the date of election for the new President. Beginning with 1924, elections of deputies are to be held every four years.



*President of the Republic.*—Rodolfo Chiari. Assumed office, October 1, 1924.

There are three Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries. By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line was submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who gave his decision in 1914. Panama, however, refused to accept the award. The United States Government has insisted upon the acceptance of the White Award, with the result that in September, 1921, the disputed region was occupied by Costa Rica. Panama, however, has protested against the decision, and does not recognise the occupation, as a result of which diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off since 1921.

**Area and Population.**—Extreme length is about 480 miles; breadth between 37 and 110 miles; total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1923 (excluding the Canal Zone), 442,522, including 52,069 whites, 85,970 Negroes, 33,425 Indians, 3,061 Orientals, and 267,961 Mestizos. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries. There are approximately 40,000 British subjects in the Republic, chiefly from the West Indies. There are 9 provinces as follows (the capitals in brackets):—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 22,239 inhabitants; Coclé (Penonomé), 42,219 inhabitants; Colón (Colón), 41,206 inhabitants; Chiriquí (David), 76,434 inhabitants; Darién (La Palma), formed April 13, 1923, out of the Eastern portion of Panama province, 10,728 inhabitants; Herrera (Chitré), 28,984 inhabitants; Los Santos (Las Tablas), 34,638 inhabitants; Panama (Panama), 103,876 inhabitants; and Veraguas (Santiago), 82,162 inhabitants. The capital, Panama, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast has (1920) 59,458 inhabitants, and Colón on the Atlantic coast (1920), 31,203 inhabitants. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mutis; on the Atlantic Bocas del Toro, Portobello, and Mandinga (opened September 26, 1916). Some parts of the interior of Panama are unexplored.

Movement of population for three years:—

Year	Births					Marriages	Deaths
	Total	Boys	Girls	Legitimate	Illegitimate		
1922	10,656	5,421	5,235	3,204	7,452	637	5,436
1923	13,910	7,214	6,696	3,851	10,059	704	11,406
1925	12,013	6,186	5,877	3,396	8,617	589	6,020

**Religion.**—The religion of the country is Catholicism, but other denominations are represented and have a fair following. In the Canal Zone Protestantism chiefly prevails. There are 71 Catholic churches and 58 parishes, served by 70 priests of various nationalities (20 are Panamanians, 27 Spaniards, 5 Italians, 4 French, 1 English, 3 North Americans, 3 Germans, 4 Colombians, 2 Venezuelans, and 1 Swiss).

**Education.**—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age. The Government maintains 446 public schools throughout the nine provinces and 54,214 children (excluding children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1926 from 1,492 teachers. The co-educational system has been adopted in all the schools of the Republic. Panama has a University (Instituto Nacional), with 1,573 students, a normal school for girls (696 pupils), and a school of arts and crafts or trades for boys from 14 years of age. In addition there are about 71 private institutions. Many young men and women are being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panama Government. Panama city is the site of the Bolivarian University, founded June 22, 1926, as an expression of Pan-American solidarity and supported by contributions from Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and others.

**Justice.**—The laws have been codified and took effect on October 1, 1917, with the exception of the Administrative Code which was brought into force on November 15, 1918. These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal, and mining—are designed to meet national needs and modern conditions, and will replace the old Colombian laws that have been in use since the separation of Panama. The death penalty has been abolished.

**Finance.**—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States reserve the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes.

A fiscal agent, detailed from the canal service, reorganised the budget system in 1920; expenditures and revenues are on a biennial basis.

The national revenue and expenditure for recent years were as follows for year ending June 30 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  = 4.80 dollars):—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	1927-28 <sup>2</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,104,166	1,100,783	2,124,836 <sup>1</sup>	2,558,895	2,979,682
Expenditure . . .	1,498,940	1,257,426	1,576,692	2,558,895	2,974,682

<sup>1</sup> Includes a loan of 4,500,000 dollars, floated in New York, 1923, for road construction.

<sup>2</sup> Budget figures.

The revenue includes an annual subsidy of 250,000 dollars from the United States so long as the latter maintains and operates the canal.

The Republic has 127,671 $\frac{1}{2}$  in United States banks, 195,616 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the National Bank, and 437,500 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the International Bank of Panama. The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 2,204,166 $\frac{1}{2}$  issued in the United States for railway and road construction, &c. The internal debt amounts to 556,086 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Republic has no army or navy to support. The National Police Force numbers 60 officers and 630 men.

**Production.**—The soil of Panama is of great fertility. Of the whole area about five-eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration of European settlers is encouraged, but, owing to the nature of the climate, this is not recommended. The most important product is bananas, which in 1925 were exported to the value of 430,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Other products exported are cocoa, 71,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; coconuts, 43,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

ivory nuts, 42,5007. Caoutchouc (about 180 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier. In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital. Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 caoutchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance. The country has great timber resources. Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount. During the year a concession was granted to a local concern to fish for sponges. It is asserted that Panama possesses numerous common minerals.

**Commerce, Shipping, Communications.**—The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 6 years are shown as follows (l. = 4·85 dollars :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1920	3,600,673	780,978	1923	2,640,494	497,860
1921	3,300,244	519,876	1924	2,833,129	618,930
1922	2,180,280	518,225	1925	3,011,589	730,742

Of the total imports in 1925, 65·5 per cent. came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials) and 9·5 per cent. from Great Britain. The principal exports in 1925 were bananas (2,165,150 dollars), coconuts, coffee, balata, hides, mother of pearl, ivory nuts (214,233 dollars), gum, tortoise shell, and timber.

Total trade between Panama and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U.K.	87,587	71,545	64,200	119,298	66,868
Exports to Panama from U.K.	354,026	416,148	388,158	371,185	402,665

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. All the maritime traffic (International commerce) for Colón and Panama now runs through the Canal Zone ports of Cristobal and Balboa ; Boca del Toro remains for the provincial trade. The new port of Mandinga, about 80 miles from the city of Colón, was opened on September 26, 1916.

The Panama Railroad, which connects Panama City on the Pacific with Colon on the Atlantic is the principal railway in the country. It is 47·61 miles long and, with the exception of the termini at Panama and Colon, passes through Canal Zone territory. As there is no road across the Isthmus, and as most vessels unload their cargo at Cristobal (Colon), the greater portion of the merchandise destined for Panama City is brought by the

**Panama Railroad.** In the Province of Chiriqui there is a narrow gauge railway, 32 miles long, connecting the port of Peñagual with David, the capital. There is a branch line, 7 miles long, to the town of Potrerillos, which may be extended when funds are available. Between David and Concepcion there is a line 18 miles long. There is a project to extend this line to Puerto Armuelles. The proposed extension will add another 35 miles to the length of the State-owned railway.

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe. Roads are being constructed throughout the country. There are 96 post-offices, 33 telegraph offices, and seven radio stations, six of which are operated by the Navy Department of the United States.

**Money and Credit.**—The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1.672 grammes .900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes .900 fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents. There is no paper money other than United States notes. Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U.S. gold dollar. Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States, particularly in New York real estate.

English weights and measures are in general use as well as those of the metric system.

### The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama granted in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal-Zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For subsidiary canals other territory was ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning after nine years. The treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, and in July, 1904, the agreement for the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharves at Balboa both lie within the territory of the zone. A similar port was opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal.

**Governor of Canal Zone.**—Brigadier-General Meriwether L. Walker (U.S. Army). Appointed October 15, 1924.

The area of the Canal zone, including land and water, but not including the area within the 3-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 553.8 square miles. This area includes the original grant of five miles on either

side of the centre line of the canal, the shores of Gatun Lake between the 85 foot and 100 foot contours, certain lands taken over for fortifications, and 21.8 square miles in the valley of the Chagres river and its tributaries above Alhajuela, which were transferred from Panama to the United States on February 1, 1924, in anticipation of the construction of a dam at Alhajuela for the storage of more water to maintain the summit level of the canal during the dry season. The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 163.4 square miles. The civil population of the Canal Zone on June 30, 1927, was 27,624, of whom 7,461 were Americans. Of this population, 2,111 American men, and 349 American women, and 4,166 men and 103 women of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad. There are in the Canal Zone 2,501 American women and 2,585 American children, and 4,464 women and 8,938 children of other nationalities. No land in the Zone is privately owned and the Zone is, in effect, a Government owned reservation dedicated to the operation, maintenance and protection of the Canal and its appurtenances. However, building sites can be obtained on license by steamship companies, fuel oil dealers, and others with legitimate business interests depending on the Canal, and agricultural lands can be licensed in tracts not exceeding 50 hectares.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is 44.08 nautical miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4½ miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 35½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The average time of passage through the Canal is from 7 to 8 hours. The record passage is 4 hours 10 minutes. The maximum traffic capacity of the Canal is estimated at 48 ships of usual size in a day or about 17,000 in a year.

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,400 feet long, including the spillway, or over 1½ miles, and ½ mile wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 105 feet above sea level, or 20 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i.e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet. The length of the cut through the Continental divide (Culebra, now Gaillard Cut), is 6.97 nautical miles. The minimum bottom width of the cut is 300 feet. The bottom is 40 feet above sea level, giving a normal depth of 45 feet.

The appropriations for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Canal to June 30, 1927, totalled 487,567,627 dollars, and the revenues from tolls and other sources since it was opened to navigation have totalled 175,081,520 dollars. The current expenses of operation and maintenance, exclusive of depreciation and amortisations during the fiscal year 1926-27 were 8,049,074 dollars, and the gross revenue was 25,485,345 dollars.

The Canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000 ton steamer *Ancon* on August 15th, 1914, with specially invited guests. The journey was made without mishap in ten hours. The Canal has been in use since, except that owing to landslides in the Gaillard Cut traffic was interrupted for various short periods in 1915, and from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916, the channel was entirely blocked. Since April 15, 1916, traffic has moved with only slight delays, save only that in the latter part of August, 1916, Cucaracha slide became active, causing a suspension for six days, and Culebra slide caused a stoppage on January 10 and 11, 1917.

Since that time the channel has been maintained, and there has been no interruption of traffic.

The President of the United States proclaimed the official and formal opening of the Canal on July 12, 1920.

Particulars of the traffic through the Canal for the last 6 years are given as follows:—

Fiscal year ending June 30	Northbound (Pacific to Atlantic)		Southbound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied (in dollars)
	Vessels <sup>1</sup>	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	
1922	1,227	5,388,976	1,509	5,495,984	2,736	10,884,910	11,197,882
1923	1,842	12,481,616	2,125	7,088,250	3,967	7,610,875	17,507,630
1924	2,490	19,134,610	2,740	7,860,100	5,230	26,994,710	24,289,603
1925	2,260	16,560,489	2,413	7,398,397	4,673	23,958,886	21,400,523
1926	2,437	18,000,351	2,760	8,037,097	5,197	26,037,448	22,931,056
1927	2,587	19,164,888	2,888	8,588,327	5,475	27,748,215	24,228,830

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Ocean-going commercial vessels, excluding Canal vessels and launches, and U.S. Government vessels.

Of the total number of commercial transits of the Canal during the year ended June 30, 1927, 2,685 were American, 1,351 British, 265 Norwegian, 212 German, 165 Japanese, 116 French, 106 Swedish, 105 Dutch, 105 Panamanian, 74 Italian, 63 Peruvian, 52 Colombian, 46 Danish, 30 Spanish, 29 Danzig, 27 Chilean, 16 Belgian, 14 Yugoslav, and 14 of 7 other nationalities. Total, 5,475.

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 19, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the use of the Canal on equal terms by vessels of all nations. On August 24, 1912, the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal. The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. After much discussion and many suggestions, President Wilson, on March 5, 1914, requested Congress to repeal that provision of the Act which discriminates between American and other vessels, holding that the exemption was 'in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on November 19, 1901.' The repealing Bill was signed on June 15, 1914.

The postal address of the Canal administration is The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF PANAMA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Dr. Octavio Mendez Pereira. (July 21, 1925.)

*Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*—Dr. Don R. A. Amador (Resident in Paris).

*Secretary.*—G. G. de Paredes.

*Attaché.*—Señor Marco A. Robles.

*Consul-General* (in London).—C. A. Lopez.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PANAMA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Major Charles Braithwaite Wallis, F.G.S., F.R.G.S. (Appointed October 1, 1923.)

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. the Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

*Consul for the Republic.*—C. A. Edmond.

*Vice-Consuls at Panama.*—W. H. Oxley; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.

*Vice-Consul at Colón.*—R. G. Goldie.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Bocas del Toro.

## Books of Reference.

### 1. *Panama.*

Boletín de Estadística. Half-yearly Panama.

Censo demográfico de la provincia de Panama, 1920. Panama, 1922.

The Legal Code (in Spanish). 6 vols. Panama, 1917.

Annual Reports on the Panama Canal, by the Governor of the Canal zone.

*Aguilera* (Rudolf), Documentos históricos relativos a la fundación de la República de Panamá. Panama, 1904.

*Barbour* (J. S.), History of William Paterson and the Darien Company. Edinburgh, 1907.

*Church* (G. E.), The Republic of Panama. In *Geographical Journal* for December, 1908. London.

*Edwards* (A.), Panama, the Canal, the Country and the People. Revised edition. London, 1914.

*Franck* (H. A.), Things as they are in Panama. London, 1913.

*Keane* (A. H.), Central and South America. In Stanford's Compendium. London, 1901.

*Lindsay* (Forbes), Panama and the Canal To-day. London, 1912.

*Mallet* (Lady), Sketches of Spanish Colonial Life in Panama. New York, 1915.

*Pensa* (H.), La République et le Canal de Panama. Paris, 1906.

*Steitberg* (T.), La République de Panama. Brussels, 1913.

### 2. *The Panama Canal.*

Official Handbook of the Panama Canal 1913. Washington, 1913.

Treaties and Acts of Congress Relating to the Panama Canal. Mount Hope (C.Z.), 1922.

The Panama Canal Record. Official Publication of the Panama Canal. Balboa Heights.

C.Z. Weekly.

Rules and Regulations Governing Navigation of the Panama Canal. Balboa Heights,

C.Z. Washington D.C., 1925.

Panama Canal Ports. War Department. Washington, D.C., 1926.

Administrative Establishment of the Panama Canal. Department of Governmental Research. Washington, D.C., 1926.

Annual Report of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Canal for the Financial Year ended June 30. Annual. Washington.

*Abbot* (H. L.), Problems of the Panama Canal. London, 1905.

*Arias* (H.), The Panama Canal: A Study in International Law and Diplomacy. London, 1911.

*Backenhus* (R. E.), *Knapp* (H. S.), and *Jonson* (E. R.), The Panama Canal. London, 1915.

*Barrett* (John), The Panama Canal What it is; what it means. Washington, 1912.

*Bellet* (D.), La Nouvelle Voie Maritime: le Canal de Panama. Paris, 1914.

*Bishop* (J. B.), The Panama Gateway. New York, 1913.

*Bunau-Villa* (P.), Panama: Its Creation, Destruction and Resurrection. London, 1913.—The Great Adventure of Panama. New York, 1920.

*Collins* (J. O.), The Panama Guide. Ancon, C.Z., 1912.

*Cornish* (V.), The Panama Canal and its Makers. London, 1909.

*Fraser* (John Foster), Panama and What it Means. London, 1913.

*Freshaff* (Joseph C.), América y el título del Canal, un examen, análisis e interpretación de datos y hechos referentes al arrebato del Departamento de Panamá en la República de Colombia por la Administración Roosevelt de 1903, con el fin de asegurar el título de la zona del Canal. Bogotá, 1916.

*Goethals* (G. W.) Government of the Canal Zone. Oxford, 1915.—The Panama Canal. New York, 1916.

*Haskin* (F. J.), The Panama Canal. London, 1914.

*Hutchinson* (Lincoln), The Panama Canal and International Trade Competition. London, 1915.

*Johnson* (W. F.), Four Centuries of the Panama Canal. London, 1907.

*Lomonaco* (Alfonso) Il Canale de Panama. Rome, 1908.

*MacDonald* (Donald Francis), Contributions to the geology and paleontology of the Canal Zone, Panama, and geologically related areas in Central America and the West Indies: The sedimentary formations of the Panama Canal Zone, with special reference to the stratigraphic relations of the fossiliferous beds. Washington, 1919.

*Mills* (J. Saron), The Panama Canal. London, 1913.

- Oppenheim* (L.), *The Panama Conflict between Great Britain and the United States of America*. Cambridge and London, 1913.  
*Pennell* (Joseph), *Pictures of the Panama Canal*. London, 1912.  
*Pepperman* (W. L.), *Who Built the Panama Canal?* London, 1915.  
*Regel* (F.), *Der Panama Kanal*. Halle, 1909.  
*Richards* (Sir H. L.), *The Panama Canal Controversy*. Oxford and London, 1913.  
*Smith* (D. H.), *The Panama Canal*. Baltimore, 1927.  
*Sosa* (Juan A.), *Compendio de historia de Panama*. Panama, 1911.  
*Valdes* (Ramón M.), *Geografía de Panama*. Panama, 1914.  
*Villegas* (Saba A.), *Republic of Panama*. Panama, 1917.  
*Waldo* (F. L.), *The Panama Canal Work and the Workers*. New York, 1907. Recent Progress at Panama. In the *Engineering Magazine* for October, 1910. New York.  
*Williams* (Mary W.), *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy*. Washington, 1916.

## PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital, Asuncion, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June, 1865. After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870, whereby the legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with five ministers. There is also a non-active Vice-President, who is at the same time President of the Senate. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The electoral law of November 30, 1916, provides for 20 Senators and 40 Deputies. The Senators and Deputies receive each 5,000 paper dollars per month.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Eligio Ayala. (Assumed office on August 15, 1924.)

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior; of Finance; of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction; of War and Marine; and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 30,000 pesos per month, and each of the ministers 15,000 pesos. The total administrative expenses are estimated (year ending August 31, 1928) at 1,379,358 pesos gold and 201,259,240 pesos paper.



The country is divided into 2 sections: the 'Oriental,' east of Paraguay river, and the 'Occidental,' west of the same river. The Oriental section is divided into 12 departments, subdivided into 104 'partidos'; the Occidental section (the Chaco) is divided into 3 'comandancias militares.'

The 12 departments are: Concepción, San Pedro, Caraguatay, Villarrica, Ytú, Caazapa, Encarnación, San Ignacio, Quirindy, Villeta, Paraguari and Pilar. The capital, Asunción, forms a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales.' The civil authority is exercised by a *jefe político* in each of the former, who is subject to the control of Government *delegados*, or *comisionados*, 12 in number, among whom are included the military commanders of the five military zones.

### Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper or 'oriental section,' which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 159,834 square kilometres, or 61,647 square miles. An area officially stated to be 100,000 square miles in extent, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia. In 1926 the total population was estimated at 798,969 (not including the Chaco Indians, roughly estimated at 30,000), with a density of 5 per square mile. The population of Paraguay (oriental section) consists of people of Mestizo Indian, European (chiefly Spanish) and Negro blood, the Mestizo largely predominating. On June 30, 1926, the population of the capital, Asunción (founded 1537), was 113,684; other towns, as estimated in 1926, are Villarrica, 26,000; Concepción, 11,000; Encarnación, 7,500; San Pedro, 8,700; Luque, 13,000; Carapeguá, 12,000; Paraguari, 10,000; Villa del Pilar, 6,000. These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and are estimated.

In 1913 the immigrants assisted by Government numbered 1,512; in 1923, 124; in 1924, 451; in 1925, 810; in 1926, 317 (Germans 196, Russians 86). The immigration figures for 1927 and, probably, for a few years, will be increased by the arrival of Mennonites from Canada, farmers who enjoying under a government concession certain exemptions and privileges in the conduct of their own affairs, are taking up considerable areas of land in the Chaco. A census taken in August, 1921, of the 27 National Colonies in the Republic gives them a total population of 13,808 (7,755 males). Very little land is now national property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Asunción, Suffragan to Buenos Aires, is the only Paraguayan Episcopal See. The law of civil marriage came into force on August 1, 1899. Roman Catholic and other religious marriage ceremonies are allowed, but the civil ceremony alone gives validity to a marriage.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1926 there were 576 government primary schools with 90,133 pupils (51,400 boys and 38,733 girls). The teachers numbered 1,984 (463 men and 1,521 women). Total expenditures for these schools in 1926-27 were 30,393,994 pesos paper. There were also 21 private schools, with 3,201 pupils (1,820 boys and 1,381 girls). There are National Colleges (*i.e.*, high schools) at Asunción, Villarrica, and Pilar. The aggregate number of students is 800 and of teachers 55. There is also

a University which had in 1926, 369 students and 60 professors. There are also 4 normal schools (Asuncion, Villarrica, Concepcion, Encarnacion, Barrero Grande, and San Juan Baptista), with 77 male and 405 female students. The School of Commerce has 432 students and 20 professors. A national library, the national archives, and a natural history museum and botanic zoological garden are under the care of the department of Public Instruction.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of jurymen, 10 judges of First Instance, and (at the capital) 3 police magistrates. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by upwards of 100 *jueces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

### Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for six years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1921-22	1,140,542	1,266,274	1924-25	1,103,250	802,500
1922-23	707,032	601,817	1925-26	1,110,150	1,103,810
1923-24	665,426	665,300	1926-27	1,220,558	1,220,550

On June 30, 1927, the public debt of Paraguay was given as 6,665,733 pesos gold, and 26,804,494 pesos paper.

### Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is entrusted to a French military commission. Establishment (1926), 85 officers and 2,285 men, distributed at 5 centres. In the event of war the National Guard is called to the colours. Service is compulsory in the ranks for 2 years. The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military zones.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of 3 small converted merchant vessels, river craft armed with modern guns. The largest is about 200 tons gross register.

### Production and Industry.

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of many sub-tropical products. But in its present condition much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes. Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay proper and in the Chaco region. There are three packing plants. The meat packing and curing industry is encouraged by Government; hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported. *Yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests, is one of the chief articles of export. Tobacco is also an important product; 9,670 tons were produced in 1926. Paraguay produces quebracho extract. Fruit-growing, especially oranges, is general. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 11,120 acres; sugar production in 1925, 2,250 tons; in 1926, 2,000 tons. There are 10 sugar factories in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuari. Roots (chiefly mandioca, sweet potatoes, and ground-nuts), maize, beans, rice, &c., are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive. The cultivation of cotton is encouraged by the

authorities. In 1923 the acreage under cotton was 8,712; in 1924 about 23,900; and in 1926, 30,380 acres. Estimated yield for 1925-26, 9,998,200 kilos.

Iron, manganese, copper, and other minerals are encountered in abundance. The Ibiçui iron mines were worked as early as 1863. The Quiquió and Ibiçui manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Copper has also been found at San Miguel and Quiquió.

### Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports (5 dollars = £1):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . . . .	1,136,955	1,714,242	3,138,882	3,530,550	2,441,056
Exports . . . . .	1,079,227	2,401,311	1,782,892	3,183,235	3,099,500

The chief exports in 1926 were hides (365,391), yerba (8,118 tons), oranges (17,963 416 dozens), mandarines (16,000,000), tobacco (5,096 tons), meat extract (970 tons), quebracho logs (34,380 tons), canned and preserved beef (444 tons), petit grain oil, the essential oil from the leaf of the bitter orange (90,176 kgs.), cotton (2,006 tons), cotton-seed (3,601 tons), and quebracho extract (57,550 tons). Of the imports in 1926, the most important were cotton textiles, valued at 2,534,704 gold pesos, flour, and wheat. Of the total exports in 1926, goods to the value of 819,892£. went to Argentina, whence the bulk was re-exported. In 1925 Great Britain imported from Paraguay 97,759£. worth of tinned meat, and exported to Paraguay 89,828£. of cotton piece goods.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U.K. .	11,528	64,765	126,784	164,441	103,358.
Exports to Paraguay from U.K. .	135,797	153,043	104,983	135,340	112,482

### Communications.

In 1926, 2,836 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 323,587 tons, entered at the port of Asuncion, and 3,027 with a tonnage of 341,933 cleared. These figures include sailing vessels. The principal company engaged in the river service on the Paraguay and the Alto Paraná is the Argentine Navigation Company, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is British.

There is a British-owned railway (the Paraguay Central Railway) from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Alto Paraná. This railway has a total main-track length of 232 miles, with 26 miles of side-track. The change of gauge from 5½ ft. to the standard 4 ft. 8½ ins., was effected in 1910 and a through train service without break of bulk from Asuncion to Buenos Aires was opened in 1911. Opposite Encarnacion is Posadas, to which an Argentine line is extended, and the two lines are connected by a train ferry (opened October 10, 1913). El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguayan company, runs from Concepcion as far as Horqueta, a distance of 43 kilometers (33 miles). This road is projected to run as far as Pedro Juan Caballero on the Brazilian border. The Azucarera Paraguaya, in the Department of Ibytymi, has 22 kilometres (15 miles) of its line open to the

public. Total length of railways 517 miles. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult.

There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway. The national telegraph (1,200 miles of line and 1,770 miles of wire) connects Asuncion with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there were 985 miles of telegraph line and 77 telegraph offices in 1923. Number of messages in 1926: transmitted, 85,974; received, 96,576. The telephone at Asuncion was destroyed by fire in 1913. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Asuncion, Concepcion, and Paraguari. They are said to have a radius of 500 kilom. by day and 1,000 kilom. by night. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1924 the number of post offices was 154. In 1926 the total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 5,080,000.

### Money and Credit.

The principal banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic (capital four million dollars gold); a branch of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd.; the Banco Germanico de la America del Sud and the Banco Agricola. The last mentioned is practically a department of the Government, charged with agricultural development.

There is no gold or silver current, and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of nickel coins of which (in pieces of fifty cents, one peso and two pesos) two and a half million pesos (of the total of 10,500,000 pesos) were in circulation on December 31, 1926. The total paper currency in circulation on November 30, 1926, was 192,660,637 pesos.

Reserves, retained by the Exchange Office or deposited in various banks, and amounting on the same date to 2,200,571 pesos gold, guaranteed the total paper in circulation to the extent of 48.71 per cent.

Since 1923 the Exchange Office (Oficina de Cambios) has maintained the exchange at \$18.75 Paraguayan currency to the Argentine paper pesos and \$42.61 Paraguayan currency to the gold peso.

On the last days of March, June, September and December 1927 the variable exchange value of the gold peso gave, respectively, \$212.49, \$210.91, \$212.49 and \$213.05 Paraguayan pesos to the 17.

Transactions in Argentine pesos, gold or paper, are not unusual in Paraguay.

### Weights and Measures.

The metric system was officially adopted on January 1, 1901.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires.*—Mr. Venancio B. Galeano.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, Bradford, and Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires.*—H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

### Books of Reference.

- Anuario Estadístico de la Republica del Paraguay. Asuncion. Annual.  
 Annual Message of President of the Republic upon opening of Congress on April 1. Asuncion.  
*Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette).  
 Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series. London.  
 Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. Annual. London.

- Cuestión de límites con Bolivia. Negociaciones diplomáticas, 1915-1917. Vols. 1 & 2. Asunción, 1917.
- Andrébert* (A.), Question de Limites entre el Paraguay y Bolivia. Asunción, 1901.
- Bac* (C.), Le Paraguay. Paris, 1927.
- Belmont* (Andrés de), Situación internacional del Paraguay. Asunción, 1912.
- Bolland* (E.), Exploraciones practicadas en el Alto Paraguay y en la Laguna Gaiba Buenos Aires, 1901.
- Decoud* (A. L.), Album Grafico del Paraguay. Asunción, 1912.
- Decoud* (H.), Geografía de la República del Paraguay. Leipzig, 1911.
- Demersay* (L. A.), Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements des Jésuites. 2 vols. Paris, 1865.
- Fischer-Treuenfeld* (R. von), Paraguay in Wort und Bild. Berlin, 1906.
- Graham* (R. B. Cunningham), A Vanished Arcadia. London, 1901.
- Grubb* (W. B.), Among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco [Missionary work]. London, 1904.—An Unknown People of an Unknown Land. London, 1911.—The Paraguayan Chaco and its future possibilities, in the *Geographical Journal* for September, 1919.
- Hills* (J. W.), and *Dunbar* (I.), The Golden River. Sport and Travel in Paraguay. London, 1922.
- Jourdan* (B. G.), Guerra do Paraguay. Rio de Janeiro, 1890.
- Korbel* (W. H.), Paraguay. London, 1917.
- La Parolte* (R. De B.), Paraguay. The Land and the People, Natural Wealth and Commercial Capabilities. English Edition. Edited by R. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. London, 1892.
- Mardonald* (A. K.), Picturesque Paraguay. London, 1911.
- Mangels* (H.), Wirtschaftliche, naturgeschichtliche, und klimatologische Abhandlung aus Paraguay. München, 1904.
- Olascaga* (R. de), Paraguay. [Translation from Reclus' 'Geographie Universelle,' with prolegomena and notes.] Asunción, 1896.
- Page* (Commander Thomas G.), La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay. Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent Countries during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, under the orders of the United States Government. New York, 1867.
- Parker* (W.), Paraguayans of To-day. Buenos Aires, 1920.
- Schurz* (W. L.), Paraguay. A Commercial Handbook. Washington, 1921.
- Valentin* (W.), Paraguay: das Land der Guaranis. Berlin, 1907.
- Washburn* (Charles A.), The History of Paraguay. With notes of personal observations. Boston and New York, 1871.

## PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

### Reigning King (Shah).

On October 31, 1925, the Majlis, 'in the name of the national welfare, proclaimed the deposition of the Shah, Sultan Ahmad, and the overthrow of the Kajar dynasty. On December 13 the Constituent Assembly elected **Riza Khan Pahlavi** Shah of Persia, and made the Crown of Darius hereditary in his family. On December 15 the new Shah took the oath to defend the Constitution, and on December 16 he was publicly proclaimed. On Feb. 25, 1926, he appointed his eldest son, Shahpur Mohammed Riza, Valiahd (Crown Prince) of Persia. Riza Shah was crowned on April 25, 1926.

### Constitution and Government.

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shah, within the limitations imposed by the Moslem religion, was an absolute ruler, but had to reckon with the power of the leading doctors of law (*Mujtahid*), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia. Unlike the Sultan of Turkey he had no religious standing. In 1905, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January, 1906, the Shah gave his consent to the establishment of a National Assembly, or 'Majlis,' which sat from October, 1906, to June, 1908, and drew up a 'Constitution' which received

the Shah's approval on December 30, 1906. The 6th 'Majlis' was opened by the Shah in July 1926.

The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, which in June, 1927, was as follows:—

*Prime Minister.*—Mehdigholi Khan *Hedayat* (Mokhber es Saltaneh).

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—Ali Gholi Khan *Ansari* (Moshaver-el-Mamalek).

*Minister of Interior.*—Mirza Hussein Khan *Samiyi* (Adib-es-Saltaneh).

*Minister of Finance.*—Prince Firouz Mirza *Firouz* (Nusret-ed-Dowleh).

*Minister of War.*—Jaafar Gholi Khan *Assad*.

*Minister of Justice.*—Mirza Ali Akbar Khan *Davar*.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Abdullah Khan *Tahmaspi* (Amir Lashikar).

*Minister of Education.*—Yaha Khan *Charagooloo* (Jan. 1928).

*Minister of Post and Telegraphs.*—Mirza Ghassem Khan *Sar*.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can as a rule nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments. Some of the governments are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and governors are generally called *Hâkim*, but the former usually have the title of *Wâli*. Each quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called *Katkhuda*. These officers are generally appointed by the governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called *Ilkhâni*, *Ilbegi*, *Wâli*, *Sirdâr*, *Sheikh*; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribes reside.

Towns generally have a municipality, the director of which is nominated by the Central Government.

### Area and Population.

Persia, which has an area of about 628,000 square miles, lies between 25° and 40° north latitude and between 44° and 63°30' east longitude. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, 18–14 inhabitants to the square mile.

The population is estimated at 10 millions, but all figures are largely conjectural. It is estimated that the country contains some three million nomads. Of these, 260 000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs. These figures, however, are merely round numbers, and estimates vary.

The principal cities of Persia are:—Teheran and district, with 350,000 inhabitants; Tabriz, 180,000; Isfahan, 100,000; Meshed, 85,000; Resht, 80,000; Kerman, 40,000; Kermanshah, 40,000; Shiraz, 35,000; Yezd, 30,000; Barfurush, 30,000; Hamadan, 30,000; Kazvin, 30,000; Kum, 25,000; Sultanabad, 20,000; Kashan, 15,000; and Mohammerah, 10,000.

### Religion.

Of the population about 7½ millions are Moslems of the *Shi'a* sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ikhda'-Ashariyya*, who recognise twelve *Imams* or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet; 850,000 are of the *Sunni* sect; 10,000 are *Parsis* (*Gabrs*), 40,000 Jews, 50,000

Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians; there are also many 'Bahais' and some Christians, whose number cannot, however, be estimated.

The Moslems of the sect called Shi'a differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is very powerful. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, usually gained by many years of study at Najaf and Kerbela, he is called a mujtahid, or doctor of law. There are many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the leading mujtahid, who resides at Najaf or Kerbela, near Baghdad, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Imâm-i-Jama, chief of the great mosque (Masjid-i-Jama) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jama are the pish namâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutba, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque); this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Isfahan. There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Isfahan, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Moslems belonging to the lower classes.

### Instruction.

In recent years Public Instruction has made rapid strides in advancement, and the old system of instruction, which was generally religious, has been practically entirely changed, and at present a good broad education can be obtained in general knowledge from native professors who have studied abroad, although, of course, the purely religious schools are still maintained in the Mosques, and the old 'Maktab'—street schools for the very young at which the mere rudiments of reading and writing are taught—still abound. The latest available figures from the Ministry of Public Instruction show that in 1927 there were in the country 298 Government Schools, 272 National Schools, 112 Private Schools, 45 Foreign Schools, 279 Religious Schools (Mosques), and 2,257 'Maktab' Schools, or a total of 3,263 establishments. In the first four categories (non-Religious Schools) a total of 65,991 boys, and 18,050 girls were being instructed. In Religious Schools and Maktaba there were 184,987 students of both sexes.

The Government pays the whole budget of Government Schools and grants are paid to the public, private and foreign schools. Religious Schools are maintained from endowments. In 1926-27, the Government paid out a total of 17,006,610 Krans for public education, 1,600,000 Krans have been set aside for opening new schools in 1927-28, and this sum will be increased to 5,000,000 yearly within three years. High Schools on European lines

maintained in Persia are as follows. School of Medicine, School of Fine Arts, School of Pedagogy, Technical School (Manufacture of Machinery and Higher Chemistry), School of Law and Political Science, School of Engineering, School for training Military Officers.

The Foreign Schools are maintained by funds from abroad supplied by The American Presbyterian Mission, The Church Missionary Society, The Alliance Française, The Alliance Israélite, and The French Roman Catholics' Mission, and there are also schools run by the German and Russian Governments; all the above have schools for boys and for girls.

### Justice.

The judicial system of Persia is modelled on that of France. There are justices of the peace in villages and small towns, higher courts in the larger towns, police magistrates in all important places, courts of appeal in Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Hamadan, Ispahan and Meshed, and a court of cassation, or supreme court, in Teheran. The courts are supervised by the Ministry of Justice. New Civil, Criminal and Commercial codes based on French and Swiss codes are being introduced into the Courts of Justice.

There are in every town of Persia police magistrates, and in big towns tribunals which deal with cases coming within the sphere of public and criminal laws. There are also courts of appeal in big towns and a High Court of Appeal in Teheran which is similar to the *Cour de Cassation* in France.

### Finance.

From the autumn of 1922 until August 4, 1927, the entire finances of the country were under the control and charge of the American Financial Mission headed by Dr. Millspaugh. The Majlis has passed a bill to engage a German in his place; until the latter arrives the Prime Minister is acting as Treasurer General. The remaining American advisers will probably remain till their contracts expire. The 1926-27 Budget gave a surplus of 15,000,000 Krans.

The most productive items of revenue in order of importance are Customs Receipts, Tea and Sugar monopoly, Land Tax and Anglo Persian Oil Co. Royalties. The incidence of taxation, which is mainly indirect, weighs most heavily on the labouring classes.

Approximate gross Customs receipts for three years (£1=42 Krans in 1924-25; £1=43.50 Krans in 1925-26; and £1=48.60 Krans in 1926-27):—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
<b>Northern Zone:—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Azerbaijan (Tabriz) . . . . .	150,800	203,816	187,296
Astara . . . . .	27,696	30,756	22,872
Gilan (Enzeli) . . . . .	168,906	218,643	260,406
Mazandaran . . . . .	22,288	30,002	35,182
Astarabad . . . . .	9,064	24,974	18,326
Khorassan and Sistan . . . . .	303,369	82,768	94,040
<b>Southern Zone:—</b>			
Duzdap . . . . .	—	185,291	103,282
Kermanshah . . . . .	538,966	519,426	366,174
Bushire . . . . .	432,499	398,875	400,792
Bandar Abbas . . . . .	172,810	140,562	114,570
Khuyistan . . . . .	327,555	292,542	245,958
Teheran . . . . .	19,512	24,932	25,304
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,173,274</b>	<b>2,152,087</b>	<b>1,888,202</b>



In December, 1926 the recognised foreign debts of Persia were:—

Loans	Original Amount	Outstanding
1. Indian 5 per cent. loan . . . . . (£)	314,281 16 4	35,828 16 4
2. Imperial Bank of Persia . . . . . (£)	1,250,000 0 0	1,161,207 11 7
3. British Advances 1912-14 . . . . . (£)	490,000 0 0	490,000 0 0

The debt incurred to Great Britain during and immediately after the war, which has been placed at 2,000,000£, has not yet been funded.

### Defence.

The army has been improved in all its branches since 1921, and now consists of 40,000 men of all ranks, exclusive of the 'Anniah' (Gendarmerie) for the surveillance of roads. The combined services (army and navy) cost some 2,000,000£. per annum. There are five divisions with centres at Teheran, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Sheiaz and Meshed. Latterly the Ministry for War acquired 4 armoured cars (Rolls Royce) together with 13 aeroplanes (7 French, 4 Russian, 2 German). Mechanical transport has also been started, and at present consists of some 50 lorries, 12 Citroën caterpillars and a variety of other machines. With the exception of 5 European pilots for the present Air force all other Europeans have been dispensed with.

The 'Nazmieh' (police) force consists of 3,700 men and 300 officers, with a yearly budget of some 200,000£. This force is spread out in 54 towns in the country. There is also a force of Municipal Guards utilised as guards for Legations and houses of officials.

Military service became compulsory by royal decree in November, 1926.

The navy is quite unimportant. The three gun-boats of which it consists are normally used for Customs purposes

### Production and Industry.

Persia produces oil, wool, drugs, fruits, gums, rice, cotton, barley, wheat, &c.; great attention is being paid to the silk industry. Tobacco is now one of the principal products of the country; the present annual yield is estimated at 22,818,000 lbs., of which 11,023,000 lbs. are cigarette tobacco, and 8,818,000 lbs. pipe tobacco. The wool of Khurasan is famous. The wool clip for 1926 is estimated at 9,810,000 lbs. as against 6,540,000 lbs. in 1925. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman. The export figures for opium, which in 1913-14 was 770,516 lbs., rose from 324,896 lbs. in 1919-20 to 690,833 lbs. in 1923-24, 1,138,124 in 1925-26 and 1,066,093 in 1926-27 according to customs figures, but a lot more is undoubtedly smuggled out, while the home consumption is very heavy. There is no means of estimating total production.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable but undeveloped. They include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel, and cobalt. Oil is being developed with much success. The turquoise mines of Nishapur are worked in a most primitive fashion but with profit, as also are the iron ochre and rock salt in the Persian Gulf.

The production of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which holds a concession for the whole of the country except the five northern provinces, was: 1921-22, 2,327,221 tons; 1922-23, 2,959,028 tons; 1923-24, 3,714,216 tons; 1924-25, 4,333,933 tons; 1925-26,<sup>1</sup> 4,500,000 tons; 1926-27,<sup>1</sup> 4,750,000 tons.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

## Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, Meshed, and Isfahan; the principal ports, Bandar Abbas, Mohamerah, and Busheer on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Meshed-i-sar, and Bandar Gaz on the Caspian. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermanshah, and one year later in all other provinces, establishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports and exports. At present, after several revisions, the Customs Tariff differentiates on all classes of goods; the present tariff is of 1921. Till recently the 1903 Tariff was in force for Russia, and the 1921 for all other countries. In November, 1927, Russia concluded a new trade agreement and Customs Tariff with Persia.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Finance the values of the imports and exports for six years were as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1921-22	11,505,195	947,253	1924-25	18,368,000	23,814,000
1922-23	11,057,161	13,106,886	1925-26	20,253,448	24,353,793
1923-24	14,771,000	16,849,000	1926-27	16,189,800	22,716,049

The following table shows the distribution of trade in 1925-26 according to categories :—

	Imports		Exports	
	Weight (batman)	Value (krans)	Weight (batman)	Value (krans)
Live animals . . . .	700,000	3,852,197	68,000	498,940
Food stuffs . . . . .	54,363,894	284,121,080	55,541,164	189,407,806
Raw materials . . . .	29,094,270	55,435,081	1,303,490,795	700,004,434
Manufactured articles .	24,120,959	491,436,980	2,577,835	149,723,796
Precious metals . . . .	71,843	46,180,119	11,522	8,794,946
Total . . . . .	107,850,966	881,025,407	1,361,688,816	1,050,880,922

The following table shows (in thousands of Krans: 43·50 Krans = 1L in 1925-26 and 48·60 Krans = 1L in 1926-27) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from Persia :—

Imports	1925-26	1926-27	Exports	1925-26	1926-27
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cotton piece goods	259,969	218,500	Fruits	79,294	82,020
Sugar . . . . .	138,108	123,900	Carpets of wool . . .	117,577	122,536
Tea . . . . .	65,887	69,740	Cotton . . . . .	61,950	66,492
Gold and silver coin	28,874	7,560	Tea . . . . .	10,641	—
Petroleum . . . . .	25,043	31,440	Rice . . . . .	48,329	20,360
Cotton yarn . . . . .	22,133	28,500	Gold and silver coins	8,719	8,264
Flour . . . . .	12,999	—	Grains . . . . .	7,805	14,014
Tissues of pure wool	14,080	20,420	Opium . . . . .	70,430	96,116
Indigo and kermes	3,222	—	Wool . . . . .	21,708	23,860
Haberdashery . . . .	14,887	17,410	Raw Silk . . . . .	1,517	—
Rice . . . . .	18,028	—	Skins, raw and prepared	27,191	20,195
Spices . . . . .	6,506	—	Intestines . . . . .	15,778	5,500
Animals . . . . .	3,852	—	Silk stuff . . . . .	2,883	—

In the years ending March 20, 1925 and 1926, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan . . . . .	198,628	175,351	40,108	80,477
Germany . . . . .	519,267	751,633	45,430	42,565
Austria . . . . .	18,700	22,371	6,155	14,304
Belgium . . . . .	1,041,791	805,307	2,545	5,934
China . . . . .	62,888	125,443	244,680	48,086
Egypt . . . . .	70,818	5,859	3,836,282	3,750,998
United States . . . . .	148,427	235,758	1,274,970	1,603,262
British Empire . . . . .	10,600,973	10,759,313	10,787,438	10,091,284
France and Colonies . . . . .	770,570	561,049	192,950	520,138
Italy . . . . .	289,608	468,245	1,331	60,573
Netherlands and Colonies . . . . .	636,127	425,417	810	601
Russia . . . . .	2,992,136	4,808,144	5,825,460	6,463,032
Switzerland . . . . .	22,175	22,002	22,887	3,884
Turkey . . . . .	439,434	350,934	705,086	712,222
Muscat . . . . .	308	2,465	3,008	2,405
Oman . . . . .	45,913	30,181	180,425	149,593
Japan . . . . .	186,240	226,457	295,165	143,333
Mesopotamia . . . . .	176,810	249,163	841,446	659,997

The chief imports from Persia to United Kingdom in 1926 were, according to Board of Trade returns: Motor spirit, 322,823/., and crude petroleum, 8,199,784/.. The chief exports to Persia were iron and steel, 540,380/.; machinery, 293,657/.; and cotton piece goods, 442,765/..

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U.K.	7,052,801	8,093,270	7,242,145	7,855,996	3,448,585
Exports to Persia from U.K.	1,743,919	1,880,246	2,453,714	2,001,860	2,246,535

### Banking and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title 'The Imperial Bank of Persia,' and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000/.. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000/.. without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes is on the basis of the silver krân. In virtue of one of the articles of the concession the cash reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent., and afterwards 33 per cent. There is also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse.' This Bank, with all its Concessions, was in March, 1921, handed over to the Persian Government by the Soviet authorities, and is now 'The Bank of

Iran,' and forms part of the Ministry of Finance. The Ottoman Bank has also established branches in Teheran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah. Latterly the Russians started a bank, under the auspices of the Soviet Government, which has branches in the northern provinces. The Persian Government is also contemplating the establishment of a National Bank. A Government Pawnbroking Establishment was founded in January, 1927.

### Communications.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Mohammerah, and several smaller ports was: in 1925-26, 7,835,204 tons, of which 7,460,379 tons were British and 114,502 German; at Caspian Sea ports in 1925-26, 473,126 tons, of which 44,399 tons (steam) were Russian and 758 tons (steam) Persian, and 18,937 tons (sail) Russian and 9,432 tons (sail) Persian. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at Persian ports in 1926 was 23,321 compared with 26,025 in 1925.

Taking Teheran, the Capital, as the centre, there are the following available road communications for trade, post and travellers:—To the West: (1) Teheran-Kazvin-Hamadan-Kermanshah-Khanikin-Karaitu. (2) Teheran-Kum-Sultanabad-Kermanshah (direct or via Hamadan) to Khanikin, where is the railhead for the railway to Baghdad, whence via Basrah to the East or by the desert route to Beirut for the West, the latter route being served by the Nairn Transport Company. Road No. 1 is metalled throughout; it is available for all forms of transport, but it becomes difficult for a few days at a time in winter owing to snow on the Aven and Assadabad passes. This is the most used route at present. Road No. 2 is a made road up to Sultanabad only, but it is also carriageable for its entire length. There is a subsidiary caravan road, used only in good seasons, connecting Hamadan with Teheran by way of Robat Kerim (nearly desert). Transit for travellers by route No. 1, by motor transport, to Baghdad usually takes 4 to 5 days in good weather. (3) Teheran-Kazvin-Zenjan-Tabriz-Julfa (Russian frontier), and Teheran-Kazvin-Zenjan-Tabriz-Avadjik (Turkish frontier). The first named connects with the railway from Tabriz to Julfa, and thence to Erivan, Tiflis, etc. This railway has connection between Sofian and Sharafkhaneh on the Urumiah Lake. The second route leads to Trebizond. Both can be traversed by carriages or motors. There are subsidiary connections with this road: (a) Tabriz-Khoy-Urumiah and Julfa-Khoy; (b) Tabriz-Ardebil-Astara (both are carriageable); and (c) Tabriz-Hamadan direct. (4) Teheran-Kum-Sultanabad-Burujird-Khorrenabad to Dizful, thence to Ahwaz and Mohammerah. This route, very long out of use owing to the troubles with the Lurs tribes, was re-opened in 1924. There is practically no traffic thereon at present owing to want of accommodation and fodder, but it may become the principal highway and artery for trade, as it will mean communication direct with a noted Persian sea port. A road for motor transport is now being constructed from Burujird to Ahwaz and Mohammerah. Burujird is connected with Hamadan by a good road, and Sultanabad with Isfahan and Hamadan, both vehicular.

To the North and East: (5) Teheran-Kazvin-Resht-Enzeli (metalled, suitable for nearly all sorts of transport, apt to become difficult in a severe winter due to high passes); (6) Teheran-Demavend-Barfarsuh, and thence to Meshed i Sar on the one hand and Bandar Gez and Astarabad on the other, available for motor transport all the way to Barfarsuh; (7) Teheran-Sabzevar-Meshed natural-made road, but available for all traffic. From Meshed there are the following routes:—(a) to Koutchan-Askhabad (vehicular); (b) to Douchak; (c) to Khakester; (d) to Koutchan-Deregez; (e) to Ghahghahe;

(f) to Sarakhs (vehicular); (g) to Kariz-Torbat, thence to Herat (vehicular); (h) to Birjand-Sistan-Duzdab (railhead to Quetta, vehicular passable for motors); (i) to Birjand; (j) a road from Koutchan to Sabzevar (vehicular).

To the South: (8) Teheran-Kum-Kashan-Isfahan-Shiraz-Bushire, although at present somewhat difficult from Shiraz for a short distance, this road is available for mechanical transport in all its length. Isfahan has the following connections: (a) to Ahwaz direct caravan route only, to Ahwaz via Borasjun and Ganaveh passable for motors; (b) to Ahwaz via Burujird (see No. 4); (c) to Yazd-Kerman-Bander Abbas. Other existing roads are those connecting (a) Yazd with Torbat Haidari; (b) Bander Abbas with Lar; (c) Bander Abbas with Shiraz; (d) Mohanumerah with Abadan (vehicular); (e) Mohammerah with Basrah; (f) Mohammerah with the oil fields (vehicular); and (g) Kerman with Duzdab passable for motors.

The chief railway in Persia is from Tabriz to Julfa. This line was built by Russia during the occupation of 1909-1918 and handed over to the Persian Government, which now controls it, as part compensation for damage done in the battle area of Azerbaijan during the world war. At the close of 1926 the length of this line totalled 171 miles, of which 125 miles were main line, 35 miles branch line (from Solian to Lake Urumiah), and 11 miles sidings.

Operating revenues amounted to 3,805,421 kranas and operating expenses were 2,444,392 kranas. There were also about 43 miles of railroad in the extreme north-western corner of Persia, in bad condition, but this system has now been pulled up and no longer exists.

Navigation on the Lake of Urumiah, from Sharaffkhaneh to Danalou, is served by some five tugs and 15 barges for the transport of goods and passengers. There is a weekly service. On the River Karun likewise, from Mohammerah to Ahwaz (Nasseri), a fortnightly service both ways is run by the Mesopotamia Persia Corp., Ltd., and some native firms, run daily trips by motor boat, for passengers and merchandise. By changing into lighter draught boats at Nasseri both can be taken up to Shallili near Shushtar.

According to Persian figures for 1925-6 the system controlled by the Government attains a length of 7,964 miles with 13,829 miles of wire. In virtue of several conventions, dating from 1863, between the British and Persian Governments, the Indian Government constructed, and at present maintains and works with its own staffs; (a) The Indo-European Telegraph Department line from Teheran-Kum-Kashan-Isfahan-Shiraz to Bushire, and thence to Fao and also Karachi. This line is 669 miles in length with 2,292 miles of wire and 7 stations; and (b) the Central Persia Telegraphs from Teheran via Kashan-Yezd-Kerman-Bam to the Beluchistan frontier and thence to India with a mileage of 1,467 line and 4,183 wire and 10 stations. Subdivisions on this section exist between Kerman and Bander Abbas; Baft to Sirjan; and from Sistan to Duzdab. By its concession of 1868 the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, constructed its line, and still maintains its upkeep with its own staff, from Teheran to Julfa on the Russian frontier, with 450 miles of line, 1,797 miles of wire and 6 stations situated at Teheran, Kazvin, Zenjan, Miandeh, Tabriz and Julfa. The exchanges of telegrams during the year 1922-23 amounted to nearly one million.

Wireless has been installed at Teheran, Tabriz, Meshea, Kermanshah, and Shiraz, and wireless stations are being completed in Kerman and Ahwaz.

The telephone system throughout the greater part of Persia is leased to the "Société Anonyme des téléphones Persans." There are a number of small private companies as well.

During the year ending March 31, 1925, there were 194 post offices and 38 postal agencies with 918 employés.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

Persia has a silver monetary standard. The monetary unit is the *kran*, a silver coin weighing only 24 *nakhods* (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the Mint. In 1874 a *kran* had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*. A gold standard is now under consideration by the Ministry of Finance.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l*. = 50 *kran*, are:—

Silver.	Nickel coins.
Three <i>Sháhís</i> . . . . . 72 <i>d</i> .	One <i>Sháhí</i> = $\frac{3}{5}$ <i>Kran</i> . . . . . 24 <i>d</i> .
Five <i>Sháhís</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Kran</i> . . . . . 1·2 <i>d</i> .	Two <i>Sháhís</i> = $\frac{1}{5}$ <i>Kran</i> . . . . . 48 <i>d</i> .
Ten <i>Sháhís</i> = $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Kran</i> . . . . . 2·40 <i>d</i> .	
One <i>Kran</i> = 20 <i>Sháhís</i> . . . . . 4·80 <i>d</i> .	
Two <i>Kran</i> . . . . . 9·60 <i>d</i> .	
Five <i>Kran</i> . . . . . 2 <i>s</i> . 0·00 <i>d</i> .	

Copper is out of circulation. In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint-master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. 80 to 83 copper *shahis* (weighing about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) to one silver *kran* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  *d*.). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centime pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of  $\frac{1}{20}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$  *kran*, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the autumn of 1900. Nickel coin has since then been minted at the Birmingham Mint.

Gold coins are:  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Toman*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, and 2 *Tomans*, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever-varying value in *Kran* (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. They are a commodity and are used for presents and hoarding. A *Toman* in silver is the equivalent of 10 *krans* (now worth 4*s*.), but a gold *Toman* is now worth about 16 *Krans* (6*s*. 6*d*.).

Accounts are reckoned in *dínars*, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a *toman* of ten *krans*. A *kran* therefore = 1,000 *dínars*; one *sháhí* = 50 *dínars*.

The unit of weight is the *miskál* (71·6 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2·96 grains) of 4 *gandum* (·74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskáls* make a *sír*, and 40 *sír* = 1 *batman* (*Tabriz*). Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are:—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> = 8 <i>Abbásís</i> . . . . .	= 640 <i>Miskáls</i> = 6·5464 lb.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbást</i> = 9 <i>Abbásís</i> . . . . .	= 720 „ = 7·80 „
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old <i>man</i> ) . . . . .	= 1,000 „ = 10·14 „
<i>Man-i-Sháh</i> = 2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> . . . . .	= 1,280 „ = 12·98 „
<i>Man-i-Rey</i> = 4 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> . . . . .	= 2,560 „ = 25·96 „
<i>Man-i-Bandar Abbást</i> . . . . .	= 840 „ = 8·52 „
<i>Man-i-Háshemí</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of . . . . .	720 „ = 116·80 „
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> = 100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> . . . . .	= 654·64 „
3½ <i>Kharvâr</i> = 1963 92 lbs. = 1 short ton (very nearly).	

Great attempts are being made to bring these to a decimal system.

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gaz*; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbaijan, equals 44·09 inches. A *farsakh* theoretically = 6,000 *zar* of 40·95 inches = 3·87

miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches=4·17 miles. It is about 3½ miles in South Persia and about 4 miles in the North.

The measure of surface is jerib=1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40·95 inches=1,291 to 1,379 square yards.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Hovhannes Khan, Mossad.

*Counsellor.*—Mirza Mohammed Khan Nabavi

*First Secretary.*—Mirza Ahmad Khan Ardeshir.

*Third Secretary.*—Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan Schoypany.

*Financial Adviser.*—Mirza Eissa Khan Fayz.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Sir Robert Olive, K.O.M.G. Appointed October 7, 1926.

*Counsellor.*—R. C. Parr.

*Secretaries.*—C. F. A. Warner and J. Thynne Henderson.

*Military Attaché.*—Major W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

*Oriental Secretary.*—G. T. Havard, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C. G.), Bandur Abbas, Meshed (C.-G.), Isahan (C.-G.), Seistan, Kerman, Mohammara, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Yezd, Ahwaz, Sultanabad, and Lingah.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Persia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Blue Books.*—Affairs of Persia, December 1906, to November, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

*Eastern Persia: an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-72.* 2 vols. 1876.

*Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series.* London.

*Persia No. 1 (1919).* Agreement between H.B.M. Government and the Persian Government, August 9, 1919.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Balfour (J. M.),* Recent Happenings in Persia. London, 1922.

*Browne (E. G.),* A Year amongst the Persians. New ed. London, 1926.—The Revolution in Persia. London, 1910.

*Chirol (Sir Valentine),* The Middle Eastern Question. London, 1904.

*Curzon (Loré),* Persia and the Persian Question [Chap. I. contains an account of European literature relating to Persia (900-1801) and there are bibliographical footnotes throughout the volumes.] 2 vols. London, 1892.

*Futéh (Moustafa Khan),* The Economic Position of Persia. London, 1926.

*Fraser (David),* Persia and Turkey in Revolt. London, 1910.

*Grothe (H.),* Wanderungen in Persien. Berlin, 1910.—Zur Natur und Wirtschaft von Vorderasien. I. Persien. Frankfurt, 1911.

*Hale (K.),* From Persian Uplands. London, 1920.

*Hedin (Dr. Sven),* Overland to India. 2 Vols. London, 1910.—Eine Routenaufnahme durch Ost Persien. Vol. I. Stockholm, 1918.

*Iyasa (A. I.),* Journey to the North Persian Kurdistan. (In Russian.) Petrograd, 1915.

*Jackson (A. V. W.),* Persia, Past and Present a Book of Travel and Research. London, 1906.

*Jung (K.),* Die Wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse Persiens. Berlin, 1910.

*Layard (Sir H. A.),* Early Adventures in Persia, &c. New ed. 2 vols. London, 1894.

*Litten (Wilhelm),* Persien. Berlin, 1920.

*Malcolm (N.),* Five Years in a Persian Town (Yezd). London, 1905.

*Millsapugh (A. C.),* The American Task in Persia. London, 1926.

*Moore (A.),* The Orient Express. London, 1914.

*Newman (H. W. P.),* The Middle East. London, 1926.

*Poidebard (A.),* Au carrefour des routes de Perse. Paris, 1928.

*Pumpelly* (R.), *Explorations in Turkestan*, [with Eastern Persia and Sistan]. Washington, 1905.

*Rosen* (Friedrich), *Persien in Wort und Bild*. Berlin, 1926.

*Shuster* (W. M.), *The Strangling of Persia*. London, 1912.

*Strange* (G. Le), *The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*. Cambridge, 1905.

*Sykes* (Ella C.), *Persia and its People*. London, 1910.

*Sykes* (Sir Percy M.), *Ten Thousand Miles in Persia*. London, 1902.—*The Glory of the Shia World*. London, 1910.—*A History of Persia*, 2 vols. (New edition) London, 1921.

*Warsée* (Dorothy de, Baroness d'Hermalle), *Peeps into Persia*. London, 1918.

*Yate* (C. E.), *Khurasan and Sistan*. London, 1900.

## PERU.

(REPUBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence on July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution of January 18, 1920, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (35 members) and a House of Representatives (110 members), and renewed totally every five years. The number of senators and deputies can only be altered by reform of the Constitution. An organic law designs the departmental and provincial electoral districts, and the number of senators and deputies which corresponds to each of them. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 to 120 days. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and re-eligible for election indefinitely (under a change in the constitution authorized in 1927). He receives 30,000 soles (3,000*l.*) a year and an amount for administration expenses fixed by Congress each year.

*President*.—Señor Augusto B. Leguía (1924–1929).

President Leguía seized the presidency by a coup-d'état July 4, 1919; this was legalized by Congress and he took the oath of office October 15, 1919, for full term of 5 years. He was re-elected in 1924.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of seven ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 16,800 soles (1,680*l.*) a year. None of the President's acts has any validity without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (113 in all), and these are subdivided into districts (949 in 1925). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. There are three regional congresses in the country, one in the north, a second in the centre, and the third in the south. Deputies to these legislatures are chosen by the provinces. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

By a decree issued by President Leguía in 1927, the Indians were freed from the peonage system which existed in some regions.

### Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1862 showed a total population of 2,487,916; that



of 1876 put the number at 2,660,881, of whom about 13·8 per cent. were white, 1·9 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. *Mestizos* (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·9 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. An estimate in 1921 gives the population in that year as 5,550,000.

The population of the capital, Lima, according to the official census of December 17, 1920, was 176,467 and of Callao 52,843. The estimated population in 1925 of the principal cities was as follows: Lima city 220,000; Lima and suburbs 260,000; Callao 66,000; Arequipa 58,000; Cuzco 37,000; Chiclayo 30,000; Ica 25,000; Trujillo 25,000; Chincha 20,000; Huancayo 20,000; Ayacucho 20,000; Iquitos 20,000; Huaráz 18,000; Piura 15,000.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 19 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society (1915), are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. The chief towns are shown in brackets:—

Departments and Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1896
		1876 (census)	1896 (estimated)	
<i>Departments :</i>				
Amazonas (San Carlos) . . . . .	13,043	34,284	70,676	5·0
Ancachs (Huaraz) . . . . .	14,700	284,830	428,708	29·2
Apurimac (Abaucay) . . . . .	8,187	118,525	177,387	20·4
Arequipa (Arequipa) . . . . .	21,947	157,046	229,007	10·4
Ayacucho (Ayacucho) . . . . .	18,185	142,215	202,469	16·6
Cajamarca (Cajamarca) . . . . .	12,538	212,746	442,412	35·2
Cuzco (Cuzco) . . . . .	55,716	243,032	338,646	7·9
Huancavelica (Huancavelica) . . . . .	8,297	103,069	223,796	27·0
Huanuco (Huanuco) . . . . .	15,425	78,991	145,809	9·4
Ica (Ica) . . . . .	8,506	60,255	90,362	10·6
Junin (Cerro de Pasco) . . . . .	22,814	209,759	304,393	17·3
Lambayeque (Chiclayo) . . . . .	4,614	86,738	124,091	26·9
Libertad (Trujillo) . . . . .	10,206	147,336	250,931	24·5
Lima <sup>1</sup> (Lima) . . . . .	15,048	225,800	298,106	19·8
Loreto (Iquitos) . . . . .	163,240	61,905	100,596	0·6
Madre de Dios <sup>2</sup> (Maldonado) . . . . .	58,827	—	15,000	0·3
Piura (Piura) . . . . .	15,190	135,615	213,909	14·1
Puno (Puno) . . . . .	26,133	259,449	537,345	12·3
San Martin . . . . .	17,448			
Tacna (Tacna) . . . . .	12,500	36,009	50,449	4·0
Total Departments . . . . .	524,894	2,597,604	4,535,187	8·6
<i>Provinces :</i>				
Callao (Callao) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	14	34,492	48,118	3437·0
Moquegua (Moquegua) . . . . .	5,549	28,785	42,694	7·7
Tumbes (Tumbes) . . . . .	1,590	—	8,002	5·4
Total Provinces . . . . .	7,153	68,277	99,414	13·1
Grand Total . . . . .	532,047	2,665,881	4,634,601	8·7

<sup>1</sup> Province of Lima, pop. (1920) 228,740.

<sup>2</sup> Created in 1912.

<sup>3</sup> Province of Callao, pop. (1920) 52,843.

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown. The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons, but would-be settlers entirely destitute of capital are mentioned as undesirable.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country annexed the

province of Tarapacá. The Chileans also, under the Treaty of Ancon of March 8, 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred. In December, 1921, the Chilean Government invited the Government of Peru to concur in the holding of the plebiscite. The Government of Peru, however, suggested a settlement by arbitration, and in January, 1922, the Government of the United States invited Peruvian and Chilean delegates to Washington to discuss the Tacna-Arica controversy. The Tacna and Arica Plebiscitary Commission sitting at Arica awarded the return of the Province of Tarata, not included in the Treaty of Ancon, to the jurisdiction of Peru (1925). It failed on any other decision. Eventually in 1927, after many negotiations, the United States Government proposed that the Tacna-Arica territory should be ceded to Bolivia on the payment by the latter of certain sums, but this was not agreed to by Peru.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru. The frontier line between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija (1912), and finally demarcated by a joint commission. Those with Colombia and Ecuador (for the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon) were ultimately referred to the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru, and this was finally demarcated in 1927 by a joint commission. A Treaty establishing the boundary between Peru and Colombia was ratified by the former on December 22, 1927.

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru. This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia General de Maynas, and was allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima. Peru contends that it was definitely handed over to the Vice-royalty of Peru by royal decree of July 15, 1802.

### Religion.

By the terms of the new Constitution (January 18, 1920) there exists absolute political and religious liberty. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State. There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 9 bishoprics, 2 Apostolic Vicarages, and 2 Apostolic Prefectures. The ecclesiastical division of the country is (1924) into 107 vicarages, 152 rectories, 559 parishes and 325 sub-parishes. The churches and convents are the property of the State. In 1925, 26,087% was voted for public worship, and 1,633% for missions. In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages. In 1903 an Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non-Catholics.

### Instruction—Justice.

By the law of February 5, 1921, elementary education is compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14, and is free. In 1926, there were in Peru 3,830 primary schools with 5,487 teachers and 262,267 pupils. Special schools for the Indians enrolled 1,780 in 1926. There were also 80 travelling schools. There are 29 secondary schools with 583 teachers and 5,326

pupils. There are (1926) 7 normal schools, with a registration of 1,950. Higher education is provided at the central university in Lima, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V. in 1551; it had in 1925, 1,717 students in six faculties and two institutes. There are also universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), with 216 students, Cuzco with 196 students in 1925 but now temporarily closed pending reorganization, and Trujillo (51 students in 1925); the Education Law of February 5, 1921, created the University of Technical Schools, which comprises advanced schools of engineering, agriculture, commerce, industrial arts, and a school of pedagogy. There are also State Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Trades, and Engineering in Lima.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 3 fiscals, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 11 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended April 30) were as follows (10 soles = 12.) :—

	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>
	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.
Revenue <sup>2</sup> . . .	9,574,497	9,608,383	10,268,470	10,371,542	10,219,547
Expenditure . .	10,481,320	11,455,050	14,428,726	10,371,542	10,219,547

<sup>1</sup> Budget estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Not including the income from bond issues, etc., pledged to public works.

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 32,688,320*l*. In 1876 Peru was forced to suspend payments on its external debt, and in 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 55,209,133*l*. In January, 1890, by the signing of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders assumed all responsibility for the foreign debt of Peru, and in return the Peruvian Government granted that organisation certain concessions (rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands) and the control of all State railways, for a period of 66 years. The Peruvian Corporation was then created by the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders to administer these concessions. In 1907 a new contract was effected between the Peruvian Corporation and the Peruvian Government by which certain disputes were adjusted and under which the railway lease was extended for an additional 17 years, during which time the Government was to receive 50 per cent of the net profits resulting from the operation of the railways after the service of the corporation's railway bonds had been met. The Government extended the contract with the Peruvian Corporation for 10 years from September 11, 1911.

The total debt of Peru (December 31, 1926) amounted to Lp. 17,247,509, of which the consolidated internal debt amounted to Lp. 4,238,830, the floating and short term debt to Lp. 2,666,773, and the foreign debt to Lp. 10,841,906.

### Defence.

#### ARMY.

Military service is compulsory and universal, though only a limited number of the annual quota of conscripts is called up for active duty with

the colours, the remainder being formed into local battalions, who receive instruction one day in the week (Sundays). The term of service is 2 years in the active army, 5 years in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 20 years in the National Guard.

The country is divided into 5 military districts, each furnishing a complete division. The division is made up of 2 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each, with 1 machine gun company; 1 topographical section, 1 medical section, 1 commissariat section, 1 or 2 regiments of cavalry (2 squadrons), 1 regiment of mountain artillery.

The army at present is organized as follows: of infantry there are 20 regiments, of artillery 5 regiments, 5 mounted infantry companies, 5 battalions of engineers, and an independent commissariat corps.

The peace establishment of the army in 1925 was 671 officers and 8774 other ranks. Police and gendarmerie amount also to about 8,000 including civil guards and mounted police. The civil guard has been reorganised into 11 cavalry regiments, 1 infantry regiment of 4 battalions, 1 independent battalion and 1 machine gun battalion. Rifle instruction is also given in Peruvian schools. There is a military academy and war college at Chorillos, near Lima. Since May, 1927, the Peruvian army which for some years prior to 1924 was in the hands of a French Military Mission, has been entrusted to the technical direction of an ex-German general.

The infantry is armed with the 1912 Peruvian model of the Mauser rifle, cavalry with carbine of the same type and model, artillery with the Schneider-Canet gun and machine gun battalion with flat guns.

Aviation is controlled by a Director-General of Aviation.

#### NAVY.

The Peruvian Navy, which since 1922 has been under the supervision of a United States Naval Mission, consists of the following units:—2 (old) light cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons, 24 knots speed, each with 2·6 inch and smaller guns, built in 1906, and re-boilered and adapted for oil fuel in 1923–25; 2 submarines; 1 submarine tender, *La Lima* and 1 destroyer. In addition there is a river flotilla on the Amazon consisting of five vessels. Two more submarines are under construction in the United States and are now practically completed. There is a naval school for cadets at La Punta, near Callao, and a submarine base on San Lorenzo Island, opposite Callao.

#### Agriculture and Industry.

The country may be divided into three zones: the coast strip, with an average width of 30 miles; the Sierra, or Uplands, lying between the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper; and the forest or wooded region, called the Montaña. In the arid coast region the government has brought under irrigation 28,000 hectares during the last few years; a gigantic irrigation project now under construction in the Olmos desert near Pimentel in northern Peru, will bring 170,000 hectares under irrigation during the next few years. Up to 2,292,762 has been spent by the Government in irrigation in the past decade. The chief agricultural productions of Peru are sugar, cotton, coffee, wool, hides, and skins. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. Coffee is also grown in the Huanuco district. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious; much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The sugar industry, the

most important in the country, is carried on chiefly in the coast region. In 1926, the area under cultivation was 131,449 acres, and the production 375,963 tons. Cotton likewise is important; production in 1926 reached 56,028 tons. Cocoa cultivation is extending, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Perené region. Rice is extensively grown; the quality is excellent, but the quantity is insufficient to meet local wants. There are about 60 rice mills in the country, only 10 of which are of any importance. Tobacco, wines and spirits, olives, ramie, rubber, and maize are also produced. In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. This industry is conducted by an organisation known as the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, Estanco del Tabaco, at Lima. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns. In addition there are in the country dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. A government model sheep farm, under the direction of a British Mission of Animal Husbandry has been in existence at Chuquibambilla, near Puna in southern Peru, since 1921 and is doing much to improve the native breed of sheep by crossing, selection, and other modern methods.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, amounting to 40 or 50 thousand tons, which had been granted to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901; but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation. In 1919 a new company was set up by the Government for the administration of guano. In 1925, the production was 136,951 metric tons; in 1926, 87,396 metric tons.

The following table shows the mineral production for two years:—

		1925		1926 <sup>1</sup>	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Lp.		Lp.	
Copper . . . . .	Metric tons	36,863	2,850,323	42,940	3,508,017
Petroleum . . . . .	"	1,219,955	9,087,308	1,421,804	11,280,133
Silver . . . . .	Kilos.	645,316	3,578,871	668,734	3,587,959
Gold . . . . .	"	3,420	546,526	2,910	406,409
Coal . . . . .	Metric tons	101,749	121,067	166,609	182,237
Vanadium . . . . .	Kilos.	246,008	454,778	858,327	1,762,274
Lead . . . . .	Metric tons	3,434	173,028	8,479	422,749

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

### Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in five years (including the Department of Loreto) has been as follows:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.
Imports . . . . .	10,592,554	14,182,307	18,020,418	17,075,311	19,559,493
Exports . . . . .	18,692,780	23,050,987	25,114,377	21,218,708	23,974,699

Customs receipts for 1926, were Lp. 2,803,700 against Lp. 2,862,746 in 1925.

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table —

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	Lp.	Lp.		Lp.	Lp.
Cotton goods . . .	1,619,671	1,677,495	Sugar . . . . .	2,158,651	3,604,995
Wool goods . . .	876,267	519,404	Cotton . . . . .	6,208,542	4,593,989
Silk goods . . .	134,345	131,208	Copper . . . . .	4,329,274	4,217,986
Jute . . . . .	436,610	502,003	Petroleum . . . .	5,626,139	7,421,128
Food and drink .	4,115,912	4,812,893	Wool . . . . .	734,997	518,192
Iron and steel manufactures .	1,414,280	1,695,429	Silver . . . . .	763,060	711,204
Electrical machinery . .	372,784	334,282			
Agricultural and mining machinery . .	622,140	759,674			
Unclassified machinery . .	3,282,130	3,231,235			
Implements, tools, etc. . . . .	300,657	347,566			

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.
United States . . . .	7,068,593	9,047,094	7,566,991	8,268,009
United Kingdom . . .	3,446,418	3,032,752	7,405,455	6,841,246
Germany . . . . .	2,009,580	1,973,819	362,030	384,700
Argentina . . . . .	166,388	95,761	1,675,490	2,641,401
Italy . . . . .	804,029	766,785	66,639	24,521
France . . . . .	667,529	730,203	121,996	276,547
Chile . . . . .	551,162	427,466	1,702,201	1,992,206

In 1926 the principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Peru were (according to Board of Trade Returns): Sugar (unrefined), 1,516,044*l.*; cotton, 4,188,064*l.*; alpaca, 266,477*l.*; and the principal exports to Peru were: Cotton piece goods, 481,622*l.*; woollen piece goods, 201,106*l.*; and iron and steel manufactures, 362,548*l.*

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	8,607	9,704	8,583	7,214	8,216
Exports to Peru from United Kingdom	2,531	2,784	2,381	2,360	2,088

### Shipping and Navigation.

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1926, 758 steamers of 2,470,505 tons, and cleared 761 of 2,469,213 tons. Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in Peruvian coasting trade; but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

### Internal Communications.

In 1926 there were in the country 4,500 miles of road suitable for motor traffic, 470 miles under construction, and 670 miles planned making a total of 5,640 miles. All roads are national. Great strides are being made in road construction, and there is a road conscription law under which everybody must contribute to the upkeep of roads in Peru. There are now two paved concrete highways under construction, one between Lima and the port of Callao, and the other between Lima and Chosica.

In 1926 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 2,118 miles, 1,486 miles being State railways under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. These include (1) the Peruvian Central (Oroya) Railway, from Callao and Lima to Huancayo, 259 miles; (2) the Southern Railway of Peru, from Mollendo to Puno, 326 miles; from Juliaca, 80 miles from Puno, the Cuzco section strikes off northward for 210 miles; (3) the Paita to Piura Railway, 60 miles; (4) the Pacasmayo to Chilote Railway, 82 miles; (5) the Pisco to Ica Railway, 46 miles. All the lines are standard gauge railways (4 ft 8½ in.), with the exception of the Trujillo Railway (65 miles long) between Salaverry and Ascope, and the Chimbote Railway (36 miles) between Chimbote and Tablonas, which are 3 ft. gauge. A small Government line connecting up Lima with a short distance south of Callao is being worked by the Peruvian Corporation. The North-Western Railway, Lima to Huacho and Sryan, 142 miles, is owned and now operated by the Government. Both are 3 ft. gauge. Also the railway from Huancayo-Huancavelria, completed in 1926, 90 miles long; this is now being continued to Castrovirreyna.

By an agreement (March, 1921) between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Company, the latter undertakes the administration of the posts, telegraphs, and wireless services for a period of 25 years from May 1, 1921. In 1926, the Company handled 37,042,573 pieces of correspondence, and in 1925, 35,263,246 pieces. There were 245 telegraph stations in 1926. The length of State telegraph lines on December 31, 1926, was 10,010 miles. Number of telegraphic and wireless messages (1926), 3,030,067. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north. Wireless communication between Iquitos and Masisea, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez was inaugurated July 8, 1908. In 1927 there existed 27 wireless stations in Peru, and 23 more are at present under construction. Very shortly an aerial postal service between different points in the Republic will be introduced.

### Money and Credit.

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency. By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard. The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling; 10 soles = 12 sterling at par of exchange.

The Peruvian gold *libra* is not in circulation at present because the gold standard basis which was suspended during the War has not yet been resumed.

The Peruvian pound's exchange value in 1927, ranged between 3.55 and 3.96 dollars (U.S.) against par value of 4.86 dollars. Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles. Silver coins are the sol, and half-sol, 5/10ths fine. Copper coins are 2 and 1 cent.; and nickel coins 20, 10, and 5 cents. Peru has a paper currency issued by the Government of Lp. 5, Lp. 1 and 5 sol denomination. The total note circulation on December 31, 1926, was Lp.

6,104,018. The amount of nickel and silver coins in circulation at that time was approximately Lp. 1,810,942. The amount of gold held in deposit on December 31, 1926, by the Reserve Bank and various private banks was Lp. 4,532,167.

On October 10, 1921, a Bill was introduced into the Senate for the establishment of a Government bank, to be known as the Banco de Reserva del Perú. The Bill became law on March 9, 1922. The Reserve Bank is bound to hold not less than 50 per cent of gold cover for the amount of notes in circulation, the balance being provided by commercial paper bearing the endorsement of the principal Lima banks. On June 30 1927, the gold cover was 84.21 per cent as compared with 69.63 per cent in June 30, 1926.

A Government Central Agricultural Bank is now under process of formation to extend credit to farmers at reasonable rates.

On May 31, 1927, the paid-up capital of all banks amounted to Lp. 2,275,000, the reserves to Lp. 813,914.

Savings deposits on the same date amounted to Lp. 2,152,970.

### Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1869, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff. It came into force in Lima and Callao on September 1, 1916. Spanish measures are still in use.

The Ounce	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ Libra	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 lb. „
„ Quintal	.	.	.	.	=	101.44 lb. „
„ Arroba	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25.36 „ „
		of wine or spirits	.	.	=	6.70 imperial gallons.
„ Gallon	.	.	.	.	=	0.74 „ gallon.
„ Vara	.	.	.	.	=	0.927 yard.
„ Square Vara	.	.	.	.	=	0.835 square yard.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Manuel de Freyre y Santander (Appointed in November 1926).

*First Secretaries.*—E. del Solar and Carlos Holguín de Lavallo.

*Second Secretary.*—José Francisco Mariátegui.

*Attaché.*—Carlos A. Mackehenie.

*Military Attaché.*—Lieut.-Col. J. Francisco de la Torre.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capitán de Fragata Manuel D. Faura.

*Air Attaché.*—Captain Juan Leguía.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and other places.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Lord Herbert A. R. Hervey. (October, 1923.)

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. St. A. B. Wake, R.N. (1927.)

*Consul at Callao.*—J. P. Trant. (July, 1923.)

*Vice-Consul at Lima.*—I. K. V. Dible (1927.)

There is also a Consul at Iquitos, and Vice-Consuls at Arequipa, Mollendo, Salaverry and Paita.



## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Statistical Abstract of Peru. Annual. Lima.  
 The publications of the various Government Departments.  
 Department of Overseas Trade Report on the Trade of Peru. October, 1926. London.  
 Peru-Johivia Boundary Commission, 1911-1913. Reports of the British Officers of the  
 Peruvian Commission, Diplomatic Memoranda, and Maps of the Boundary Zone.  
 Edited for the Government of Peru by the Royal Geographical Society of London.  
 London, 1916.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Gua Lascano. (Commercial Directory). Lima, 1927.  
 Baudelot (A. F.), The Islands of Titicaca and Koati. New York, 1910.  
 Bosworth (T. O.), Geology of the Tertiary and Quaternary Periods in the North-West  
 Part of Peru. London, 1922.  
 Bowman (I.), The Andes of Southern Peru. New York, 1916.  
 Bürger (Dr. O.), Peru. Leipzig, 1923.  
 Cisneros (C. B.), and García (R. E.), El Peru en Europa. Lima, 1900.—Geografía  
 Comercial de la América del Sud. 3 vols. Lima.—Guía del Callao, Lima y sus Alrededores.  
 Lima, 1898.—Monografía del Departamento de la Libertad. Lima, 1900.—Monografía  
 geográfica, estadística del Departamento de Lima. [The same authors, together or  
 separately, have published several other works on the commerce, products, and industries  
 of Peru, notably Cisneros (C. B.), Sinopsis Estadística del Peru. Lima, 1912.]  
 Dell (A.), Lima Land: East and West of the Andes in Peru. London, 1927.  
 Brock (R. C.), The Andes and the Amazon: Life and Travel in Peru. London, 1907.—  
 Peru. London, 1908.  
 García Calderón (F.), Le Pérou Contemporain. Paris, 1907.—Constitucion Codigos y  
 Leyes del Peru. Lima, 1922.  
 Greulich (O.), Peru. Zurich, 1915.  
 Guinness (Geraldine), Peru: Its Story, People, and Religion. London, 1909.  
 Haenke (T.), Description del Peru. Lima, 1901.  
 Lavalle (J. A.), De Agronomia Nacional. Lima, 1918.—Los caracteres agrológicos de  
 las tierras cultivadas en la costa del Perú. Lima, 1918.  
 Lehmann (W., editor), The Art of Old Peru. London, 1924.  
 Markham (C. R.), Travels in Peru and India. London, 1862.—Cuzco and Lima. London,  
 1858.—Peru. London, 1881.—The War between Peru and Chili, 1879-81. London, 1888.—  
 The Incas of Peru. London, 1910.  
 Martin (P.), Peru of the Twentieth Century. London, 1911.  
 Maurtua (V. M.), The Question of the Pacific [on boundary disputes]. Philadelphia, 1901.  
 Mendiburu (M. de), Diccionario Historico-Biografico del Peru. 8 vols. Callao, 1874-1890.  
 Meyendorff (Conrad de), L'Empire du Soleil: Pérou et Bolivie. Paris, 1909.  
 Macheuer (C. K.), Hair of the Incas. London, 1926.  
 Murphy (R. C.), Bird Islands of Peru. London, 1925.  
 Olachea (G. U.), Constitución del Perú dada por la asamblea nacional de 1919,  
 comentada, anotada y concordada con las leyes pluriscritas y decretos que tienen fuerza  
 de ley. Leyes orgánicas, decretos, reglamentos y resoluciones referentes a ellas hasta  
 1922. Lima, 1922.  
 Parker (W. Belmont), Peruvians of To-day. Lima, 1919.  
 Paz Soldán (Mariano Felipe), Historia del Perú Independiente. 3 vols. 1868 et seq.—  
 Diccionario Geográfico Estadístico del Peru. 1877.  
 Pradyns (C. H.), Adventures in Peru. London, 1924.  
 Pardo (J.), Estado Social del Perú durante la dominación española. Lima, 1894.  
 Prescott (W. H.), History of the Conquest of Peru. London. Many editions.  
 Preuss-Sperber (O.), Peru. Eine Skizze seines wirtschaftlichen und staatlichen  
 Lebens. Frankfurt, 1913.  
 René-Morúa (G.), Ultimos Días Coloniales en el Alto Peru, 1807-1808. Santiago de  
 Chile, 1896-98.  
 Riva-Agüero (Jose), La Historia en e Perú. Lima, 1910.  
 Seebee (F.), Travelling Impressions in and Notes on Peru. 2nd ed. London, 1905.  
 Syner (R. G.), Peru: Incidents of Travels and Exploration in the Land of the Incas.  
 London, 1877.  
 Stuart (G. H.), The Governmental System of Peru. Washington, 1926.  
 Tschudi (Joh. Jakob von), Reisen durch Südamerika. 5 vols. Leipzig, 1866-68.  
 Urteago (H.), Colección de historiadors clásicos del Perú Vol. 1. Lima, 1918  
 Vivian (E. C.), Peru. London, 1914.  
 Weiss (Carlton), Las civilizaciones primitivas del Perú. Lima, 1913.  
 Wiener (Charles), Pérou et Bolivie. Paris, 1880.  
 Wright (Marie Robinson), The Old and New Peru. Philadelphia and London, 1909.

## POLAND.

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA.)

POLAND was an independent State until the end of the eighteenth century. The Poles are Slavonic in race and Roman Catholic in religion.

During the seventeenth century the position of Poland rapidly declined, and eventually, by the three partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, the Polish Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia and Austria.

In 1807, Napoleon formed a part of the Old Commonwealth into a semi-independent State under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw and endowed it with a very liberal constitution, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this was undone, and Poland was re-partitioned between Prussia, Austria and Russia, except the small district of Cracow, which was constituted an independent republic and remained such until 1835, when it was annexed by Austria, despite a guarantee of neutrality by Prussia, Austria and Russia.

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, only Austrian Poland enjoyed autonomous government. It was governed by the Galician Diet at Lwow (Lemberg), under the control of the Central Government in Vienna.

During the war Russian-Poland was invaded by the Germans and Austrians, and by the end of 1915 the whole country was occupied by the Austro-German forces.

On November 5, 1916, the German and Austrian Emperors, in a joint manifesto, proclaimed the independence of Poland, but neither the boundaries nor the constitution of the State were defined. Shortly afterwards a Provisional Council of State, consisting of 25 members, all Poles, was summoned in order to draft the constitution of the new State, but this body did not exist for long. In September, 1917, a new Supreme Authority, the Regency Council, consisting of three members, was appointed, and under their auspices a Ministry was formed and a new Council of State summoned. It was composed partly of elected and partly of appointed members, 110 in all. In October, 1918, this Council of State was dissolved by the Regency Council and the convocation proclaimed a Constituent Assembly to determine the constitution of the Polish State and take over the supreme authority.

On November 9, 1918, the Independence of Poland was solemnly proclaimed. On November 14, General Pilsudski returned to Poland, assumed Supreme Power and convoked the Constituent Assembly (*Sejm Ustawodawczy*), which confirmed him in his office. On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles recognised the Independence of Poland. The same Treaty determined the western frontier of Poland from the sea to Upper Silesia. The fixing of the Polish-German frontier took place after the plebiscite in Upper Silesia and the territory east of the Vistula, according to the resolution of the Council of Ambassadors of August 12, 1920, and October 20, 1921. A resolution of the Council of Ambassadors has also fixed the Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier. Poland's eastern frontiers were determined by the Treaty of Riga, of March 18, 1921; the Allied Powers have acknowledged those frontiers, as also the frontiers with Lithuania fixed by the resolution of the Council of Ambassadors of March 15, 1923.

*President.*—Ignace *Moscicki*, born on December 1, 1867, in Mierzanów, near Plock, elected third President of the Polish Republic on June 1, 1926.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Polish Republic adopted by the Sejm (Parliament) on March 17, 1921, contains the following fundamental principles: The franchise is universal for both sexes, the voting age being 21 for the Sejm and 30 for the Senate. There are two chambers, a Diet (Sejm) and a Senate, both elected by general suffrage on the system of proportional representation. The President (*Prezydent Rzeczypospolitej*) convenes, opens, prorogues and closes the Sejm. By an amendment to the Constitution introduced in July 1926, the President is empowered to dissolve the Sejm on the advice of the Cabinet, and to issue decrees with the force of law between the dissolution of one Parliament and the meeting of the next, the elections for which must be held within ninety days. It is the President's duty to convene the Sejm for an ordinary session each year before the month of November. By the revised Constitution of July 1926, the Budget can only be discussed in the Sejm from September to January, and if it is not passed by the latter date, the proposals of the Government come automatically into force. The President is the Supreme Commander of the army, except in time of war. He is elected for a term of seven years by the Diet and Senate united in a National Assembly. He can make treaties with foreign Powers. In the case of the President's death, his duties are to be assumed by the Speaker of the House. Any Polish citizen of 41 years of age may be elected President. The President is not responsible either politically or personally, and therefore all his acts must be countersigned by a Minister. Freedom of conscience is granted to all citizens; and all citizens are equal before the law. Every citizen also has the right of preserving his nationality and developing his mother tongue.

The law of July 28, 1922, divides Poland into 64 electoral districts, returning altogether 444 deputies for the Sejm, and 111 for the Senate. At the elections held on March 4 and 11, 1928, the following parties were returned:—Lower House: Government Lists, 111; Right Block, 30; Christian Democrats and Piast, 28; Korfanty (Silesia), 3; National Labour, 8; Socialists, 51; Radical Peasant Parties, 55; Communists, 7; National Minorities, 72; Unclassified, 7.

Senate: Government Lists, 49; Right Block, 9; Christian Democrats (Piast), 6; Korfanty (Silesia) 1; National Labour, 2; Socialists, 10; Radical Peasant Parties, 10; National Minorities, 24.

The Executive, called the Council of Ministers (*Rada Ministrów*), consists (October 2, 1926) of the following departments:—

*Premier and Minister of War.*—Joseph Piłsudski.

*Deputy Prime Minister.*—Casimir Bartel.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—August Zaleski.

*Minister of Finance.*—Gabriel Czechowicz.

*Minister of Justice.*—Alexander Meysztowicz.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Stanisław Składkowski.

*Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—Eugène Kwiatkowski.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Charles Nieczabłowski.

*Minister of Agrarian Reform.*—Witold Stanisławski.

*Minister of Communications.*—Vincent Romocki.

*Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.*—Dr. Jurkiewicz.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Andrew Moraczewski.

*Minister of Education.*—Dr. Gustaw Doburcki.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Bogusław Miedziński.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Polish Constitution provides for the granting of a wide measure of autonomy to County Councils. The County of Silesia received a large measure of autonomy by the constitutional law of July 15, 1920. The Silesian Sejm (Diet), elected in November, 1922, consists of 48 deputies, 34 Polish and 14 German. The autonomous rights of the Counties of Lwów, Tarnopol and Stanisławów, were formulated in the law of September 26, 1922. A uniform system for all the remaining Counties of Poland is in course of elaboration.

By a law of July 31, 1924, the language rights of the Ruthenian, White Ruthenian and Lithuanian minorities were guaranteed.

## Area and Population.

The territory of Poland comprises Congress Poland (*i.e.* Poland as delimited and handed over to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, 1815), Galicia, the former Prussian Poland, Upper Silesia, and a portion of the Wilno (Vilna) territory.

The Republic is divided into the City of Warsaw and 16 counties (*województwo*), subdivided into 277 districts (*powiaty*), and self-governing cities (*miasta wydzielone*). It comprises an area of 388,390 sq. kilometres (or 149,958 sq. miles), and a total population of 29,589,000.

The Counties of the Polish Republic are divided into the following groups: (1) Central Counties, *i.e.* the ancient Congress Kingdom and the district of Białystok (capital town Warsaw; counties: Warsaw, Łódź, Kielce, Lublin, and Białystok); (2) Eastern Counties (Wołyń, Polesie, Nowogródek, and Wilno); these two groups of counties belonged to Russia; (3) Meridional Counties (Kraków, Lwów, Stanisławów, and Tarnopol), which belonged to Austria; (4) Western Counties (Poznań, Pomorze, and Silesia), which belonged to Germany, with the exception of Teschen Silesia (Śląsk Cieszyński), which is a part of the County of Silesia, and till 1918 belonged to Austria.

The first census was taken in Poland on September 30, 1921, and the following table shows the area and population of the counties:—

County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1921)	County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1921)
City of Warsaw	47	986,713	Pomorze . .	6,327	935,643
Warsaw . .	11,816	2,112,798	Cracow . .	6,737	1,002,810
Łódź . .	7,349	2,252,769	Lwów . .	10,434	2,718,014
Kielce . .	9,987	2,535,781	Stanisławów .	7,092	1,330,191
Lublin . .	12,081	2,087,951	Tarnopol . .	6,270	1,428,520
Białystok .	12,643	1,301,858	Silesia . .	1,633	1,124,907
Wilno . .	10,814	1,005,565	Census taken by military authorities . .	—	318,525
Nowogródek .	9,065	800,761			
Wołyń . .	11,694	1,437,560	Total . .	149,958	27,176,717
Polesie . .	16,827	879,417			
Poznań . .	10,242	1,967,866			

## Population of principal towns (1921):—

Warsaw . . .	986,713	Bydgoszcz . .	87,643	Katowice . .	104,868
Łódź . . .	451,974	Sosnowiec . .	86,497	Kalisz . . .	44,613
Lwów . . .	219,388	Częstochowa .	80,473	Piotrków . .	41,113
Poznań . . .	184,756	Białystok . .	76,792	Kielce . . .	41,346
Cracow . . .	183,706	Krolewska Huta	72,641	Kolomyja . .	31,708
Wilno . . .	128,954	Radom . . .	61,599	Wrocław . .	40,281
Lublin . . .	94,412	Przemysł . .	47,958	Dąbrowa Górna	41,081

The following table shows the distribution of the population (census 1921) according to nationality:—

Nationality	Counties				Population registered by military authorities	Total (including population registered by military authorities)	Per cent.
	Central	Eastern	Moravial	Western			
Polish . . .	9,550,293	1,463,443	4,327,617	3,187,944	285,812	18,814,239	69.2
Ruthenian . . .	65,889	1,140,047	2,679,750	564	12,281	3,898,431	14.3
White-Ruthenian . . .	122,325	936,550	192	104	1,066	1,080,237	3.9
German . . .	170,897	26,107	39,476	822,403	821	1,059,194	3.9
Jewish . . .	1,202,690	379,103	426,846	6,333	5,486	2,110,448	7.8
Other . . .	32,294	172,094	4,634	11,127	13,119	235,281	0.9
Total . . .	11,233,538	4,117,344	7,478,535	4,028,475	318,525	27,176,717	100.0

The population on January 1, 1927, was estimated at 29,589,000.

The density of population is 182 to the square mile. Ratio of males to females (1921) 100 to 107. Of the total population 25 per cent. is urban; in agriculture and forestry, 64.3 per cent.; in mining and industry, 14.9 per cent.; in trade and transportation, 9.5 per cent.; in public service and other occupations, 11.3 per cent.

Emigration in 1926, 167,509 including: to France, 68,704; to the United States, 8,249; to Argentina, 11,435; to Canada, 15,810; to Palestine, 6,840. The Polish population in America is estimated to be 3,000,000.

### Religion.

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, but there is no established church in Poland and all denominations enjoy equal rights, though Article 117 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion.

According to the Census of 1921 there were in Poland 17,365,350 (63.8 per cent.) Roman Catholics; 3,031,059 (11.2 per cent.) Greek Catholics; 2,846,855 (10.5 per cent.) Russian Orthodox; 2,845,364 (10.5 per cent.) Jews; 1,002,216 (3.7 per cent.) Protestants; and 85,873 (0.3 per cent.) others.

According to the Concordat between Poland and the Vatican, concluded in 1924, Poland is divided into 22 Dioceses, with 2 cardinals, 4 archbishops, 14 bishops, and 16 suffragan bishops. The Archbishop of Gnesen is the first ecclesiastic in Poland. The Greek Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lemberg and two Bishoprics, Przemyśl and Stanisławów. Since 1922 there is an Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in Warsaw. The Armenian Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lwów.

The Roman Catholic Church has 5,965 churches and 8,373 priests; the Greek Catholic Church, 3,275 churches and 2,144 priests; the Greek Orthodox Church, 494 churches; the Armenian Church, 12 churches and 27 priests; the Protestants, 604 churches and 590 ministers.

### Instruction.

All education is free, and elementary education is compulsory. The following statistics are for the Republic:—Elementary schools (1926–27), 26,775, with 69,360 teachers and 3,365,235 pupils. Secondary schools (1925–26),

780, with 14,733 teachers and 216,552 pupils. There were also 195 colleges for teachers with 1,931 teachers and 34,437 pupils, and 850 technical and professional schools with 110,000 pupils.

The following table gives particulars as to the various Polish universities and high schools during the year 1925-26:—

University & year of foundation.	Number of Teachers, Lecturers not included	Number of Students		
		Men	Women	Total
University of Warsaw (1816) . . . . .	106	5,400	3,137	8,537
University of Cracow (1864) . . . . .	107	4,275	1,431	5,706
University of Lwow (1661) . . . . .	92	4,407	1,645	6,052
University of Posen (1903) . . . . .	102	2,085	2,455	530
University of Wilno (1578) . . . . .	82	1,735	771	2,506
University of Lublin (1819) . . . . .	172	209	106	315
Polytechnic of Warsaw (1824) . . . . .	61	3,601	198	3,799
Polytechnic of Lwow (1844) . . . . .	64	2,010	91	2,101
Agricultural Academy (1919) . . . . .	23	659	180	839
Mining Academy in Cracow (1919) . . . . .	22	470	—	470
Academy of Arts (1818) . . . . .	14	138	39	177
Veterinary Academy (1818) . . . . .	11	295	3	298
Dental Academy (1918) . . . . .	2	56	284	340
Academy of Commerce in Warsaw (1906) . . . . .	16	1,315	344	1,559
Academy of Commerce in Lwow (1922) . . . . .	—	197	2	199
Free University (1905) . . . . .	76	440	258	707
Total . . . . .	950	27,571	9,010	36,580

### Justice and Crime.

Each of the three component parts of Poland still has its separate judiciary organisations. The unification of the courts of justice is being worked out by the Codification Commission appointed in November, 1919.

The highest court in Poland, with 4 judges sitting, is the Supreme Court in Warsaw, divided into 4 chambers: 1. Civil; 2. Criminal (both for Congress Poland); 3. Civil and Criminal for Galicia; and 4. Civil and Criminal for former Prussian Poland. It has 54 judges and 21 public prosecutors.

The lowest courts in Poland are District Courts (*Sady powiatowe*) and Courts of Peace (*Sady pokoju*). Courts of the second instance are the County Courts (*Sady okregowe*), and of the third instance Courts of Appeal (*Sady apelacyjne*).

In 1925 there were eight circuits, each with a Court of Appeal (in Warsaw, Lublin, Wilno, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Katowice, and Thorn). In the eight Appeal Courts there were 156 judges and 35 public prosecutors, in the 51 County Courts there were 1,027 judges and 320 public prosecutors, and in the 679 Courts of Peace (District Courts) there were 1,531 judges.

### Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

In the respective provinces of the Polish Republic there are still the same regulations and the same institutions as before the war in Russia, Prussia and Austria.

There are numerous private charitable institutions, such as asylums for aged and infirm, crèches for children, workhouses, eating houses for

poor, etc., all over the country. In the Grand Duchy of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia and Upper Silesia every inhabitant in distress must be relieved by the commune in which he becomes destitute; the costs are defrayed from the funds of the commune to which he belongs. In Galicia the funds for the support of the poor are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; if these funds are insufficient the commune to which the destitute belongs must make provision. In the Kingdom of Poland the care for the poor is left entirely to private charity; in cases of hospital treatment the commune to which the patient belonged was obliged to refund the costs.

Insurance in case of sickness has been widened and unified by the law of May 19, 1920. It extends the obligation of insurance to all persons belonging to the wage-earning classes and establishes a uniform organisation of Sickness-insurance Officers in every district.

On July 1, 1927, there were 283 insurance funds, with 2,260,700 obligatorily insured persons, 2,320 voluntarily insured, and 2,933,200 members of families obligatorily insured. The contributions amounted in 1926 to 191,735,000 zlotys; of that sum 95,287,000 zlotys were expended on medical assistance and 38,650,000 zlotys on the monetary grants. Insurance against accidents is not yet unified. The total number of insured persons amounted in 1926 to 2,600,000. In 1926, 65,000 pensions were paid, with a total of 13,000,000 zlotys. Unemployment insurance was unified by the law of July 18, 1924. In June 1927, 24,758 persons obtained unemployment benefit and 62,404 immediate assistance. Invalidity, old age and survivors insurance in 1926, with 129,400 pensions, and the insurance of non-manual workers in private employments with 75,600 are not yet unified, and schemes exist only in parts of the State.

## Finance.

Budget estimates for five years, in millions of zlotys.

—	1924	1925	1926	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	1928-29 <sup>2</sup>
Revenue . .	1,703.0	1,856.2	1,905.7	1,980.5	2526.0
Expenditure .	1,553.3	1,978.4	1,852.0	1,978.4	2476.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Revised Estimates.

The principal items of expenditure for 1928-29 are (in thousand zlotys): Ministry of War, 689,419; education, 341,843; debt service, 204,795; Health Insurance, 111,618.

The national indebtedness of Poland consists of internal and external debts. On January 1, 1928, the total internal debt amounted to 293,900,000 zlotys, and the external debt to 3,537,078,000 zlotys. The external debt comprised (in zlotys): United States, 2,654,018,000; Great Britain, 205,678,000; France, 377,876,000; Italy, 207,971,000; Norway, 46,605,000; other countries, 44,935,000. At the same date obligations due to the execution of the Protocol of Insbruck amounted to 325,186,000 zlotys.

## Defence.

Every able-bodied Polish subject is, according to the law of May 23, 1924, liable to serve in the army between the ages of 21 and 40. The duration of service is twenty years. Service in the active army is for two years.

The men then pass to the reserve, in which they remain for 18 years. At the age of forty they join the territorial army, in which they remain for 10 years.

In times of peace the Chief Command of the armed forces is exercised by the President of the Republic through the Minister of Military Affairs. The permanent collaborator of the latter is, in conformity with the Law of August 6, 1926, the Inspector General of the armed forces, who in case of war takes over the Chief Command. General questions relating to preparations for the defence of the country are examined by the Committee of National Defence, which, in virtue of the Law of October 25, 1926, is presided over by the President of the Republic. Members of this Committee are, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Military Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finances and the Inspector General of the armed force.

The country is divided into 10 General Military Districts: Warsaw, Lublin, Torun, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Grodno, Brzesc, and Przemyśl. The strength of the army in 1927 was 18,292 officers and 272,308 other ranks organised as follows:—

	Divisions	Brigades	Regiments	Battalions	Groups	Squadrons	Companies	Batteries
Infantry . . .	30	—	90	270	—	—	1,080	—
Tanks . . .	—	—	1	3	—	—	9	—
Cavalry . . .	4	17	40	—	—	200	—	—
Artillery:—								
Field . . .	—	—	40	—	120	—	—	360
Horse . . .	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	39
Heavy . . .	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	24
Anti Air-Craft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Engineers . . .	—	—	15	28	—	—	84	—
Medical . . .	—	—	—	10	—	—	20	—
Aviation . . .	—	—	6	—	18	36	—	—
Train . . .	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—

The air personnel consists of 6,510 officers and men, and the number of aeroplanes in 1926 was 560. There are, in addition, police and customs forces amounting to 52,640 men. The mobilisable strength of the army is approximately 1,200,000 men. The military budget for 1926 was 84·3 million zlotys.

There are the following fortresses in Poland: in the west, Thorn and Posen; in the south, Cracow and Przemyśl and armed camps; in the east, Brest Litowsk, Grodno, Osowiec; in the interior, Warsaw, Modlin, Doblin.

Poland maintains on the Vistula 12 small gunboats, and two sea-going gunboats, *Pilsudski* and *Haller*, 500 tons, have been built in Finland. There are also 1 surveying vessel, 1 armed transport, 4 mine-sweepers, and 5 ex-German torpedo-boats for police service. Two destroyers and 3 submarines are under construction in French yards.

### Production and Industry.

*Agriculture.*—Poland is essentially an agricultural country. The following table shows the area and yield of the principal crops for two years:—



Crops.	Area (acres).		Yield (metric tons).	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Wheat . . . . .	2,718,047	2,812,527	1,281,316	1,678,800
Rye . . . . .	11,942,175	12,076,018	5,011,426	5,711,200
Barley . . . . .	3,046,844	3,061,298	1,554,596	1,489,000
Oats . . . . .	6,431,597	6,471,805	3,049,760	2,814,800
Potatoes . . . . .	5,831,670	5,942,983	24,878,620	24,789,900
Sugar Beet . . . . .	456,990	499,103	3,724,880	4,113,800

Other important crops are hemp, hops and chicory.

On July 16, 1920, a law was passed by the Sejm limiting the size of the larger estates and of holdings situated in the neighbourhood of large towns. The maximum has been fixed at 60 hectares (about 150 acres) for estates situated in industrial districts, at 400 hectares (about 1,000 acres) for Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, &c., and at 180 hectares (about 450 acres) for the other parts of the Polish Republic. In 1927, 2,567 properties with an area of 1,331,205 hectares (3,335,512 acres), were parcelled out.

The forest area of Poland is 8,943,762 hectares (22,323,630 acres), of which 2,833,406 hectares (7,058,515 acres) belong to the State, and 4,199,357 hectares (10,498,342 acres) to private owners.

On October 1, 1921, Poland possessed 3,201,166 horses, 7,894,586 cattle, 2,178,216 sheep, and 5,170,612 pigs.

*Industry.*—There are eight industrial centres in Poland, viz., Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Dabrowa, Katowice, Bialystock, Czestochowa and Drohobycz.

In the textile industry on October 1, 1927, there were 2,473,192 spindles and 39,793 looms in the manufacture of cotton, and 732,363 spindles and 2,752 looms in the manufacture of wool. Other important industries are paper manufactures of various kinds, chemicals, timber, iron and oil refining. This latter industry is of increasing importance. In 1926, there were 29 refineries employing on an average 5,750 workmen, and producing 709,963 tons of refined products, of which kerosene amounted to 233,596 tons, and lubricating oils, to 103,379 tons. There were in 1925-26, 72 sugar refineries in Poland, producing 521,000 tons of sugar, and in 1926-27, 71 refineries producing 517,000 tons.

*Mining.*—The following table shows the output of the more important minerals for three years (in metric tons):—

Product	1924	1925	1926
Bituminous coal . . . . .	32,280,482	29,081,327	35,747,318
Lignite . . . . .	88,038	65,875	74,026
Crude petroleum . . . . .	770,792	811,928	796,082
Natural gas . . . . .	437,943 <sup>1</sup>	535,010 <sup>1</sup>	481,367 <sup>1</sup>
Salt . . . . .	275,268	330,029	339,418
Potash . . . . .	81,420	178,803	207,689
Iron ore . . . . .	334,341	314,560	327,471
Steel . . . . .	679,284	792,303	788,423
Zinc . . . . .	93,086	114,330	123,741

<sup>1</sup> In thousands of cubic metres.

The supply of salt is said to be nearly inexhaustible.

## Commerce.

Trade for five years (in 1,000 gold-zlotys):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports . . .	1,116,482	1,478,681	1,602,823	806,226	1,640,530
Exports . . .	1,195,587	1,265,865	1,272,072	1,306,017	1,459,379

The principal articles of trade in 1927 were as follows:—

Imports	Metric tons	1,000 gold-zlotys	Exports	Metric tons	1,000 gold-zlotys
Corn . . .	586,656	148,675	Barley . . .	63,085	15,535
Rice . . .	69,518	28,086	Sugar . . .	202,275	75,821
Tea, coffee and cocoa	14,492	38,730	Meat . . .	27,514	38,014
Fish and herrings	82,724	31,777	Butter . . .	7,376	22,960
Edible oils . . .	20,610	34,346	Eggs . . .	65,500	97,271
Tobacco . . .	15,289	19,468	Hops . . .	1,746	10,875
Hides and leather	27,421	88,490	Podder . . .	285,572	29,989
Ores . . .	1,015,590	54,174	Pigs . . .	771,418 <sup>2</sup>	97,532
Rubber . . .	3,848	25,466	Other animals	1,632,852	13,326
Chemicals . . .	648,885	158,406	Timber . . .	6,426,449	368,412
Metals and metal goods	542,488	108,311	Plants and seeds	87,111	39,363
Machinery . . .	50,566	130,990	Coal and coke	11,226,046	201,938
Electrical wares	15,270	42,683	Petroleum products	278,432	55,344
Vehicles . . .	11,141	38,849	Chemicals . . .	124,243	23,488
Paper . . .	81,738	44,551	Zinc and zinc sheets	140,068	105,548
Jute . . .	22,569	18,390	Other metals <sup>1</sup>	199,970	68,924
Cotton . . .	79,895	170,587	Textiles . . .	36,011	86,082
Wool . . .	19,834	115,291			
Textile yarns . . .	6,043	66,415			
Textile fabrics . . .	2,306	49,215			

<sup>1</sup> Including machinery, vehicles, electrical wares and appliances.<sup>2</sup> Number of pigs.

The trade was distributed in the main, in the 2 years shown, as follows (in 1,000 gold-zlotys):—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Germany . . .	211,682	381,501	330,525	425,879
United States . . .	155,755	193,090	8,604	9,646
United Kingdom and Ireland	98,364	143,418	293,338	165,171
Austria . . .	60,901	101,354	134,076	146,067
Czechoslovakia . . .	44,746	88,025	115,451	132,025
France . . .	66,572	114,353	47,140	23,157
Italy . . .	42,243	43,886	25,696	28,785
Belgium . . .	13,189	23,695	34,993	31,840
Netherlands . . .	40,062	64,252	41,904	43,653
Rumania . . .	7,814	38,018	41,931	38,018

Total trade between Poland (including Danzig) and the United Kingdom for four years (according to Board of Trade Returns) were:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Poland into the United Kingdom	8,319,739	5,164,920	8,526,262	8,099,537
Imports to Poland from the United Kingdom	3,500,429	3,711,660	2,471,420	5,315,668

### Internal Communications.

Poland has 30,070 miles of road. Of navigable waterways Poland has 1,875 miles, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons. On December 31, 1926, there were 16,709 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic. Of this total, 10,658 miles were main line, 4,587 miles branch line, and 1,464 miles sidings. Operating revenue was 1,118,401,102 zloty, and expenses 997,843,814 zloty. All the lines are property of the State.

At the end of 1926 there were in Poland 1,671 post offices, and 2,326 postal agencies, 3,876 telegraph stations, and 1,967 telephone exchanges with 131,957 instruments. The length of telegraph lines was 20,459 miles, of telephone lines 12,353 miles local, and 27,999 miles inter-urban. In 1926 the following postal deliveries were effected: 736,121,948 letters, 11,421,574 parcels, 184,817,052 newspapers, and 17,029,898 money orders. 33,213,718 telegrams were sent, and there were 577,588,653 telephone calls.

### Shipping and Navigation.

The Free City of Danzig is Poland's chief seaport. A great harbour is also being built in Gdynia.

The programme for Poland's commercial fleet as approved by Parliament, provides for 220,000 gross tons, including 20 vessels of 8,000 tons each and 10 vessels of 3,000 tons each, besides other smaller vessels for coast traffic. Five cargo vessels were acquired in 1926 to form the nucleus of a merchant marine.

### Money and Credit.

The Polish national currency is the *zloty*, subdivided into 100 *grosz*. This currency was put into circulation on May 1, 1924, being then equivalent to the gold franc. The monetary reform of October 13, 1927, changed the gold contents, defining 1 klg. fine gold = 5,924.44 zlotys. Gold coins, of the new coinage (October, 1927), are of 100, 50, and 25 zloty (called a *dukat*); silver coins of 5 and 2 zloty; nickel coins of 1 zloty, 50, 20 and 10 *grosz*; and bronze coins of 5, 2 and 1 *grosz*.

The Bank of Poland, created by Act of Parliament, opened its doors on April 28, 1924. The Bank is a joint stock company with a capital of 150,000,000 zlotys. The Bank enjoys for a period, to Dec. 31, 1944, the sole privilege of note issue. Bank notes in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 zlotys are in circulation. The notes issued by the Bank, and the deposits must be covered by 40 per cent. In case of a lower cover, the Bank has to pay a special tax, which rises in proportion as the cover falls. At present the Bank is obliged to redeem banknotes in gold coin or in foreign currencies convertible into gold, where the sum presented for exchange exceeds 20 000 zlotys.

The amount of money in circulation (December 31, 1927) was 1,312,457,422 zlotys, consisting of 1,003,027,899 zlotys in the Bank of Poland notes, 142,323,525 zlotys in metallic currency, and 167,006,207 zlotys in treasury notes. In accordance with the Act of October 13, 1927, the Treasury notes are totally withdrawn from circulation and are replaced by the Bank of Poland notes and metallic currency.

On July 1, 1926, there were 82 principal banks in Poland, with a capital of 178,512,000 zlotys, and deposits amounting to 335,874,000 zloty.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF POLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Constantine Skirmunt. (Appointed October 18, 1922.)

*Counsellor.*—Count Stanislas Loś.

*First Secretary.*—Jan Wszelaki.

*Second Secretary.*—Boleslas Biega.

*Military Attaché.*—Commandant Count Roman Michalowski.

*Commercial Counsellor.*—Alphonse Poklewski-Koziell.

*Consul-General.*—Casimir Komierowski.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN POLAND.

*Envoy and Minister.*—The Hon. Sir William A. F. Erskine, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed (January 1, 1928.)

*Secretaries.*—R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E., and H. A. Clarke.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Major C. E. D. Bridge, D.S.O., M.C.

*Commercial Secretary.*—Richard Kimens, C.M.G.

*Consul at Warsaw.*—F. Savery, O.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Lemberg, Borislav, Katowice, Lodz and Posen.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Poland.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire Statistique de la Republique Polonaise.* (First year, 1921.) Warsaw. Annual.

*Statystyka Polski* (Statistique de la Pologne). Warsaw.

*Miesięcznik Statystyczny* (Revue Mensuelle de Statistique). Warsaw.

*Statystyka Pracy* (Statistique du Travail). Warsaw.

*Miesięczne sprawozdania handlu zagranicznego* (Rapports Mensuels du Commerce Etranger). Warsaw.

*Monitor Polski* (Official Daily). Warsaw. Official Journals of each of the Ministries.

Poland; Russian Poland; Prussian Poland; Austrian Poland. (Handbooks prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.) London, 1920.

*Polska w Cyfrach.* Statistical sketch of Poland. Lemberg 1927.

### NON-OFFICIAL.

Periodic Reports of the Department of Overseas Trade. On the Industrial, Commercial and Financial situation.

*The Polish Handbook.* London, 1926.

*Ethnographischer Bilderatlas von Polen.* (Illustrations.) Berlin, 1918.

*The Polish Cartographical Quarterly Review* (in Polish). Lwow.

*Baerlein* (H.), *Over the Hills of Ruthenia.* London, 1928.

*Bartoszewicz* (J.), *La Pologne.* Paris, 1918.

*Bazewicz* (J. M.), *Atlas Historyczny Polski.* Warsaw, 1920.

*Benson* (E. F.), *The White Eagle of Poland.* London, 1919.

*Boswell* (A. Bruce), *Poland and the Poles.* London, 1920.

*Brandes* (G.), *Poland: A Study of the Land, People, and Literature.* London, 1903.

*Bugiels* (Vlodimir), *La Pologne et les Polonais.* Paris, 1926.

*Bujak* (Francis), *Poland's Economic Development* (translated from the Polish). Cracow, 1926.

*Cwiklinski* (L.), *Das Königreich Polen vor dem Kriege, 1815-1914.* Vienna, 1917.

*Dybowski* (R.), *Outlines of Polish History.* London, 1925.—*Poland, Old and New.* London, 1926.

*Eversley* (Lord), *The Partitions of Poland.* London, 1915.

*Fretlich* (T.), *Les bases de l'Indépendance économique de la Pologne.* Paris, 1917—*Structure nationale de la Pologne.* Neuchâtel, 1918.

*Gardner* (M.), *Poland. A Study in National Idealism.* London, 1915.

*Grappin* (H.), *Histoire de Pologne de ses origines à 1922.* Paris, 1924.

*Gocahari* (Arthur L.), *Poland and the Minority Races.* London, 1920.

*Harley* (J. H.), *Poland Past and Present.* London, 1917.

*Hull* (Ninian), *Poland and the Polish Question.* London, 1915.

- Kozicki (S.)*, La Pologne depuis le Congrès de Vienne. Paris, 1916.  
*Kraganowski (A.)*, and *Kummaniecki (K.)*, Statystyka Polski. Cracow, 1915.  
*Lauer (B.)*, La Question Polono-Juive. Paris, 1916.  
*Lefond (G.)* and *Desfrayles (P.)*, La Pologne au Travail. Paris, 1925.  
*Lernou (G.)*, Pologne. Paris, 1925.  
*Lewinski-Korwin (H. E.)*, The Political History of Poland. New York, 1917.  
*Little (F. A.)*, Sketches in Poland. London, 1915.  
*Lord (R. H.)*, The Second Partition of Poland. London, 1915.  
*Morfill (W. R.)*, Poland. In Story of the Nations Series. London, 1893.  
*Nalkowski (W.)*, La Pologne, entité géographique. Paris, 1926.  
*Orlowicz (Dr. M.)*, Poland and its Curiosities. (A Tourist's Guide.) Warsaw, 1927.  
*Orvis, (Julia S.)*, A Brief History of Poland. London, 1919.  
*Phillips (Charles)*, The New Poland. London, 1922.  
*Piltz (E.)*, Editor, Poland (an authorised English version of 'Petite Encyclopédie polonaise'). London, 1919.  
*Posner (Stanislas)*, La Pologne d'Hier et de Demain. Paris, 1918.  
*Potocki (A.)*, La Pologne contemporaine. Paris, 1916.  
*Romer (E. von)*, Geographisch-statistisches Atlas von Polen. Cracow, 1916.  
*Roth (Paul)*, Die Entstehung des polnischen Staates. Berlin, 1926.  
*Skrzynski (A.)*, Poland and Peace. London, 1923.  
*Storciński (L.)*, Die wirtschaftliche Lage und Zukunft der Republik Polen. Berlin, 1922.  
*Tennant (A. E.)*, Studies in Polish Life and History. London, 1924.  
*Thomas (W. J.)*, and *Znaniecki (F.)*, The Polish Peasant in Europe and America: Monograph of an Immigrant Group. Vols. I-V. London, 1918.  
*Waliżewski (K.)*, Poland the Unknown. London, 1919.  
*Whitton (F. E.)*, A History of Poland. London, 1917.  
*Wunderlich (E.)*, Handbuch von Polen. Berlin, 1918.—Geographischer Bildatlas von Polen. Berlin, 1917.  
*Zivier (E.)*, Polen. Gotha, 1917.

## PORTUGAL.

(REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA.)

PORTUGAL has been an independent State since the twelfth century; until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II. of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I. and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Count of Paris. Manoel II. succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established with Dr. Theophilo Braga as the Provisional President (October 5, 1910, to August 24, 1911). The first President of the Republic was Dr. Manoel de Arriaga (August 24, 1911, to May 27, 1915).

On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 4,000*l.*, with 1,300*l.* for allowances, or a total of 5,300*l.* yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

*President of the Republic (Acting).*—General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmo. (Appointed December, 1926).

State of Parties at the elections held on November 8, 1925:—

Senate.—41 Democrats; 9 Nationalists; 20 others; total 70.

Deputies.—84 Democrats; 23 Nationalists; 53 others; total 160.

The Cabinet, which was formed on July 9, 1926, and reconstructed on August 26, 1927, is as follows:—

*Prime Minister.*—General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona.

*Minister of the Interior.*—José Vicente de Freitas.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Antonio Maria de Bettencourt Rodrigues.

*Minister of Finance.*—General João José Sinel de Cordes.

*Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Manuel Rodrigues, Junior.

*Minister of War.*—Abilio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa.

*Minister of Marine.*—Commander Agnelo Portela.

*Minister for the Colonies.*—Artur Ivens Ferraz.

*Minister of Instruction.*—José Alfredo Mendes de Magalhães.

*Minister of Commerce and Communications.*—Alfredo Augusto de Oliveira Machade e Costa.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—General Felisberto Alves Pedrosa.

### Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of December 1, 1920. The Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic.

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1920
		1911	1920	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Viana do Castelo . . . . .	857	227,420	226,046	263.8
Braga . . . . .	1,040	382,461	376,141	361.7
Pôrto . . . . .	898	679,978	702,274	786.4
	2,790	1,289,859	1,304,461	467.6
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Vila Real . . . . .	1,650	245,687	235,490	142.8
Bragança . . . . .	2,518	192,183	170,302	67.7
	4,168	437,820	405,801	97.5
Beira:—				
Aveiro . . . . .	1,065	330,243	344,178	323.2
Viseu . . . . .	1,937	416,860	404,864	207.0
Coimbra . . . . .	1,508	360,056	358,121	234.2
Guarda . . . . .	2,116	271,816	256,243	121.1
Castelo Branco . . . . .	2,582	241,509	230,167	92.6
	9,208	1,626,484	1,597,573	173.5
Estremadura:—				
Leiria . . . . .	1,317	202,558	279,124	211.9
Santarém . . . . .	2,555	322,753	332,012	129.9
Lisbon . . . . .	3,065	858,415	938,568	304.6
	6,937	1,438,726	1,544,704	222.7
Alentejo:—				
Portalegre . . . . .	2,405	141,778	147,808	61.8
Évora . . . . .	2,856	144,307	153,239	58.9
Beja . . . . .	3,958	192,490	200,615	50.6
	9,219	478,584	501,252	54.5

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1920
		1911	1920	
Algarve (Faro) . . . . .	1,937	274,122	268,294	138.5
Total Continent . . . . .	34,254	5,545,595	5,621,977	164.3
Islands:—				
Azores . . . . .	922	242,613	232,012	251.6
Madeira (Funchal) . . . . .	314	169,777	179,002	570.0
Total Islands . . . . .	1,236	412,390	411,014	332.5
Grand total . . . . .	35,490	5,957,985	6,032,991	169.9

In 1920 the population consisted of 2,855,818 males and 3,177,173 females, or 111 females to every hundred males. Of the total population in 1920, 29,070 were foreigners. In 1924, the latest year for which vital statistics are available, the movement of the population was: births, 210,830 (108,045 males and 102,785 females); deaths, 127,138 (65,367 males and 61,771 females); still-born, 8,753.

At a special census held in 1925, the population of Lisbon was 529,524 and that of Oporto 215,625. Other principal towns with their population in 1920 (census) were: Setúbal, 37,074; Braga, 21,970; Coimbra, 20,841; Évora, 16,148; Covilhã, 14,049; Faro, 12,925; Tavira, 11,043; Portalegre, 11,171; Aveiro, 10,357; Elvas, 11,747; Castelo Branco, 10,486; Beja, 10,521; Angra, do Heroísmo (Azores), 10,057.

The number of emigrants in 1924 was 29,710, of whom 14,964 went to Brazil, 1,058 to North America and 12,003 to European countries.

## Religion.

There is freedom of worship in Portugal; the predominant faith is the Roman Catholic. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Évora. The Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland; while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Évora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon. In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. In 1900 the number of Protestants in Portugal was 4,491, and that of Jews 481. The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have now ceased. The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property was confiscated for the benefit of the State. Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years; they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1834.

### Instruction.

According to the census of 1920, 60·3 per cent. of the Portuguese nation are still unable to read or write. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1924-25 there were 6,850 public elementary schools, 33 secondary schools (with 11,304 pupils and 756 teachers, and 5 primary normal schools with 926 pupils and 89 teachers. For higher education there are 3 Universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1858), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto. In 1924-25 the number of students at the universities was: Lisbon, 1,599; Coimbra, 1,334; and Oporto, 976. The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering, chemistry, &c. There are also special colleges for music and art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial, agricultural and veterinary schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

In 1925 there were 471 newspapers and periodicals published in Portugal—47 daily, 289 weekly and 135 monthly.

### Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 194 comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are three courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon, Coimbra, and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon. There are also 7 municipal and 936 district courts.

### Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for four years are shown as follows (in escudos):—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue . .	1,237,986,167	1,306,193,012	1,289,032,292	1,421,993,021
Expenditure . .	1,824,188,853	1,869,758,749	1,555,304,830	1,614,321,560

On July 1, 1926, the external debt of Portugal was as follows:—New external 3 per cent. converted debt of 1902, 32,404,534*l.*; 4½ per cent. State railway loan of 1912, 620,960*l.*; total 33,025,494*l.*

The internal debt on July 1, 1926, amounted to 4,330,020,295 escudos.

### Defence.

Military service is compulsory for every citizen from 17 years of age to 45. The terms of service are 4 years in the Active Service, 16 years in the Active Reserve, and 5 years in the Territorial Reserve. The period for training in the army is 17 months. The recruits are enlisted twice a year, in May and November.

Portugal and the adjacent islands are divided into 4 Military Regions: Porto, Coimbra, Tomar and Evora, and 3 Military Governments: Lisbon, Azores and Madeira, including 22 recruiting and reserve districts.

The total peace strength in 1927 was 4,758 officers and 31,778 other ranks, as follows:—



Branches of the Army.	Brigades	Regiments	Battalions of Chasseurs	Cyclists' Battalions	Machine Gun Battalions	Independent Groups	Squadrons	Special Battalions	Special Companies	Independent Batteries
Infantry . . . . .	—	22	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery:— . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light . . . . .	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Horse . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mountain . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Heavy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Coast . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Air Force . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Medical . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Administration . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

The Republican Guard consists of 5 Infantry Battalions and 1 Cavalry Regiment, the total number of men being 5,407.

The Fiscal Guard consists of 3 Battalions in the Continent and 4 Companies in the Islands, and its strength is 5,486 men.

The Portuguese Army is armed with rifles, Mauser-Vergueiro, 6.5 mm. and Lee-Enfield; Cavalry, Mannlicher, 6.5 mm. carbine; Artillery, 7.5 cm. Schneider-Canet gun, 7.5 cm. Krupp gun, 7 cm. Mountain Schneider-Canet gun, 11.4 cm. English howitzer, 15.2 cm. Vickers howitzer and 15 cm. Schneider-Canet du Bocage.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—4 so-called cruisers, *Vasco da Gama* (ex-coast defence ironclad of 3,000 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons); *Republica* and *Carvalho Araújo* (1,200 tons—ex-British sloops); a variety of gunboats (mainly employed in Colonial waters), a mine-layer, 4 transports, the surveying vessel, *5 de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 5 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service, a salvage vessel, and a sailing training ship. A naval flying service has been established.

The naval personnel is about 6,000.

### Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26.2 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulso, pasture, etc.; 3.5 per cent. is under vineyards; 3.9 per cent. under fruit trees; 17.3 per cent. under forest; 49.1 per cent. is waste.

In 1925 the wheat crop was estimated at 1,411,902 bushels; maize, 1,433,422 bushels; oats, 652,235 bushels; rye, 589,299 bushels; barley, 271,314 bushels; broad beans, 151,535 bushels; French beans, 134,176 bushels. Other products are rice and potatoes (264,000 metric tons in 1925). Wine (12,157,325 gallons in 1925) and olive oil (699,031 gallons in 1925) are also produced.

The live stock in Portugal in 1925 consisted of 80,078 horses, 236,800 asses, 88,410 mules, 767,904 cattle, 3,683,828 sheep, 1,557,743 goats, and 1,117,354 pigs.

The forests cover 17 per cent. of the total area of the country; pine extending to 1,909,663 acres; oak, 898,833 acres; cork, 817,081 acres; chestnut, 210,345 acres; Pyrenean oak, 169,150 acres: total, 4,005,072 acres. Cork is one of the principal sources of wealth; the production in 1925 was 42,000 tons.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The total mineral production in 1925, amounted to 352,771 metric tons. Coal deposits exist, but production is so unimportant that heavy imports are required. Tin, tungsten, copper pyrites, radium, arsenical pyrites, lead, zinc and manganese are among the minerals known to exist, but the extent of their deposits is unknown and production is light.

The fishing industry is of importance. In 1925 there were 48,636 men and boys employed, with 14,687 boats of 44,904 tons. In 1925, the value of the sardine catch was 13,544,319 escudos, and of tunny fish 3,562,113 escudos. The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon.

The principal manufacturing industry is the production of textiles, which employed (1924) some 45,000 operatives—25,000 in cottons, and the remainder in woollens, silks and linen goods.

A characteristic industry of Portugal is the manufacture of *azulejos* or porcelain tiles. This was inherited from the Moors, and tiles are used extensively for interior and exterior decoration of public and private buildings. At Sacavem, near Lisbon, a large factory makes tiles and china-ware. In Peniche, an old fishing village on the coast north of Lisbon, there is a local pillow lace industry, and at Guimaraes famous embroidery is made.

### Commerce.

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion and re-exports) for six years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
1920	690,997,900	222,150,500	1923	2,222,781,616	673,868,136
1921	932,729,000	224,478,000	1924	2,958,070,685	948,630,662
1922	1,247,752,343	442,811,804	1925	2,474,819,292	862,061,633

The principal articles of import and export in 1924 and 1925 were :—

Article	Imports		Article	Exports	
	1924	1925		1924	1925
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
Coal . . . . .	189,664,198	182,403,550	Hides . . . . .	4,911,005	6,013,020
Petroleum, crude and refined . . . . .	64,943,606	50,528,508	Cork, raw and manufactured . . . . .	68,756,030	63,890,352
Chemicals . . . . .	68,408,353	66,698,101	Chemicals . . . . .	11,239,009	8,709,403
Cotton and cotton goods . . . . .	145,872,574	128,720,690	Wines . . . . .	310,055,031	300,800,101
Rice . . . . .	112,446,632	71,050,335	Sardines . . . . .	5,126,945	5,250,675
Wheat . . . . .	123,820,470	211,522,993	Fruits . . . . .	52,614,458	57,183,205
Coffee . . . . .	28,102,008	34,773,413	Copper . . . . .	3,120,051	2,709,095
Machinery . . . . .	196,787,132	143,112,838	Timber . . . . .	8,529,052	8,133,725
Motor vehicles . . . . .	35,230,320	71,927,752	Raw wool . . . . .	2,173,577	14,068,877
Fish . . . . .	234,683,971	170,214,583	Cotton goods . . . . .	62,417,913	47,247,782

<sup>1</sup> Litres.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom the quantity amounting in 1926 to 7,844,698 gallons, valued at 2,657,669*l*. The other principal imports were canned fish, 443,695*l*. ; cork, unmanu-

factured, 250,922*l.*, and manufactured, 328,236*l.* The chief exports of the United Kingdom to Portugal in 1926 were (Board of Trade returns): Coal, 314,598*l.*; cotton piece goods, 568,040*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought 116,605*l.*; machinery 271,898*l.*

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Portugal into U. K. .	3,953	4,691	4,787	4,498	4,719
Exports to Portugal from U. K. .	4,807	4,519	4,170	3,364	3,890

### Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

In 1925, 7,891 vessels of 21,264,718 tons entered, and 7,873 vessels of 21,486,967 tons cleared the ports of Portugal. Of those entering, 2,945 (2,148,449 tons) were Portuguese, 1,612 (7,281,096 tons) British, and 1,021 (3,985,039 tons) German. In 1925 the merchant marine of Portugal consisted of 635 steam vessels and 20,381 sailing vessels of 161,275,585 tons and 188,838,917 tons respectively.

Portugal has 824 miles of State-owned railway, 735 miles being normal gauge and 89 miles narrow gauge. There are also six privately owned lines 1,177 miles in length, 882 miles normal and 295 miles narrow gauge. On January 1, 1926, total railway mileage was 2,001 miles. There were at that date 8,313 miles of road.

### Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The Government financial institution is the Bank of Portugal. The cash on hand of the bank on January 18, 1928, was: gold, 8,577,180 escudos, nickel and copper, 541,000 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted to 1,849,928,000 escudos.

There are 22 other banks registered in the Republic with a capital of 169,929,444 escudos, and total deposits on December 31, 1925, of 871,482,625 escudos, and cash in hand, 342,297,803 escudos. The deposits in the Portuguese savings bank on December 31, 1925, amounted to 526,602,912 escudos, and those in the Post Office Savings Bank on the same date to 3,333,611 escudos.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002 escudos, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523 escudos.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1-milreis gold piece, and is worth normally about 4*s.* 5*d.* (but the rate of exchange has fallen considerably: March, 1928, 2*s.* 7*d.*); 1,000 escudos are called a *conto*. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-escudo pieces; silver coins are 1-escudo (0.835 fine) and 50, 20, and 10-centavos pieces; there are bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -centavo. The gold coins and the silver escudos are .900 fine; the other silver coins are .835 fine.

Owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the currency is on a paper basis. New notes of 5, 10, and 50 centavos have been issued by the Bank of Portugal. Small coins of 1 and 4 centavos have been placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of small change.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lb. avoirdupois.
,, <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3.7	imperial gallons.
		,, Oporto	=	5.6	,, "
,, <i>Alqueire</i>	.	.	.	=	0.36 ,, bushel.
,, <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2.78 ,, quarters.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—General Thomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K.C.M.G. (appointed July, 1926).

*Counsellor.*—Fernando Quartin de Oliveira Bastos.

*Second Secretary.*—Valentino Augusto da Silva.

*Attaché.*—Antonio Potier.

*Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General.*—Joaquim Pedroso.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

*Ambassador.*—Sir Colville Adrian de Rune Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (appointed March 3, 1923).

*Counsellor.*—H. A. Grant-Watson.

*Secretaries.*—R. Dunbar, M.C. and W. E. Houston-Boswall, M.C.

*Military Attaché.*—Brevet Major W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. J. M. Papon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

*Consul at Lisbon.*—A. H. W. King.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C.), Portimao, Villa Real, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

*Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.*—Joseph Pyke.

There are Consuls or Vice-Consuls at Mozambique, Tete, Quelimane, and Lobito, Consul at Marmagao (Gôa).

### Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possessions in Africa:			Possessions in Asia :		
Cape Verde Islands			In India—Goa (1910)	1,469	515,772
(1912) . . . . .	1,480	149,793	Damão, Diu (1910) .	169	32,700
Guinea . . . . .	13,940	289,000	Timor (1915) . . .	7,330	377,815
Principe and St. Thomas' Islands			China: Macao, &c. (1910) . . . . .	4	74,800
(1914) . . . . .	360	58,907			
Angola . . . . .	484,800	4,119,000	Total, Asia . . .	8,972	1,001,158
Mozambique . . .	426,712	3,120,000			
Total Africa . .	927,292	7,786,700	Total, Colonies .	930,264	8,737,853

On August 15, 1914, partial autonomy was granted by the Home Government to all Portuguese colonies, giving each the right to establish its own code of laws for civil and financial Government,

The **Cape Verde Islands** consist of ten islands and four islets which are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The islands are divided into two groups, named Barlavento (windward) and Sotavento (leeward). The former is constituted by the islands of S. Vicente, S. Antão, S. Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Boa Vista, and the small islands named Branco and Raso. The latter is constituted by the islands of São Tiago, Maio, Fogo and Brava, and the small islands named Rei and Rombo. S. Vicente is a coaling station which supplies all navigation to South America. The total area is 3,928 square kilometres (1,475 square miles). The population according to the census of 1926, is 131,147 (59,031 males and 72,116 females), including Europeans and foreigners. There are 146 primary schools, one secondary school in the Island of São Vicente and one Institute in the São Nicolau Island. For judicial purposes the Islands are divided into three comarcas: São Tiago, Santo Antão and São Vicente. Military force is not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are sisal, castor oil, coffee, mustard, brandy, oranges and hides. Other products are maize, manioc, beans, tobacco, cane sugar, sweet potatoes. Estimated public revenue in 1926-27, 17,504,815 escudos (16,504,815 ordinary, 1,000,000 extraordinary); expenditure, 17,111,699 escudos (12,431,699 ordinary, 4,680,000 extraordinary); imports in 1926, 46,588,361 escudos; exports, 2,820,158 escudos. Banking operations are realised by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino through their branch at Praia and their Agent in Mindelo.

**Portuguese Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated. It is divided for administrative purposes into 14 districts (Circunscrições Cíveis). The population, according to the census of 1924, is 770,791. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated public revenue for 1926-27, 19,966,900 escudos, and expenditure, 19,685,239 escudos (17,955,239 ordinary, 1,730,000 extraordinary). Military force not less than 247 (143 natives). Imports in 1925, 50,337,548 escudos; exports, 45,590,992 escudos. The chief port is Bissau. Other ports: Bolama, Cacheu and Bubaque. There are 100 miles of telegraph lines and 1,242 miles of roads.

The islands of **S. Thomé and Príncipe**, which are about 125 miles off the coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471, and now constitute a province under a Governor. Area of the islands 320 square miles. According to the census of 1921 the population of the two islands was 59,055; 52,150 in S. Thomé and 6,905 in Príncipe, and the distribution was as follows: whites, 1,115; natives, 57,123, 817 others. The islands are hilly, the soil is volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. Area of cacao plantations, 125,000 acres; production about 700,000 bags (of between 132 to 140 pounds). Revenue, 1926-27, 10,573,347 escudos; expenditure, 10,573,347 escudos. Military force consists of 145 men (135 natives). Imports at S. Thomé and Príncipe (1927), 36,271,746 escudos; exports, 91,776,486 escudos. On S. Thomé a railway of 310 miles is open for traffic. There are 28 miles in course of construction.

**Angola (Portuguese West Africa)**, with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned

by the convention of May 12, 1886; from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. The colony has belonged to the Portuguese since 1575, with the exception of the years 1641 to 1648, when it was held by the Dutch. It is under a High Commissioner, who resides at Loanda, and is vested with large powers. By the Charter of October 15, 1926, it is divided into 12 administrative districts: Zaire, Congo, Cuanza-Norte, Malange, Lunda, Loanda, Cuanza-Sul, Benguela, Bié, Moxico, Mossamedes, and Huila. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguela, Mossamedes, and Porto Alexandre. The indigenous population numbered about 5,000,000 in 1920. There are 52 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils. Various missions are at work in the country. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives). Estimated revenue in 1926-27, 185,218,863 escudos, and expenditure 193,187,692 escudos. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen and fish. Cotton-growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected, but is now increasing; tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption; petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold and diamonds have also been found. Imports, 1926, 225,569,000 escudos; exports, 188,459,000 escudos; 1925, imports, 253,146,000 escudos; exports, 233,638,000 escudos. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee, maize, diamonds and oil-seeds. Dried fish are exported in considerable quantities. The trade is largely with Portugal. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe; the steamers of 3 British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony. The length of railways open for traffic is 818 miles, made up as follows: Loanda-Lucalla line, 226 miles (metre gauge); Lucalla-Malanje line, 149 miles (metre gauge); Canhoca-Golungo Alto, 9 miles; Lobito-Chinguar, 323 miles; and Mossamedes-Chela Mountains, 111 miles. In July, 1918, the Government purchased the Trans-African railway. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems. There are 2,420 miles of roads and 7,452 miles of telegraph lines.

**Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)** is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from Tanganyika Territory, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the Peace Conference on September 23, 1919, allotted to Portugal 'as the original and rightful owner' the territory south of the Rovuma, known as the 'Kionga Triangle' (formerly part of German East Africa).

Portuguese East Africa, with an area of 428,132 square miles, comprises three distinct entities: (1) the Province of Mozambique, administered by the State (295,000 square miles), (2) the territory under the *Companhia de Moçambique* (59,840 square miles), and (3) the territory under the *Companhia do Nyassa* (73,292 square miles). The first is divided into 5 districts:

Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete and Mozambique, each with its own Governor. Lourenço Marques (population 13,154 in 1912) is the capital of the Province. There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and also an Executive Council. The existing organisation of the Province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications introduced by the Law of October 9, 1922. The population of this area is 3,657,008. Revenue and expenditure for 1927-28 were estimated at 399,701,814 escudos. The chief products of the Province are sugar, maize, cotton and mining products. In 1923 there were 54,199 oxen, 25,165 goats, and 12,387 pigs. The principal ports are Mozambique, Beira, Porto Amelia, Quelimane, Chinde, Inhambane and Lourenço Marques. Imports in 1926 amounted to 254,141,000 escudos, and exports to 248,479,000 escudos. The chief imports are cereals, foodstuffs, cement, cotton, alcoholic liquors and animals. The chief exports are sugar, raw cotton, maize, ores and ivory. At the port of Lourenço Marques there entered in 1926, 677 vessels of 3,337,454 tons.

The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives).

The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. Under the Company's administration the country on either side of the Beira Railway has become settled, there is convenient transport by rail and river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The census population of the Mozambique Company's territory (1925) was 298,859 natives, 3,187 whites, 1,372 Asiatics, and 1,748 half-castes; total, 305,166. Imports into this territory amounted in 1924 to 1,061,176*l.* and in 1925 to 1,253,094*l.*; exports, 1924, to 1,057,884*l.*; 1925, to 614,447*l.* Transit traffic through the port of Beira to and from Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo was valued at 9,196,997*l.* in 1924, and 9,775,949*l.* in 1925. The production of maize in 1923-24 was 49,285 tons; in 1924-25, 15,345 tons. Production of sugar, 1924, 35,822 tons; 1925, 21,845 tons. In 1925 there were 43,020 oxen, 19,467 goats, 4,269 sheep and 12,401 pigs. Gold production, 1923, 10,533 ounces; 1924, 11,468 ounces; silver, 1923, 1,000 ounces; 1924, 1,064 ounces. The port of this territory is Beira. There entered at Beira in 1925, 478 vessels with 6,928 passengers and 185,758 tons of cargo; and departed, 474 vessels with 5,109 passengers and 314,182 tons of cargo.

The Nyassa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in Portuguese territory, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. Till recently the commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions were regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new agreement is to be negotiated. A railway was constructed before the war to a point near the Swaziland border, 44 miles being open for traffic, but the linking up of this section with the South African Railways to provide a direct route from Lourenço Marques to Johannesburg has not yet been arranged. The Gaza railway (2 ft. 6 in. gauge) from Chai-Chai to Chikomo has 51 miles open for traffic.

The Beira railway has a length of 200 miles in the territory administered by the Mozambique Co., and links up at the frontier with the Rhodesian Railway system. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, 156 miles in length, from Dondo, on the Beira Junction Railway, to Murraça, on the southern bank of the Zambesi, was opened for traffic on July 1, 1922. On

the northern bank of the Zambesi, the Central Africa Railway (61 miles long, of which 45 miles are in Portuguese territory), connects at Port Herald with the Shiré Highlands Railway. When a bridge is constructed over the Zambesi these three railways will give a continuous connection between British Nyasaland and the port of Beira.

The Government has been working on a definite plan, and the finished scheme for the Province south of parallel 22, the southern boundary of the Mozambique Co.'s territories, embraces the following lines: Moamba to Xinavane, 55 miles (completed); Xinavane via Chissano to Chai-Chai, or via Chibuto to Chigomo, 70 miles (not yet begun); Chai-Chai via Manjacasse to Chigomo, 51 miles (completed); Chigomo via Jinagai to Inharrime, 51 miles (projected); Inharrime to Inhambane, 55 miles (completed). Activities north of the Mozambique Co. are represented by two lines of penetration, one from the port of Quelimane, which taps what is said to be the richest region on the whole coast and now extends to Mocuba on the river Lujella, and the other from Lumbo, on the mainland opposite the island and port of Mozambique, capital of the district of that name and formerly capital of the Province, to Moonta. The extension of this line westwards towards the Namuli highlands is about to be begun.

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quelimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1925 there were 7,452 miles of telegraph line. There are 12,400 miles of roads.

Since September 1, 1922, the escudo currency has been in vogue in Portuguese East Africa, but at Lourenço Marques and Beira, *libra esterlina* (sterling) notes used still to be issued by the local banks. This right was rescinded in 1926, and the sterling notes are to be withdrawn from circulation within ten years.

Portuguese India consists of **Gôa**, containing the capital, Pangin, or Nova-Gôa, on the Malabar coast; Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. In 1915 there were 142 schools with 9,546 pupils (6,066 boys and 3,480 girls). In Gôa there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons. In Damão there are 11 salt works, and in Diu 5. In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about 6 concerns with about 20 mines are at work. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives). The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue and expenditure of Gôa, &c., in 1926-27 was 4,872,324 rupees. The trade is largely transit. In 1925 the imports by sea and land amounted to 15,253,378 rupees, the exports to 3,945,247 rupees. Chief exports are: coconuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju-nuts, salt, and copra. There are in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line.

**Macao**, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane, a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of December 31, 1920, is 83,984 (46,007 males and 37,977 females). There are 3,816 Portuguese and 80,168 of various nationalities. Estimated revenue in 1926-27, 3,029,210 escudos, and expenditure 3,321,742 escudos. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports in 1925, 29,570,526 patacas; exports, 16,068,878 patacas.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the



neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing, a total area of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. By treaty of April 1859, ratified August 18, 1860, the island was divided between Portugal and Holland; by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two Governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent province. Population in 1926, 442,261 (237,946 males and 204,315 females). Estimated public revenue and expenditure for 1926-27, 1,882,527 escudos. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1925) 604,123 escudos; exports, 711,757 escudos. Chief exports are: coffee, sandal-wood, sandal-root, copra, and wax. The port is Dilly, the capital.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. PORTUGAL AND DEPENDENCIES.

- Anuário Colonial (1917-18).  
 Anuário Estatístico de Portugal. Lisbon. Annual.  
 Anuário de Angola. No. 1, 1923. Lisbon, 1923.  
 Boletim da Agência Geral das Colónias. Lisbon. Monthly.  
 Collecção de Tratados, convenções, contractos, e actos publicos celebrados entre a côrte da Portugal e as mais Potencias desde 1640 até ao presente, por Borges de Castro e Judice Byker, 30 vols. 1856-1879.—Nova Collecção de Tratados, &c. 2 vols. 1890-1891.  
 Freire de Andrade (A.), Relatorios sobre Moçambique. 5 vols. Lourenço Marques, 1907-1910.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. PORTUGAL AND DEPENDENCIES.

- Almeida (Fortunato de), História de Portugal. Vol. IV. Coimbra, 1927.  
 Baedeker's Spain and Portugal. 4th ed. Leipzig, 1913.  
 Bell (A. F. G.), In Portugal. London, 1912.—Portugal of the Portuguese. London, 1915.  
 Brown (A. S.), Madeira, Canary Islands and Azores. [Guide Book.] London, 12th edition, 1922.  
 Coucetto (F. I. de Paiva), Angola. Lisbon, 1910.  
 Danvers (C. F.), The Portuguese in India. London, 1894.  
 Delbos (R.), Foutché, Bibliographie des Voyages en Espagne et en Portugal. [Reprinted from Revue Hispanique for March, July, and November, 1896.] Paris, 1896.  
 Hargrove (Ethel C.), Progressive Portugal. London, 1914.  
 Herculanio (Alexandre), História de Portugal desde o começo da Monarchia até ao fim do reinado de Afonso III. (1097-1279). 4 vols. Lisbon, 1863.  
 Joanne (P.), Espagne et Portugal. Paris, 1909.  
 Johnston (Sir Harry), The Colonisation of Africa. Cambridge, 1899.  
 Keltie (J. S.), Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.  
 Koebel (W. H.), Portugal: Its Land and People. London, 1909.  
 Lyne (R. N.), Mozambique: Its Agricultural Development. London, 1913.  
 MacMurdo (M. M.) and Monteiro (M.), History of Portugal. 3 vols. London, 1888.  
 Marden (P. S.), A Wayfarer in Portugal. London, 1927.  
 Marquardsen (Hugo), Angola. Berlin, 1920.  
 Marvand (A.), Le Portugal et ses Colonies. Paris 1912.  
 Maugham (R. C. F.), The History, Scenery, and Great Game of Manica and Sofala. London, 1906.—Zambesia. London, 1909.  
 Mendes (A. Lopes), A India Portuguesa. 2 vols. Lisbon, 1886.  
 Mercu (M. P.), and Peres (D.), História De Portugal. Coimbra, 1922.  
 Meyer (Hans) Das portugiesische Kolonialreich der Gegenwart. Berlin, 1918.  
 Negreiros (Aluado), Ile de San Thomé. Paris, 1901.—Angola, Paris, 1901.—Le Mozaambique. Paris, 1904.—Les colonies portugaises. Paris, 1907.  
 O Territorio de Manica e Sofala e a administração da Companhia de Moçambique (1892-1900). Lisbon, 1902.  
 Oliveira Martins (J. P.), Historia de Portugal. 2 vols. Lisbon, 1880.—Portugal contemporaneo. 2 vols. Lisbon, 1881.—Historia da civilização ibérica. Lisbon, 1879.—Politica e economica nacional. Porto, 1885.—O Brazil e as colonias portuguezas. Lisbon, 1888.—Portugal em Africa. Porto, 1891.—Portugal nos mares. Lisbon, 1889.  
 Peinotto (B.), Spain and Portugal. London, 1922.  
 Portugal, Atlas geografico do. Maps by B. Chias, text (Spanish and Portuguese) by J. Bastencony, Barcelona, (1905-1906). (In Atlas Geográfico Ibero-Americano).  
 Portugal (États et Colonies). Larousse: Paris, 1900.  
 Sousa (T. de), Para a Historia da Revolucao. 2 vols. Coimbra, 1912.  
 Sousa (R.), Anuario de Moçambique. Lourenço Marques. (First issue 1908.)  
 Statham (J. C. B.), Through Angola. London, 1922.

- Stephens* (M.), Portugal [In Story of the Nations]. 2nd ed. London, 1903.  
*Theal* (G. M'C.), The Beginning of South African History. London, 1902.  
*Vascoellos* (Ernesto J. de), As Colónias portuguesas. Lisbon 1921.—Colonies portugaises, Communications maritimes et fluviales en 1900 —Colonias Portuguesas. I. Archipelago de Cabo Verde (with map). Lisbon, 1916. II. A Guiné Portuguesa (with map). Lisbon, 1917.—Compendio di Geografia Comercial. Lisbon, 1916.—Portugal Colonial. Lisbon 1918.  
*Velarde* (Antonio de M.), L'espansione politica e coloniale Portoghese. Rome, 1924.  
*Weeks* (John H.), Among the Primitive Bakongo. London, 1914.  
*Whiteway* (R. S.), Rise of the Portuguese Power in India. London, 1899.  
*Wood* (Ruch K.), The Tourist's Spain and Portugal. London, 1913.  
*Young* (George), Portugal Old and Young. An Historical Study. London, 1917.  
*Zimmermann* (A.), Die Europäischen Kolonien. Vol. I. Berlin, 1899.

## ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

FOR many ages until Pius IX.'s reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 18, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire, which allowance still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

*Supreme Pontiff.*—Pius XI. (Achilles Ratti), born at Desio, May 31, 1857; Archbishop of Milan, September 1921; Cardinal, June 18, 1921; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Benedict XV., February 6, 1922.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

From the accession of Innocent IX., 232nd in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius XI., 261st, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows.—

Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX. ( <i>Facchinetti</i> )	1591	Benedict XIII. ( <i>Orsini</i> )	1724
Clement VIII. ( <i>Aldobrandini</i> )	1592	Clement XII. ( <i>Corsini</i> )	1730
Leo XI. ( <i>Medici</i> )	1605	Benedict XIV. ( <i>Lambertini</i> )	1740
Paul V. ( <i>Borghese</i> )	1605	Clement XIII. ( <i>Rozzoni</i> )	1758
Gregory XV. ( <i>Ludovisi</i> )	1621	Clement XIV. ( <i>Ganganelli</i> )	1769
Urban VIII. ( <i>Barberini</i> )	1623	Pius VI. ( <i>Braschi</i> )	1775
Innocent X. ( <i>Pamphily</i> )	1644	Pius VII. ( <i>Chiaramonti</i> )	1800
Alexander VII. ( <i>Chigi</i> )	1655	Leo XII. ( <i>della Genga</i> )	1823
Clement IX. ( <i>Rospigliosi</i> )	1667	Pius VIII. ( <i>Castiglioni</i> )	1829
Clement X. ( <i>Altieri</i> )	1670	Gregory XVI. ( <i>Cappellari</i> )	1831
Innocent XI. ( <i>Odescalchi</i> )	1676	Pius IX. ( <i>Mastai-Ferretti</i> )	1846
Alexander VIII. ( <i>Ottoboni</i> )	1689	Leo XIII. ( <i>Pecci</i> )	1878
Innocent XII. ( <i>Pignatelli</i> )	1691	Pius X. ( <i>Sarto</i> )	1903
Clement XI. ( <i>Albani</i> )	1700	Benedict XV. ( <i>della Chiesa</i> )	1914
Innocent XIII. ( <i>Conti</i> )	1721	Pius XI. ( <i>Ratti</i> )	1922

The Roman Pontiff (in orders a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be by divine right the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In March, 1928, the Sacred College consisted of 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 51 Cardinal-Priests, and 9 Cardinal-Deacons.<sup>1</sup> The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 66 Cardinals:—

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops:—</i>				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Ostia and Palestrina, Archpriest of the Patriarchal Liberian Basilica, Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1836	1889
Guetano de Lai	Bishop of Sabina; Secretary of the Holy Congregation <i>Consistoriale</i>	"	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina; Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Rates	"	1847	1911
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	"	1851	1911
Basilio Pompili	Vicar General of His Holiness Cardinal Bishop of Velletri	"	1858	1911
Michele Lega	Bishop of Frascati. Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Sacraments	Italian	1860	1914
<i>Cardinal-Priests:—</i>				
Giuseppe Francia-Nava di Bontifè	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Leo von Sbrbrensky	—	Austrian	1863	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	Italian	1858	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Cambrlengo of the Holy Roman Chureh. Pontifical Secretary of State, Prefect of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs	"	1852	1907
Louis Henri Luçon	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	"	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	Boston	American	1850	1911
Willem van Rossum	Prefect of the Holy Congregation of <i>Propaganda Fide</i>	Dutch	1854	1911
Gustav Piff	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet	—	English	1846	1914
Andrew Francis Frühwirth	Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church	Austrian	1845	1915

<sup>1</sup> The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a diaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Alfonso Maria Mi-strangelo .	Archbishop of Florence .	Italian .	1852	1915
Raphael Scapinelli di Leguigno .	—	"	1858	1915
Pietro Lafontaine .	Patriarch of Venice .	"	1860	1916
Donato Sbarretti .	Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the <i>Concilio</i> .	"	1856	1916
Louis Ernest Dubois .	Archbishop of Paris .	French .	1856	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani .	—	Italian .	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi .	Archbishop of Naples .	"	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin .	Archbishop of Lyons .	French .	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski .	Archbishop of Warsaw .	Polish .	1863	1919
Adolph Bertram .	Bishop of Breslau .	German .	1860	1919
Francesco Ragonesi .	—	Italian .	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber .	Archbishop of Munich .	German .	1860	1921
Dennis Dougherty .	Archbishop of Philadelphia .	American .	1865	1921
Francisco de Assis Vidal y Barraquer .	Archbishop of Tarragona .	Spanish .	1868	1921
Karl Josef Schulte .	Archbishop of Cologne .	German .	1871	1921
Giovanni Tacci .	—	Italian .	1863	1921
Achille Locatelli .	—	"	1856	1922
Alexius Charost .	Archbishop of Rennes .	French .	1860	1922
Eugenio Tosi .	Archbishop of Milan .	Italian .	1863	1922
Giovanni Baptist Nasalli Rocca .	Archbishop of Bologna .	Italian .	1872	1923
Patrick Joseph Hayes .	Archbishop of New York .	American .	1867	1924
George William Mundelein .	Archbishop of Chicago .	"	1872	1924
Bonaventura Cerretti .	—	Italian .	1872	1925
Enrico Gasparri .	—	"	1871	1925
Eustachio Huidain y Esteban .	Archbishop of Seville .	Spanish .	1862	1926
Vincenzo Casanova y Marzol .	Archbishop of Granada .	Spanish .	1854	1926
Luigi Capotosti .	—	Italian .	1863	1926
Giuseppe Gamba .	Archbishop of Turin .	"	1857	1926
Lorenzo Lauri .	Penitenziere Maggiore .	"	1861	1926
Giuseppe Enrico van Roey .	Archbishop of Malines .	Belgian .	1874	1927
Auguste Hlond .	Archbishop of Poznań and Gniezno .	Polish .	1881	1927
Justinian Szeredyi .	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gru) and Primate of Hungary .	Hungarian .	1881	1927
Alexis Lepicier .	—	French .	1863	1927
Raymond Rouleau .	Archbishop of Quebec .	Canadian .	1866	1927
Charles J. H. Binet .	Archbishop of Besançon .	French .	1869	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz .	Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain .	Spanish .	1880	1927
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Gaetano Bisleti .	Commendatory Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome and Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the <i>Seminarii</i> and of the <i>Universitù degli Studi</i> .	Italian .	1856	1911
Camillo Laurenti .	Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the <i>Religiosi</i> .	"	1862	1921
Giuseppe Mori .	—	"	1850	1922
Franz Ehrle .	—	German .	1845	1922
Luigi Sincero .	—	Italian .	1870	1923

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Deacons—cont.</i>				
Evaristo Lucidi . . .	Secretary of the Holy Congregation of the Oriental Church	Italian	1866	1923
Aurelio Galli . . .			1866	1923
Alessandro Verdo . . .			1865	1925
Carlo Perosi . . .			1868	1926

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals, drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of Roman deaconries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV., during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII., in 1630.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now eleven Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities, for the Oriental Church. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota; and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datary, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom (1914), together with most of the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico.

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 241, viz., 40 archbishoprics and 122 bishoprics, besides 58 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by Bishops of titular sees), and 26 apostolic prefectures; while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V. is estimated at 15,280,660 souls, of whom 6,137,066 are in Europe; 2,660,954 in Asia; 988,731 in Africa; 4,070,551 in British America; and 1,423,357 in Australasia. Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is reckoned (1927) at 334,664,791 souls, of whom 328,158,020 are of the Latin Rite (*Catholic Directory*, London).

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—H. G. Chilton, C.M.G. (Appointed March 24, 1928.)

*Secretary.*—A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.

### Books of Reference.

- Acta Apostolica Sedis Romanae.* Rome. Mensual.  
*Annuario Pontificio Romano.* Rome. Annual  
*The Catholic Directory.* London. Annual  
*Orbis Catholiceus.* A Year Book of the Catholic World. Leamington. 1st year, 1916.  
*Catholic Encyclopedia.* 16 vols. New York, 1907.  
*Codex Juris Canonici Pii X Pontificis Maximi iussu digestus Benedicti Papæ XV auctoritate promulgatus* (Præfatione Emili Petri Card. Gasparri).

- Addis* (Will E.) and *Arnold* (Thos.), *A Catholic Dictionary*. 7th ed., revised by T. B. Scannell, D.D. London, 1905.
- Allies* (Thomas), *The Formation of Christendom*. 4th ed. 5 vols. London, 1904, &c.
- Armellini* (Cav. Mariano), *Le Chiese di Roma dal Secolo IV. al XIX*. 2nd ed. Roma, 1891.—Gli antichi cimiteri cristiani di Roma e d'Italia. Roma, 1892.
- Assemanus* (Joseph Aloysius), *Codex Liturgicus Ecclesiae Universae*. 13 vols. Romae, 1759-66. New edition, Paris, 1902.
- Buronius* (Caesar) and *Raynaldus* (O.), *Annales Ecclesiastici*, ed. J. D. Mansi (to 1565). Lucca (1738-1756). 34 vols. (one apparatus and 3 indices). Continued by Laderchi (1566-1571). 3 vols. Rome, 1728-1757, and by Theiner (1572-1585). 3 vols. Rome, 1856.
- Bell* (Mary, I. M.), *A Short History of the Papacy*. London, 1921.
- Brunengo* (Giuseppe), *Le Origini della Sovranità Temporale dei Papi*. Roma, 1872.
- Bullarium Romanum* (to Clement XII). Rome, 1739-1762. 14 vols. in 28, and Turin, 1857-1872. 24 vols., with continuation (from Clement XIII to 1856). Rome, 1855 sqq. 19 vols. Bullarium of Benedict XIV, issued at Rome, 1746-1757. 4 vols.
- Cardella* (Lorenzo), *Memorie Storiche de' Cardinali della Santa Romana Chiesa*. 9 vols. Roma, 1792-97.
- Cristofori* (Conte Francesco), *Storia dei Cardinali di Santa Romana Chiesa dal Secolo V. all' Anno del Signore MDCCLXXXVIII*. Roma, 1885.
- Dictionnaire des Cardinaux and Dictionnaire des Papes*, forming vols. xxxi. and xxxii. of Migne's *Nouvelle Encyclopédie Théologique*.
- Duchesne* (Mgr. L.), *Liber Pontificalis*. 2 vols. Paris, 1886-92.—*Les premiers temps de l'Etat pontifical*. Paris, 1898 [English translation by A. H. Mathew. London, 1908].—*Les Origines du culte chrétien*. 3rd ed. Paris, 1902.
- Ehrle* (Fr.), *Historia bibliothecae Romanorum Pontificum*. Rome, 1890.
- Eubel* (C.), *Hierarchia catholica medii aevi* (1198-1600). 2 ed. 3 vols. Münster, 1913.
- Gregorovius* (Ferd.), *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter*. 4th ed. 8 vols. Stuttgart, 1836-96. New edition by Dr. F. Schillmann. 2 vols. Dresden, 1926. [English translation by Annie Hamilton. 8 vols. London, 1902.]—*Die Grabdenkmäler der Päpste*. 2nd and enlarged edition. Leipzig, 1881. [English translation by R. W. Seton-Watson. Westminster, 1903.]
- Grisar* (Hartmann, S. J.), *Geschichte Roms und der Päpste im Mittelalter*. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1898. (In progress.) [English transl. ed. by Luigi Cappadelta. London, 1911.]
- Hayot* (P. Pierre), *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux et Militaires*. 8 vols. Paris, 1714-21; new ed., 1792; latest ed., 3 vols., 1838. (For this work, recast in dictionary form and brought up to date by Badiche, see Migne's *Encyclopédie Théologique*.)
- Henrici* (H.), *Das Gesetzbuch des Katholischen Kirche*. Basel, 1918.
- Hergenröther* (Card. Joseph), *Die katholische Kirche und der christliche Staat in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung*. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1872.—*Handbuch der allgemeinen Kirchengeschichte* (Revised by Kirsch, J. P.), 6th ed. 4 vols. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1924-1925.
- Huelsen* (C.), *Le Chiese di Roma nel medio evo*. Florence, 1927.
- Jaffé* (Philippus), *Regesta Pontificum Romanorum ab condita Ecclesia ad annum 1398*. 2 vols. 2nd ed. Lipsiae, 1855 and 1888.
- Labbeus* (Phil.) and *Cossartius* (Gabriel) (S.J.), *Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et Amplissima Collectio*. Mansi's edition. 53 vols. Florentiae, 1759-98, and Paris-Arnheim, 1901-27.
- Loomis* (Louise R.), *The Book of the Popes*. New York and London, 1917.
- Milman* (Henry Hart, D.D.), *History of Latin Christianity; including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V*. 4th ed. 9 vols. London, 1867.
- Moroni* (Gaetano), *Dizionario di Erudizione Storico-Ecclesiastica da S. Pietro sino ai nostri giorni*. 108 vols., with 6 index vols. Venezia, 1840-61.
- Muntz* (Eug.), *Les arts à la cour des Papes*. Publications 4, 9, and 28 of the Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome.
- Noves* (Giuseppe de), *Elementi della storia de' Sommi Pontefici co' loro ritratti in rame*. 2nd & enlarged ed., the portraits brought down to that of Pius VI. 16 vols. Siena, 1802-15.
- Pastor* (Ludwig), *Geschichte der Päpste seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters*. 2nd ed. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1886, &c. (In progress.) [English translation in part ed. by Fred. Ign. Antrobus, in part made by Ralph F. Kerr. 12 vols. London, 1901-13.]
- Pernot* (Maurice), *Le Saint Siège, l'Eglise Catholique et la Politique Mondiale*. Paris, 1925.
- Ranke* (Leopold von), *Die Römischen Päpste in den letzten vier Jahrhunderten*. 3 vols., viz., vol. i., 8th ed., Leipzig, 1885; vols. ii. and iii., 6th ed., Leipzig, 1874. [English translation by Sarah Austin, 4th ed., 3 vols., London, 1886. Another by E. Foster, 7 vols., London, 1858-56.]
- Registers of various Roman Pontiffs, viz., Gregory IX., Innocent IV., Alexander IV., Urban IV., Honorius IV., &c., by divers French Scholars*. Paris. (In progress.)
- Rossi* (Cav. Giovanni Battista de), *La Roma sotterranea descritta ed illustrata*. Roma, 1864-97. [English compilation by J. S. Northcote, D.D., and W. R. Brownlow, D.D. New and enlarged ed. 2 vols. London, 1879.]
- Schultze* (Victor), *Die Katakomben; Die altchristlichen Grabstätten: Ihre Geschichte und ihre Monumente*. Leipzig, 1882.

*Schuster* (I.), *The Sacramentary*. Translated from the Italian by A. Levels-Marke. Vol. I. London, 1925.

*Silvagni* (David), *La Corte e la Società Romana nei secoli XVIII. e XIX.* 2nd ed. 3 vols. Firenze, 1882-85 [English translation by Fanny MacLaughlin entitled, *Rome, its Princes, Priests and People* 3 vols. London, 1885-87.]

*Stiegl* (Carolus, S. V. D.), *Atlas Hierarchicus. Descriptio Geographica et Statistica totius Ecclesiae Catholicae et Orientis et Occidentis*. Paderborn, 1913.

*Tucker* (M. A. R.), *Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome*. 2nd ed. London, 1925.

*Wetzer* (Heinrich Joseph), and *Wette* (Benedikt), *Kirchenlexicon*. 2nd edition. Begun by Carl Joseph Hergenrother and continued by Dr. Franz Kaulen. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1882-1901 12 vols. and an index volume.

*Wildepelt* (Giuseppe), *Die Malereien der Katakomben Roms*. 2 vols. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1893 (Italian translation. 2 vols. Rome, 1893) — *Die römischen Mosaiken und Malereien der Kirchlichen Bauten von IV. bis XIII Jahrhundert*. 4 vols. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1916.

## RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

### Reigning King.

**Mihai (Michael) I.**, King of Rumania, born October 25, 1921, son of Carol (now known as Carol Caraiman) and Princess Helen of Greece. Proclaimed King on July 21, 1927, after the death of King Ferdinand I. (his grandfather). As the King is a minor, there is a Regency Council, composed of Prince Nicholas, the young King's uncle, the Patriarch Miron and M. Buzdugan, President of the Court of Appeal.

*Father of the King* :—Carol, born October 15, 1893, married March 10, 1921, to Princess Helen of Greece (now known as the Princess of Rumania).

*Aunts and uncles of the King* :—(1) Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894; (2) Marie, born January 8, 1900, married to Alexander, King of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, June 8, 1922; (3) Nicholas, born August 18, 1903; (4) Ileana, born January 5, 1909.

The Civil list, as approved on August 2, 1927, provides for 56 million lei annually, *i. e.*, 18 million lei for King Michael, 4 million lei for the Council of Regency, 20 million lei for the Queen Dowager, and 7 million lei each for Prince Nicholas and the Princess of Rumania (mother of the King).

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. King Carol I. reigned as Prince from 1866 to 1881, and as King from 1881 to 1914. In March, 1918, Bessarabia was joined to Rumania; Bukovina in November, 1918; and Transylvania in December, 1918.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Rumania was adopted on March 28, 1923. According to this the subsoil and the forests are nationalized. The Senate consists of 170 members (Old Kingdom, 82; Transylvania, 45; Bessarabia, 24; and Bukovina, 19), including 4 for the Universities and 19 Bishops. The Heir to the Crown is also a Senator. There are also life senators—former Premiers who held office for at least 4 years; former Presidents of the High

Court of Justice who held office for at least 5 years; former Commanders-in-Chief of the army who have held office (in peace time) for at least 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 347 members (Old Kingdom, 168; Transylvania, 112; Bessarabia, 51; and Bukovina, 16). A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. All citizens of 21 years, paying taxes, are electors. Both Senators and Deputies receive 500 lei per each day of actual attendance, besides 2000 lei per month and free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of Ministers.

The elections held in June, 1927, resulted in the return of the following parties:—Lower House: Ministerialists, 328; Peasants Party, 46; Minorities, 13. Senate (July 1927): Liberals, 96; Peasants Party, 15; Minorities, 2.

The Cabinet (appointed June 22, 1927, and re-constituted on November 24, 1927) is composed as follows:—

*Prime Minister and Finance.*—M. Vintila Bratianu.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. N. Titulescu.

*Minister of Interior.*—M. I. G. Duca.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—M. C. Argetoianu.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Dr. C. Angelescu.

*Minister of Public Worship.*—M. A. Lapadatu.

*Minister of Justice.*—M. I. Nistor.

*Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare.*—M. I. Inculetz.

*Minister of Labour.*—Dr. N. Lupu.

*Minister of Communications.*—M. C. D. Dimitriu.

*Minister of War.*—General P. Angelescu.

*Minister of Industry and Commerce.*—M. L. Mrazec.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into 17 districts, Moldavia into 13, the Dobrudja into 4, Bessarabia into 9, Bukovina into 5, and Transylvania (with Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh) into 23 districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. In Rumania (1919) there are 71 districts and 8,854 communes, 165 urban and 8,689 rural. In the rural communes there are 11,522 villages and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

#### Area and Population.

As a result of the Treaties of Peace of 1919 Rumania was enlarged, and the area and population of the New Kingdom is shown as follows:—

Country	Area in sq. miles	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Old Rumania . . . . .	53,489	3,980,606	3,914,498	7,904,104
Bessarabia . . . . .	17,146	1,198,900	1,145,900	2,344,800
Bukovina . . . . .	4,080	395,903	404,185	800,088
Transylvania . . . . .	22,812	1,350,480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana . . . . .	8,038	659,386	657,145	1,316,531
Maramuresh . . . . .	6,258	378,205	388,461	766,666
Banat . . . . .	11,009	789,102	793,081	1,582,183
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>122,282</b>	<b>8,762,092</b>	<b>8,631,057</b>	<b>17,393,149</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimate for 1915.



By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1913) between Bulgaria and Rumania, the former ceded to the latter 2,969 sq. miles of territory, with a population of 273,090, mostly Turks. The new land was formed into two departments, Durostor and Caliacra.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows for three years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1923	608,763	372,480	165,216	236,283
1924	622,580	382,915	154,173	239,665
1925	605,053	363,074	153,480	241,999

The principal towns in Greater Rumania are (population 1914):—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 345,628 (on January 6, 1917, 308,987—119,958 males and 189,029 females); Chisinau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; Galatz, 73,512; Timisioara, 72,223; Braila, 65,911; Oradea Mare, 64,169; Arad, 63,166; Cluj, 60,808; Ploiesti, 57,376; Craiova, 51,877; Brasov, 41,056; Tughina, 36,400; Satul Mare, 34,892; Cetatea Alba, 33,600; Sibiu, 33,419; Botosani, 32,874; Buzeu, 29,483; Constantza, 27,662; Berlad, 25,367; Focsani, 25,287.

### Religion, Instruction, Justice, &c.

Of the total population of Rumania (in 1918) 9,695,714 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 1,456,147 were Greek Catholics, 1,483,929 were Roman Catholics, 1,344,970 Protestants, 17,596 Armenians, 834,344 Jews and 44,087 Mahometans. The government of the Orthodox Church rests with the four archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, the second the Archbishop of Moldavia, the third of Transylvania, and the fourth of Bukovina. Besides, there are ten bishops of the National Church. In February 1925, a Patriarchate of Rumania was created by the Holy Synod. In Transylvania there is a Greek Catholic archbishop and three bishops. In Rumania there are three Roman Catholic Bishops, two Protestant and one Unitarian. The clergy of the National Orthodox Church are paid by the State. The clergy of the other denominations are subventioned by the State. Full liberty of religion is assured to every creed or sect.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' and it is improving from year to year. In 1918-19 there were 5,764 elementary schools with 11,088 teachers and 692,896 pupils.

The secondary schools in 1920-21 were, for boys, 230 lyceums, 17 gymnasiums and 10 seminaries, these 257 institutions having 3,624 teachers and 81,254 pupils; for girls 210 high schools with 2,880 teachers and 34,096 pupils; 82 normal schools for men with 539 teachers and 10,841 students, and 22 for women with 381 teachers and 4,797 students; 84 professional schools for boys with 475 teachers and 4,876 students; 25 commercial schools with 216 teachers and 4,656 pupils; 25 agricultural schools with 59 teachers and 669 pupils; 11 schools of domestic economy for girls with 35 teachers and 201 pupils. There are 4 universities: at Bucharest, founded in 1864 (499 professors and 7,532 students), Iasi (Jassy), founded in 1860 (172 professors and 3,584 students), Cluj (Kolozsvár), in Transylvania, founded in 1919 (1,980 students in 1920), and Cernauti (Czernowitz), in Bukovina, founded in 1920.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 11 appeal courts, 64 tribunals, and 494 justices of the peace. The prison population in 1920 numbered 15,536 (11,699 men, 1,618 women, 2,160 boys, and 59 girls). Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and *hospices* (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

### Finance.

The following table shows (in thousands of lei) the revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1924	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1926 <sup>1</sup>	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue .	26,579,921	31,750,000	28,200,000	33,390,000	38,350,000
Expenditure .	23,492,188 <sup>1</sup>	28,540,458	28,510,842	33,390,000	38,350,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

The main items of the Budget for 1928 were as follows:—

Revenue	Lei	Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes . . .	7,282,000,000	Ministry of War . .	7,830,500,000
Indirect taxes . . .	15,397,000,000	„ „ Finance . .	14,730,170,000
Stamps and fees . . .	3,600,000,000	„ „ Education . .	4,732,289,000
State monopolies . . .	7,401,850,000	„ „ the Interior . .	2,081,300,000
Ministry of Communications	720,500,000	„ „ Public Works . .	354,869,000
State domains . . .	935,000,000	„ „ Justice . .	1,007,440,000
Subventions . . .	84,880,000	„ „ Agriculture . .	1,389,000,000
Ministry of Finance . .	1,455,414,244	„ „ Commerce and	
		„ „ Industry . .	510,073,000
		„ „ Foreign Affairs . .	98,165,000
		„ „ Public Health . .	1,181,341,000
		„ „ Labour . .	240,100,000
		„ „ Communica-	
		„ „ tions . .	712,040,000
		„ „ Public Worship . .	1,295,976,000
		For the State Employees	200,000,000
		Supplementary Credit . .	1,900,000,000
Total (including all items).	38,350,000,000	Total (including all items).	38,350,000,000

The internal debt of Rumania amounted on January 1, 1927, to 25,415,900,000 lei, of which 14,835,800,000 lei was the consolidated debt, and 10,616,100,000 lei the floating debt. On January 1, 1927, the external debt (consolidated) was composed as follows:—44,590,000 dollars, 243,395,300 lire, 49,526,643 pounds sterling, 594,086,000 French francs.

### Defence.

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal from the ages of 21 to 50. The normal terms of service are 2 years in the active army, 13 years in the regular army reserve, and 9 years in the militia. Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve.

The peace establishment of the army in 1927 was 12,293 officers, 128,483 other ranks organised as follows:—

	Army Corps	Divisions	Brigades	Regiments	Battalions	Companies	Machine Gun Companies	Squadrons	Machine Gun Squadrons	Groups	Batteries
Infantry . . . . .	8	33	24	66	168	534	168	—	—	—	—
Tanks . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	—	2	7	20	—	—	—	67	12	—	—
Artillery :—											
Field . . . . .	—	—	21	42	—	—	—	—	—	105	240
Horse . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Mountain . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	26
Heavy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	2	11	44	110	—	—	—	—	—
Air Force . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Balloons . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Air Defence . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontier Guards . . . . .	—	—	2	4	20	60	8	—	—	—	—
Gendarmes . . . . .	—	—	4	11	14	78	—	—	—	—	—

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle; the Rumanian artillery is still largely armed with guns of the Krupp type, but a considerable number of batteries have the French type of 75 mm. field guns and French medium and light howitzers. The military budget for 1926 was 4,278,529,000 lei.

In the Black Sea are 2 flotilla leaders, 6 torpedo boats and 4 motor gunboats, formerly French. 2 flotilla leaders, 2 submarines and a depot ship are being built in Italy. The Danube force now comprises 7 monitors (600 tons), armed with 4·7-in. guns, 7 vedettes and some small craft. A naval base has been established at Sulina, on the Black Sea. The naval school is in Galatz.

### Production and Industry.

According to a statistical estimate, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1919 was as follows:—Ploughed land, 30,715,834 acres; meadows, 4,580,267 acres; vineyards, 393,533 acres; forests, 16,918,964 acres; pastures, 7,218,505 acres; other lands, 12,884,387 acres. Total, 72,711,490 acres.

For 2 years the chief agricultural crops for Greater Rumania were as follows:—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Acres	Acres	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat . . . . .	8,372,184	7,752,882	3,510,174	2,634,465
Rye . . . . .	734,919	703,187	294,900	242,444
Barley . . . . .	8,857,196	4,410,650	1,004,484	1,246,916
Oats . . . . .	2,680,950	2,711,020	1,247,348	851,851
Maize . . . . .	—	10,548,557	—	3,695,208

Beet cultivation is of importance, the production for three years is as follows:—1924, 873,113 tons (134,280 acres); 1925, 987,804 tons (160,750 acres); 1926 1,284,825 tons (205,975 acres).

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 16,918,964 acres, of which 6,820,000 acres are in the Old Kingdom, 5,500,000 acres in Transylvania, 1,700,000 acres in Maramuresh, and 1,500,000 acres in the Banat.

In 1927, Rumania had 1,877,285 horses, 4,798,384 cattle, 13,581,860

sheep, 476,760 goats, 193,286 buffaloes, and 3,167,722 swine, and 10,502 donkeys.

The catch of fish averages 25,057 metric tons yearly.

The principal minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ores, lead and antimony, and petroleum. Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output of crude reached in 1900, 250,000 metric tons; in 1923, 1,515,637; in 1924, 1,851,231; in 1925, 2,316,979; in 1926, 3,241,329 metric tons. The salt mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bukovina to the west of Oltenic, a stretch of over 250 square miles. Salt mining has been a state monopoly since 1863 (production in 1925, 330,355 tons). Output of coal (lignite), 1923, 2,229,410 tons; 1924, 2,479,083 tons; 1925, 2,615,278 tons.

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. In 1925 there were 3,445 industrial establishments, with a capital of 759,020,300 lei gold, and employing 208,683 workmen, and producing goods to the value of 34,723,328,725 lei.

### Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in 1000 lei) were:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1923	19,712,914	24,372,675	1925	30,007,031	20,024,056
1924	26,192,449	27,823,601	1926	37,156,214	38,222,875

In 1926 the chief imports and exports were as follows:—

Classes	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	Lei	Tons	Lei
Live-stock . . . . .	485	52,925,010	63,796	3,070,247,015
Alimentary animal products . . . . .	12,818	309,814,701	31,686	1,674,073,872
Non-alimentary animal products . . . . .	730	27,017,686	4	436,210
Hides, articles thereof . . . . .	4,504	1,178,092,630	683	155,201,645
Furs . . . . .	92	183,924,750	364	160,680,500
Wool and hair, and manufactures thereof . . . . .	6,723	2,720,078,502	1,951	132,179,180
Animal waste and various animal substances . . . . .	1,413	137,406,167	2,905	153,916,503
Silk and manufactures thereof . . . . .	492	709,671,070	5	1,928,000
Cereals and cereal by-products . . . . .	20,532	461,365,500	1,791,707	14,090,215,633
Vegetables, flours, seeds, and plants . . . . .	9,307	529,469,150	139,230	1,492,051,433
Vegetable oils . . . . .	2,838	157,112,732	2,736	95,108,080
Beverages . . . . .	34	1,739,345	922	17,483,091
Colonial fruits and foodstuffs . . . . .	30,075	1,068,462,737	36,926	614,475,718
Sugar and manufactures thereof . . . . .	549	13,648,398	91	3,003,487
Trees, timber, and manufactures thereof . . . . .	28,843	535,021,808	2,220,870	5,899,369,291
Vegetable fibres, and manufactures thereof . . . . .	40,939	9,581,832,321	79	6,309,630
Ready-made clothes . . . . .	8,435	1,070,601,886	24	22,884,856
Paper . . . . .	11,900	443,692,291	715	17,127,137
Celluloid . . . . .	179	72,389,540	7	3,577,120
Rubber, gutta-percha, vegetable juices . . . . .	7,383	1,119,694,402	79,247	481,199,072
Mineral water and salt . . . . .	1,851	11,266,774	106,475	135,517,806
Earth, stones, and products thereof . . . . .	68,294	603,075,359	61,656	68,250,704
Glass . . . . .	7,017	480,617,788	1,850	31,507,606
Petroleum and bitumen . . . . .	4,881	128,830,768	1,501,911	9,480,922,103
Metals, manufactures thereof, and mineral products . . . . .	548,190	7,891,756,657	28,081	114,934,246
Machines . . . . .	33,080	3,752,171,202	423	33,907,234
Vehicles . . . . .	24,514	2,262,640,684	125	5,734,570

Classes	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	Lei	Tons	Lei
Shore boats . . . . .	3	73,210	—	30,000
Clocks and watches . . . . .	192	90,648,080	7	323,510
Musical instruments . . . . .	455	111,062,500	19	5,731,340
Toys . . . . .	130	33,130,200	1	800,500
Chemical products and drugs . . . . .	23,603	704,038,632	27,453	222,525,263
Perfumery . . . . .	81	180,821,828	—	999,425
Paints and varnish . . . . .	6,447	400,446,813	240	20,745,168
Explosives . . . . .	1,946	84,702,571	—	4,300
Total . . . . .	917,863	37,156,214,692	6,103,679	38,222,875,348

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Rumania in 1926 were (according to the Board of Trade returns): Barley, 108,394Z.; maize, 860,933Z.; petroleum, 1,217,239Z. The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Rumania were, cotton piece goods, 633,861Z.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 230,664Z.; woollen piece goods, 201,182Z.

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) in sterling is:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Rumania to U. Kingdom .	2,363,885	2,203,610	2,283,972	2,673,316	2,875,705
Exports to Rumania from U. Kingdom .	2,772,464	2,857,170	3,072,818	2,612,153	2,681,767

### Shipping and Communications.

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856, consisted before the war of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following powers: Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. By article 846 of the Treaty of Versailles, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania constitute the Commission at present. It has its seat at Galatz. Since November 29, 1904, it has existed, or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting powers a year before the conclusion of any such period. By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected, so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft. to 24 ft., and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 8 ft. to 18½ ft., while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 45½ to 33½ nautical miles. The income of the Commission is derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river. Receipts in 1926, 35,589,546 French francs (paper); expenditure 34,800,106 French francs (paper); balance from 1925, 4,990,023 francs, balance at December 31, 1926 5,774,002 francs.

The tonnage clearing from the Danube ports in 1926 was 1,662,932 as compared with 1,403,317 in 1925 and 1,382,498 in 1924. In 1926, 782 ships of 1,614,684 tons and in 1925, 645 ships of 1,216,174 tons cleared at the seaport of Constanza.

Railway history in Rumania commenced in 1860. All the main railway lines are owned and operated by the State, but there are also several privately owned lines, mainly in Transylvania. The length of Rumanian State Railways at the close of 1926 was 6,414 miles, of which 3,869 miles were main line and 2,545 miles were branches. In addition, the State Railways own and operate 421 miles of narrow-gauge railways. Operating revenues amounted to 11,886,214,428 lei and other revenues to 488,683,152 lei while operating expenses reached 11,783,271,406 lei and other expenses 12,319,094,075 lei, thus creating an excess of expenditures over revenues amounting to 444,196,495 lei. The State has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black

Sea. Several additional lines are projected or in course of construction to the extent of 460 miles.

Within Rumania there were 54,648 miles of roads in 1927, of which 32,292 miles are of macadam.

The Compagnie Internationale de navigation Aerienne runs a daily air service from April to October between Paris, Bucharest and Constantinople.

In 1926 there were 4,225 post-offices, through which there passed 170,760,000 letters, 57,682,000 post-cards, and 112,135,000 newspapers, samples, &c. In 1924 there were 8,865 miles of telegraph lines, and 46,813 miles of wire, on which 9,944,553 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 3,826. In 1924 the telephone systems had 2,120 miles of line and 79,862 miles of wire. Number of conversations, 59,524,029.

### Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania has a capital and reserves of 7,026,022,176 lei; its notes in circulation on February 19, 1927, were of the value of 20,995,750,000 lei. The privilege of the National Bank to issue currency notes was prolonged to December 31, 1960, according to a convention signed in May 1925. The capital of the bank was at the same time raised to 100 million lei. Other public credit institutions are a Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucharest and Jassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

A unified paper currency came into use for the whole of Rumania on August 1, 1920.

The metric system for weights and measures was introduced into Rumania in 1876. The unit of the monetary system was made the *leu* (of 100 *bani*), equivalent to the franc. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20-, 10-, and 5-lei pieces. Nickel is coined in 5-, 10-, and 20-centime (*bani*) pieces.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Vacant.

*Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.—C. M. Laptew.

*Second Secretaries*.—Dinu Hiott and D. Buzdugan.

*Military Attaché*.—Col. N. Radescu.

*Acting Commercial Attaché*.—I. C. Miculescu-Prajescu.

*Consul General*.—Marcu Beza.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUMANIA.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Robert Hyde Greg. (Appointed May 20, 1926.)

*Secretaries*.—R. G. Howe and R. I. Baird.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. R. B. Goodden, O.B.E.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.

*Commercial Secretary*.—R. J. E. Humphreys.

*Consul-General at Galatz*.—L. M. Robinson.

There is a Consul at Cluj; and Vice-Consuls at Braila, Constantza, Bucharest, Timiscara, and Sulina.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Rumania

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Anuaru Statistic al Romaniei. (Statistical Annual.) Bucharest. Annual.  
*Dictionarul Statistic al Romaniei.* Vol. I. 1914. With Introduction by Dr. L. Colescu.  
 Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual series. London.  
*Bulletin statistique de la Roumanie*, publié par la direction de la statistique générale depuis 1909. Bucarest.  
*Correspondance Economique.* Organ officiel du Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Bucarest.  
*La Roumanie Economique.* Bucarest, 1921.  
*Buletinul Industriei*, publié par la direction générale de l'industrie. Bucarest, 1920.  
*Statistique miniere de la Roumanie*, publié par la direction générale de la statistique. Bucarest, 1922.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Angheliescu (J. N.), Avutia Nationala a Romaniei (The national wealth of Rumania).* Bucarest, 1915.—*Histoire Economique des Roumains.* Vol. I. Geneva, 1920.  
*Hubert (A.), La Bessarabie.* Paris, 1927.  
*Bulesco (V. V.), Les Finances publiques de la Roumanie.* Paris, 1924.  
*Balkan-Compass: Statistisch-finanzielles Jahrbuch für Rumänien und die Balkanstaaten.* Vienna, annual.  
*Blaraberg (N.), Essai comparé sur les institutions et les lois de la Roumanie depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours.* Bucarest, 1886.  
*Boldur (A.), La Bessarabie et les Relations Russo-Roumaines.* Paris, 1927.  
*Cahot (J. M.), The Racial Conflict in Transylvania.* Boston, 1926.  
*Clark (V.), Greater Rumania.* New York, 1922.  
*Colescu (L.), Geschichte des rumänischen Steuerwesens, in der Epoche der Fanarioten.* München, 1897.—*Population de la Roumanie. Résumé démographique.* Bucarest, 1903.  
 —*Introduction à l'Enquête industrielle.* Bucarest, 1904.—*Statistique électorale.* 1905 and 1914.—*Progrès économiques de la Roumanie, réalisés sous le règne de S. Majesté le Roi Carol I.* Bucarest, 1907.—*Statistique agricole de la Roumanie.* Bucarest, 1918.  
*Creanga (G. D.), Grundbesitzverteilung und Bauernfrage in Rumänien.* Munich, 1907.  
*Dungern (O. von), Rumänien.* Gotha, 1916.  
*Reuss (J. L.), The Agrarian Revolution in Rumania.* London, 1924.  
*Fischer (T.), Rumänen und die Sudeuropäischen Halbinseln.* Leipzig, 1909.  
*Gillard (M.), La Roumanie Nouvelle.* Paris, 1922.  
*Gordon (Mrs. W.), Rumania Yesterday and To-day.* London, 1918.  
*Jonescu (D. B.), Die Agrarverfassung Rumäniens, ihre Geschichte und ihre Reform.* Munich, 1909.  
*Jorga (N.), Histoire des Roumains et de leur civilisation.* Paris, 1920. English translation. London, 1925.—*Histoire des États Balcaniques jusqu'à, 1924.* Paris, 1925.  
*Kirke (Dorothea), Domestic Life in Rumania.* London, 1916.  
*Lahovari (G. J.), Marele Dictionar Geografie al Romaniei.* Vols. I.—V. Bucuresci. 1899—1902.  
*Lecca (O. G.), Formation et Developpement du Pays et des États Roumains.* Paris, 1922.  
*Malgoures (V.), Zur industriellen Entwicklung Rumäniens.* Leipzig, 1910.  
*Müller (W.), The Balkans.* In 'Story of the Nations' series. London, 1922.  
*Mrasec (L.), L'Industrie du Pétrole en Roumanie.* Bucarest, 1910.  
*Oncul (A.), Wirtschaftspolitisches Handbuch von Rumänien.* Gotha, 1917.  
*Pantazzi (Rudel G.), Rumania in Light and Shadow.* London, 1921.  
*Parkinson (Maude), Twenty Years in Roumania.* London, 1921.  
*Pittard (E.), La Roumanie.* Paris, 1920.  
*Reclus (Elisée), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle.* Vol. I. Paris, 1885.  
*Ronnenhoeller (C. G.), La Grande Roumanie.* The Hague, 1926.  
*Schmalz (F.), Grossrumänien wirtschaftlich, politisch und kulturell.* Gotha, 1921.  
*Serdan (M.), Rumäniens Agrarverhältnisse.* Berlin, 1915.  
*Sincerus (E.), Les Juifs en Roumanie depuis le Traité de Berlin (1878) jusqu'à ce jour.* London, 1901.  
*Stahel de Capitani (H.), Rumänien.* Zurich, 1925.  
*Theodorescu (J.), Comerțul de cereale în Romania.* Bucarest, 1915.—*Alcătuirea bilanțurilor în societățile pe acțiuni.* Bucarest, 1915.  
*Xenopol (A. D.), Istoria Românilor.* 3 vols. Jassy, 1889. [An abridged edition in French. 2 vols. Paris, 1896.]

## UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(RUSSIA.)

On March 12, 1917, a revolution broke out in Russia, as a result of which the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvoff was set up by the Duma, which held office until May 16, 1917, when it was reorganised. On August 6, 1917, a new Cabinet under M. Alexander Kerensky was formed. This too was reorganised on October 8, 1917, and maintained itself until November 7, 1917, when the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet seized the government authority, and handed it over the next day to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

The Constitution of the new State was adopted at the fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, on July 10, 1918, and additions or alterations were made at subsequent Soviet Congresses (December, 1920-23). On December 30, 1922, delegates from the four principal Soviet Republics met at Moscow and concluded a Treaty of Union, setting up a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, covering Russia (R.S.F.S.R.), Ukraine (U.S.S.R.), White Russia (W.R.S.S.R.), and the Transcaucasian Federation (T.S.F.S.R.). In September, 1924, the Uzbek S.S.R. and the Turcoman S.S.R. were formed and joined the Union. The Constitution of the Union was ratified by the Second Union Congress of Soviets, which met in January and February, 1924.

The Government of the Union consists of a Union Central Executive Committee and a Union Council of People's Commissaries. The former is elected by the Union Congress of Soviets, the supreme authority of the Union, and between Congresses is the sovereign legislative, administrative, and judicial authority of the Union. It is convened three times a year, and consists of two chambers—the Union Council, consisting of 450 members elected on the principle of proportional representation of the six constituent Republics, and the Council of Nationalities of 135 members, elected on the basis of 5 members for every independent and autonomous republic, and 1 member for every autonomous region. All legislation must be adopted by both chambers. The Presidium, or Standing Committee, which transacts current business, is composed of 27 members, 9 from each chamber and 9 elected at a joint meeting.

*Chairmen of the Union Central Executive Committee.*—MM. Kalinin (R.S.F.S.R.), Petrovsky (Ukraine), Cherviakov (White Russia), Musabekov (Transcaucasia), Aitakov (Turcoman S.S. Republic), Faizula-Khodzhaev (Uzbek S.S. Republic). M. Yenukidze is secretary of the Union Central Executive Committee.

Subordinate legislative and executive authority is vested in the Union Council of People's Commissaries, or Cabinet. Each People's Commissary is the head of a 'collegium' or Board responsible for the work of the People's Commissariat or ministry under its care. Decisions of the Union Council of People's Commissaries may be revised by the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee, which alone has the right of making war, ratifying peace treaties, conferring decorations, receiving the credentials of foreign diplomatic representatives, etc. The Council of People's Commissaries is also responsible to the full Central Executive Committee and to the Union Congress of Soviets, to which it makes a report as a whole, in addition to the departmental reports.



The following is the constitution of the Union Council of People's Commissaries (March, 1928):—

*President.*—A. I. Rykov.

*Vice-Presidents.*—A. D. Tsurupa.

G. K. Ordzhonikidze.

*Foreign Affairs.*—G. V. Chicherin.

*War and Marine.*—K. E. Voroshilov.

*Foreign and Home Trade.*—A. I. Mikoyan.

*Transport.*—Y. E. Rudzilik.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—I. N. Smirnov.

*Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.*—G. K. Ordzhonikidze.

*Supreme Economic Council.*—V. V. Kulyshchev.

*Labour.*—V. V. Schmidt.

*Finance.*—N. P. Brukhchanov.

*Director of the Central Statistical Department.*—V. V. Osinsky.

In addition, the Procurer-General of the Republic enters the Council with a consultative voice, as does also the chairman of the State Political Department.

Each of the six constituent States of the Union—R.S.F.S.R., Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia, Uzbek, and Turcoman—retains its own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries. Certain of the departments mentioned above are the exclusive prerogative of the Union Government. Others exist both in the Union Government and in the individual Republics (supreme economic council, labour, finance, and workers' and peasants' inspection). Finally, a number exist only in the individual Republics (agriculture, interior, justice, education, health, social welfare).

The British Government recognised the Government of the U.S.S.R. *de jure* on February 1, 1924. Similar recognition has been given by Afghanistan, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Persia, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, France, Japan, Mexico, and China.

### **Constitution and Government of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia Proper)**

The greater part of the former Russian Empire is under the rule of the Soviet Government. But a number of States have gradually evolved and are maintaining themselves on the borders of the old Empire. Five have received formal recognition by the Western Powers, viz., Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. A number of other independent Republics, which have adopted the Soviet form of Government, are federated with the Government of Russia. These include: White Russia, the Ukraine, Uzbek and Turcoman, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan. (The last three constituting the Transcaucasian Federation of Soviet Republics.) All the remaining territory of the former Russian Empire constitutes the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.). This contains the provinces of Russia proper, autonomous Republics (Kirghiz, Tartar, Bashkir, Dagestan, Yakutsk, Crimea, Karelia, the German Republic on the Volga, Cuvashian Republic, Bieviento—Mongolia and Katakaskaia), and autonomous regions or areas (Komi, Mariiskaia, Votskaia, the Region of the Kalmyks, Karatchaev-Cherkesskaia, Chechenskaia, Kabadino-Balkarskaia, Northern Osetia, Ingushutia, Adygaiskaia, Oiivatskaia, Kara-Kalpakskiaia). The autonomous republics are governed by their own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries: the regions and areas are governed by executive committees elected by the local Congress of Soviets, like the ordinary provinces (*gubernii*).

So far as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is concerned, a Constitution was adopted by the fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress, the text of which was published on July 19, 1918, and amended and amplified 1919-1923. Further amendments have been introduced (1925) in order to bring the Constitution into line with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. It remains, however, the constitutional model for the other States of the Union. According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies; and all central and local authority is vested in these Soviets. Private property in land is abolished, all land being the common property of the people; all forests, mines, waters having a national importance and all livestock and fixtures, model estates and agricultural concerns are all national property. The State owns all factories, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport, but may, according to recent legislation, lease them to private individuals, corporations, or State trusts.

The R.S.F.S.R. is a free Socialist community of all the labouring masses of Russia. Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the press, and of meeting are guaranteed by the Constitution. In order to protect the conquests of the revolution, universal military service is incumbent on all citizens. The privilege of defending the Revolution with arms is, however, reserved for the labouring classes only; the non-labouring sections of the population will discharge other military duties. The political rights of Russian citizenship will be granted without any formalities to foreigners residing on the territory of the Russian Republic for purposes of labour.

The highest authority in the State is the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which consists of representatives of town Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 inhabitants, and of Provincial Congresses of Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants. The Congress elects an All-Russian Central Executive Committee, consisting of 700 members, which constitute the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the Republic, and meets not less frequently than once in three months, current affairs being administered by a Standing Committee (Presidium). The Central Executive Committee also forms a Council of People's Commissaries for the general administration of the affairs of the Republic, to consist of 12 People's Commissariats (see list above). Each People's Commissary has a Board attached to him under his chairmanship.

The franchise is enjoyed irrespective of religion, nationality, residence, sex, etc., by all citizens over 18 years of age who earn their livelihood by productive labour, and soldiers and sailors in the Red Army and Navy.

The following classes are deprived of the franchise: Those employing others for profit, or living on unearned income, monks and priests of all religions, agents and employees of the former police, secret service, etc., members of the former reigning dynasty, imbeciles and wards, and persons deprived of civic rights by the criminal courts.

In accordance with the latest decrees, however, persons employing hired labour, or enjoying unearned incomes or engaged in trade, may be granted the right to vote by the provincial election commissions, providing they can present a certificate from the local factory workshop committee, a local working peasant organisation, or local trade union committee, testifying that at the time of the election the given individual lives on an income derived from his own labour and does not exploit the labour of others.

Individuals engaged in agriculture and employing hired labour within the limits specified in the agricultural codes of the Constituent Republics of the Union are not deprived of their vote if they are otherwise eligible. Similarly the vote is enjoyed by people who are in receipt of interest from

deposits in workers' savings banks, or from Government or municipal loan scrip, providing they are otherwise eligible.

Provision is also made in the Constitution for Local Government by means of local Soviets in villages and towns, with district, provincial and regional Congresses, which meet annually. Each Congress elects an Executive Committee, which administers the territory under its control until the next Congress.

*Chairman of A. R. C. E. C.*—M. Kalinin.

*Secretary*.—M. Kiselev.

*R. S. F. S. R. Council of People's Commissaries.*

*Chairman*.—A. I. Rykov.

*Agriculture*.—(Vacant, March 1928).

*Finance*.—I. A. Milutin

*Labour*.—A. Bakhtov.

*Interior*.—A. Beloborodov.

*Justice*.—D. I. Kursky.

*Education*.—A. V. Lunacharsky.

*Health*.—N. A. Semashko.

*Social Welfare*.—I. A. Nagovitzyn.

*Workers' and Peasants' Inspection*.—N. I. Ilin.

*Economic Council*.—S. S. Lobov.

*Trade and Commerce*.—I. B. Eismont.

## Area and Population

### PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The old Empire of Russia comprised one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe. Its area, without internal waters, was, since the Treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,155,587·7 square versts).

The total area of the Soviet Union in 1927 was given as 21,352,572 sq. Kilometres, or 8,241,910 square miles, with a population of 147,013,609, made up as follows (capitals in brackets) :—

Constituent Republics of the Union	Area in Sq. Miles (Jan. 1, 1927)	Total Population (Dec. 17, 1926)	Urban Population (Dec. 17, 1926)	Rural Population (Dec. 17, 1926)
R. S. F. S. R. (Moscow) . . . . .	7,620,717	100,857,085	17,440,478	83,417,507
White Russia (Minsk) . . . . .	48,751	4,983,884	840,557	4,135,327
Ukraine (Kharkov) . . . . .	174,201	29,020,304	5,374,047	23,646,257
Transcaucasia (Tiflis) . . . . .	71,255	5,850,692	1,407,409	4,443,283
Turcoman (Leninsk, formerly Chardzhu) . . . . .	189,603	1,030,549	126,557	203,992
Uzbek (Samarkand) . . . . .	131,894	5,270,195	1,100,160	4,170,035
Total in U. S. S. R. . . . .	8,241,921	147,013,609	26,297,268	120,716,341

In Transcaucasia, Georgia has 2,680,963 inhabitants; Armenia, 876,557; and Azerbaijan, 2,313,172.

The R. S. F. S. R. contains 11 autonomous Republics and 12 autonomous regions. The Ukraine contains 1 autonomous Republic (Moldavia). The 11 autonomous Republics of the R. S. F. S. R. are shown as follows (the capitals are in brackets) :—

Autonomous Republics		
Bashkir (Ufa), March 23, 1919	Crimea (Simferopol), October 18, 1921	German Republic on Volga (Pokrovsk), Dec. 19, 1923
Tartar (Kazan), May 27, 1920	Yakutsk (Yakutsk), April 27, 1922	Bevelato-Mongolia (Verkhnendinsk), June 30, 1923
Kirghiz (Pishpek), Nov. 1926	Karelia (Kalininsk), July 27, 1923	Kazakskaia (Kzyl-Orda) May, 1925
Dagestan (Makhach-Kala), Jan. 25, 1922	Chuvash (Cheboksara), April 21, 1925	

The principal towns of the U.S.S.R. with their population (on December 17, 1926) are:—

Moscow . . . . .	2,019,453	Stalin . . . . .	105,739	Kokand . . . . .	69,101
Leningrad <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,616,118	Vladivostok . . . . .	102,454	Grozny . . . . .	68,658
Kiev . . . . .	498,873	Samarkand . . . . .	101,328	Novomosisk . . . . .	67,774
Baku . . . . .	440,832	Nicolaev . . . . .	101,182	Sebastopol . . . . .	67,412
Odessa . . . . .	411,416	Irkutsk . . . . .	98,440	Zimovievsk . . . . .	61,502
Kharkov . . . . .	409,505	Ufa . . . . .	97,444	Ishevsk . . . . .	63,088
Tashkent . . . . .	320,865	Kursk . . . . .	97,089	Orehovo-Zuevo . . . . .	62,782
Rostov-on-Don (with Nakhichevan) . . . . .	304,812	Tomsk . . . . .	92,485	Erivan . . . . .	62,180
Tiflis . . . . .	282,918	Vitebsk . . . . .	91,201	Viatka . . . . .	61,009
Saratov . . . . .	211,756	Penza . . . . .	91,151	Cheliabinsk . . . . .	59,203
Dnepropetrovsk . . . . .	187,870	Poltava . . . . .	89,391	Chita . . . . .	57,731
Nijni-Novgorod (with Kanavin) . . . . .	181,189	Simferopol . . . . .	86,145	Blagoveshtchensk . . . . .	57,500
Astrakhan . . . . .	175,885	Taganrog . . . . .	85,908	Stavropol . . . . .	57,488
Kazan . . . . .	174,732	Perm . . . . .	84,761	Kherson . . . . .	57,376
Samara . . . . .	171,952	Gomel . . . . .	82,952	Kremenchug . . . . .	57,331
Krasnodar . . . . .	161,847	Oriol . . . . .	75,698	Vologda . . . . .	57,081
Omsk . . . . .	161,475	Armavir . . . . .	74,377	Novocherkassk . . . . .	56,608
Tula . . . . .	150,182	Barnaul . . . . .	73,798	Sorpukhov . . . . .	56,501
Stalingrad . . . . .	147,184	Tambov . . . . .	73,714	Semipalatinsk . . . . .	56,134
Sverdlovsk . . . . .	136,494	Vladikavkaz . . . . .	73,603	Gandja . . . . .	56,510
Minsk . . . . .	128,618	Namangan . . . . .	73,374	Zaporoshie . . . . .	55,260
Orenburg . . . . .	121,975	Smolensk . . . . .	73,109	Rybinsk . . . . .	53,870
Novo-Sibirsk . . . . .	120,611	Andijan . . . . .	72,858	Platigorsk . . . . .	53,487
Voronezh . . . . .	116,576	Kostroma . . . . .	72,320	Kozlov . . . . .	53,318
Yaroslavl . . . . .	112,103	Krasnoyarsk . . . . .	72,102	Vinnitsa . . . . .	52,454
Ivanovo-Viznesensk . . . . .	111,168	Archangel . . . . .	71,091	Maikop . . . . .	52,320
Tver . . . . .	106,021	Lugansk . . . . .	71,006	Dmitrievsk . . . . .	51,486
		Ulyanovsk . . . . .	70,194	Berditchev . . . . .	51,436
		Shitomir . . . . .	69,465		

<sup>1</sup> The new designation of Petrograd (March, 1924).

## Religion.

By decree of Jan. 23, 1918, the Soviet Government disestablished the Church and appropriated certain categories of its property. Since the revolution of March, 1917, all religions may be freely professed in the Union. The prevailing religion of the country is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721; to it was committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn.

It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled in Leningrad. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish Provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces. The Soviet authorities are now endeavouring to settle Jews who have lost their business or occupation as a result of the wars and revolution on the land—particularly in the Crimea. In 1914, 53,000 Jews were engaged in agriculture; in 1924, this number had grown to 76,000, and in July, 1925, to 130,000.

All churches may be leased from the State free by not less than 20 citizens constituting part of the congregation. The teaching of religion in State and Private Schools is prohibited; for persons above the age of 18 special

religious classes may be organized. Religious instruction may be given to children in their homes if their parents so desire.

### Instruction.

Education in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is conducted by the Commissariats for Education of the constituent and autonomous Republics of the Union. The Commissariats for Education of the Constituent Republics (R.S.F.S.R.) Ukraine, White Russia, Trans-Caucasia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbek are completely independent of one another. With regard to the autonomous republics, the higher educational institutions and also the scientific institutions situated in their territory are subordinated to the Commissariat for Education of the Union Republic of which they form an autonomous part.

The Commissariat for Education of the R.S.F.S.R. consists of the following departments:—The Administrative Organising Board; The State Scientific Council; The Chief Department for General and Technical Education; The Chief Department for Trade and Technical Education; The Chief Political Educational Committee of the Republic; The Chief Board for Scientific Art and Music Institutions; The Chief Board for Literature and Publication; and The Central Council for the Education of Nationalities other than Russian.

The State Publishing Agency, which is an independent commercial undertaking, also forms a constituent part for the Commissariat for Education, as does also the State Musical Trust. In addition the Commissariat for Education is the largest shareholder of the companies, Sovetskoye Kino (Soviet Cinema) and the company for the construction and supply of educational apparatus and equipment.

Education is obligatory, and certain classes of private schools (under State control) are permitted. Co-education has been adopted in all schools. The principle of 'labour' education is applied differently in the schools of each grade; in taking part in the self-government of the schools, the pupils are taught the art of self-government as citizens. Technical work is conducted as a part of the general industrial life of the country.

The Commissariat for Education has local departments for people's education attached to the Executive Committees of the Workers, Peasants, and Red Army Councils throughout the Republic.

The following table shows the number of educational institutions and pupils on December 1, 1926, throughout the Soviet Union:—

Institutions	Number of Institutions	No. of Pupils
<i>A. Institutions for General Education</i>		
Pre-School, Kindergartens, and Crèches . . . . .	1,369	72,000
Primary Schools . . . . .	95,967	7,709,200
Schools, Seven Year Course . . . . .	4,314	1,579,700
Secondary Schools . . . . .	976	276,900
Schools for Peasant Juveniles . . . . .	467	35,200
Schools, Nine Year Course . . . . .	714	438,700
School Communales . . . . .	166	19,700
Schools for Defectives . . . . .	228	19,100
Children's Homes and Colonies . . . . .	2,025	250,800
Children's Homes for Defectives . . . . .	8-5	28,600
Receiving Stations, Isolation and Distribution Centres . . . . .	287	18,200
<i>B. Institutions for Trade and Technical Education</i>		
Schools for Juvenile Workers . . . . .	927	95,400
School Workshops . . . . .	280	17,600

Institutions	Number of Institutions	No. of Pupils
<i>B. Institutions for Trade and Technical Education—(cont.).</i>		
Trade Schools . . . . .	1,118	115,000
Trade Courses . . . . .	1,080	121,600
Technical Schools . . . . .	979	180,500
Higher Educational Institutions . . . . .	151	169,000
Workers' Faculties . . . . .	108	47,100
<i>C. Political-Educational Institutions</i>		
Schools for illiterates and semi-literates . . . . .	50,925	1,635,400
Adult Schools of more Advanced Types . . . . .	514	70,400
Schools for Political Education . . . . .	6,519	210,600
Soviet Party Schools . . . . .	242	29,400
Cottage Reading Rooms . . . . .	24,924	—
Folk's Houses . . . . .	1,778	—
Clubs . . . . .	5,853	—
Libraries . . . . .	21,529	—

The following table shows the number of schools and pupils in the various types of schools during the last two years, as compared with 1914-15.

Type of School	1914-15		1925-26		1926-27	
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
General Elementary . . . . .	104,610	7,235,988	101,193	9,487,000	108,424	9,903,000
General Secondary . . . . .	1,790	564,613	1,640	707,000	1,708	785,000
Elementary and Secondary, Technical Education . . . . .	3,817	266,982	4,335	520,000	5,002	588,000
Higher Education . . . . .	91	125,000	138	162,000	124	160,000

Previous to the revolution universities existed in the following places in the territory now included in the R.S.F.S.R. and administered by the People's Commissariat for Education: Moscow (2), Leningrad, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Perm, Irkutsk. The Universities of Dorpat and Warsaw, evacuated during the war, were reorganised in 1918 as the Voronezh and Don Universities, and in the same year another was set up at Nizhni-novgorod. In 1919 universities were established at Yaroslav, Smolensk, Kostroma, Tambov, Astrakhan, Tashkent, Samara, Simbirsk, Orel; in 1920, at Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, and Veliki Usting.

### Justice and Crime.

The basis of the Judiciary System is the same throughout the whole of the Soviet Union, but the Constituent Republics have the right to introduce modifications and to make their own rules for the application of the code of laws. The supervision of the Legal System of the separate Republics is entrusted to the People's Commissariat for Justice of each Republic. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the chief Court and Supervising Organ for all Union Republics.

In accordance with the declaration by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. on October 29, 1924, the fundamental objects of the

Judiciary System of the U.S.S.R. are to safeguard the conquest of the proletarian revolution and to protect the Workers' and Peasants' Government and the laws laid down by the latter.

In the main, there is very little difference between the code of laws and their application in the separate republics. The legal system of the R.S.F.S.R., therefore, can be taken as an example of that in force in all the other Republics of the Union.

The Law Courts of the R.S.F.S.R. are divided into People's Courts and Special Courts. The People's Courts consist of the People's Judge and two Assessors, and their function is to examine as the First Instance, most of the Civil and Criminal cases, except the more important ones, some of which are tried at the Provincial Court, and those of the highest importance at the Supreme Court. The Provincial Courts supervise the activities of the People's Courts and also act as Courts of Appeal from the decisions of the People's Court. The Supreme Court exercises supervision over all the Courts of the Republic, and forms an Appeal Court from the Provincial Court.

The Judges of the People's Courts and the Presidents and Members of the Provincial Courts are selected for one year by the Provincial Executive Committee, from individuals who enjoy electoral rights and who have the necessary qualifications with regard to their public or legal work.

The people's assessors are called upon for duty for six days in a year from lists of electors drawn up in the Rural Districts, Industrial Enterprises and Army Corps. The People's Assessors for the Provincial Court must have had at least two years' experience in Public or Trade Union work. The list of Assessors for the Supreme Court is drawn up by the Central Executive Committee of the Republic.

In addition to the People's Courts there are the following Special Courts :— (1) the Labour Section of the People's Court, whose duty it is to supervise the regulations relating to the working conditions and the protection of labour as well as to give decisions on conflicts arising between employers and employees, the violation of regulations; (2) Rural Commissions, which settle disputes concerning agrarian matters, such as claims relating to the use of the land, etc.; (3) Arbitration Committees, which settle disputes arising between separate State organs concerning property rights, with certain exceptions; (4) Military Tribunals, which deal with military offences, espionage, and other classes of crime, when there is no other Law Court on the spot but a military tribunal; (5) Disciplinary Courts, which deal with offences and neglect of official duties committed by members of the Central Executive Committee and similar State organs.

The People's Commissary for Justice is the State Chief Prosecutor, and in every province and district there is a Provincial Prosecutor who is immediately subordinate to the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Republics. The duties of the Public Prosecutors are the supervision of the correct application of the law by all State organs.

There is also a College of Solicitors which decides the questions as to the provision of free legal assistance for impecunious persons and as to guarding against the imposition of excessive defence fees for workers. In other cases, solicitor's fees are fixed by arrangement.

During 1925 and 1926 a variety of alterations were introduced in the Civil and Criminal Code and in the Processual Codes.

Among the chief amendments to the Criminal Code introduced in 1926 was the reduction, in a large variety of cases of the maximum term of imprisonment from ten years, as laid down in the Criminal Code of 1922, to only five years, and the reduction of the minimum term from six months (1922) to only one day in certain cases.

## Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are shown as follows (in millions of roubles):—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue . . .	2160.3	2956.2	3986.3	5051.5	5915.3
Expenditure . . .	2286.6	2945.2	3970.5	4951.5	5915.3
Deficit <sup>2</sup> or Surplus .	- 126.3	+ 11.0	+ 15.8	+ 100.0	—

<sup>1</sup> Estimates

<sup>2</sup> The deficit includes the revenue from note issuing; the actual state loans, being issued for productive purposes, are not used as covering of budget deficits.

The budget estimates for 1927-28 are as follows:

Revenue	Roubles	Expenditure	Roubles
<b>Direct Taxes</b>		<b>Union Departments of State</b>	
Uninc. Agricultural Tax . . .	345,000,000	Dep'ts. other than military, naval, transport, etc. . .	273,800,000
Industrial Tax . . .	3,000,000,000	Military and Naval Commissariat . . .	822,800,000
Income Tax . . .	283,400,000	Posts and Telegraphs Commissariat . . .	173,500,000
Excess-Profit . . .	7,000,000	Transport Commissariat . . .	1,961,300,000
Other Direct Taxes . . .	1,000,000		
<b>Total Direct Taxes . . .</b>	<b>937,200,000</b>	<b>Total Union Departments . . .</b>	<b>3,681,400,000</b>
<b>Indirect Taxes</b>		Unemployment . . .	11,900,000
Excise . . .	1,351,000,000	Press . . .	10,100,000
Customs . . .	225,000,000	Other Special Funds . . .	163,300,000
<b>Total Indirect Taxes . . .</b>	<b>1,576,000,000</b>	Debt Service . . .	248,000,000
Duties other than those specified above . . .	230,000,000	<b>Subsidies for the National Economy</b>	
<b>Total of State Taxes and Dues . . .</b>	<b>2,743,200,000</b>	Agriculture . . .	170,600,000
<b>Revenue other than Taxes and Dues</b>		Industry . . .	586,000,000
Receipts from Post and Telegraph . . .	168,500,000	Electricification . . .	130,000,000
Receipts from Transport . . .	1,693,500,000	Co-operation and State Trade . . .	117,800,000
Receipts from State Trade and Industry . . .	281,100,000	Communal Credit . . .	90,700,000
Banks . . .	74,200,000	<b>Total Subsidies . . .</b>	<b>1,166,600,000</b>
State Forests . . .	230,400,000	<b>Grants to Local Budgets . . .</b>	<b>574,800,000</b>
Working of Mineral Resources . . .	65,400,000	<b>Total Expenditure (all items) . . .</b>	<b>5,813,600,000</b>
Other State Properties . . .	80,200,000	Formation of a State Grain Stock . . .	22,000,000
Receipts from Concessions . . .	4,500,000	Special State Reserve Fund of U.S.S.R. . .	80,000,000
Various other Receipts . . .	90,200,000		3,915,600,000
<b>Total Revenue other than Taxes and Dues . . .</b>	<b>3,642,300,000</b>		
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue . . .</b>	<b>5,385,500,000</b>		
Revenue from State Loans . . .	500,000,000		
Balance of the fiscal year 1925-26 . . .	30,000,000		
<b>Total Revenue (all items) . . .</b>	<b>6,915,500,000</b>		



On September 1, 1917, the total indebtedness of Russia amounted to 32,300 million roubles, made up as follows:—Pre-war debt, 8,800 million roubles; seven internal war loans, 10,500 million roubles; loans contracted abroad, 8,000 million roubles; short-dated loans, 5,000 million roubles. On March 31, 1921, the indebtedness of Russia to Great Britain was £561,402,000 (excluding interest since December 31, 1918). All these debts were cancelled by decree of January 28, 1918.

On December 1, 1927, the internal debt amounted to 1,163,900 roubles, of which 882,200,000 roubles were loans issued by the State and 281,700,000 roubles loans guaranteed by the State. Of the former total 389 millions were subscribed by official institutions and 493 millions by private individuals totalling about eight millions.

## Defence.

### I. ARMY.

The military system of the Union of Soviet Republics was reorganized in 1925.

The Red Army is now organised on a basis of universal military service. Service is divided into (a) preparatory; (b) service with the colours; (c) reserve service. Preparatory training is on a militia basis and begins at the age of 19. It consists of a preliminary course of 96 hours, lasting 1½ months, and a supplementary course of 280 hours, lasting 28 days, the whole spread over 2 years. The number of men available for military service each year is approximately 1,000,000, but only a portion of this number is called to serve. In 1927 the approximate number to receive training was 800,000. Service with the colours begins at the age of 21 and is for 5 years, one of which is spent on leave. During the first year training is for 3 months, and in subsequent years for 2 months. In 1927, the approximate strength of the regular army was 540,000.

The whole territory of the U.S.S.R. is divided, for the purposes of the Army, into 10 military districts.

The Red Army is organised as follows: Infantry, consisting of 21 Rifle Corps, 27 Rifle Divisions, 43 Territorial Divisions, and 210 Regiments, or 610 Battalions in all. Cavalry, consisting of 13 Cavalry Divisions, 3 Brigades, and 98 Regiments; Artillery, 175 Groups and 525 Batteries; Engineers, 29 Battalions.

The armed forces (army, navy and air) are controlled by the Military Soviet of the Union. The army is directed by the Revolutionary War Council with the People's Commissary as President. It is commanded by a Commander-in-chief, with a Chief of the Staff at the head of the army staff. The army in peace time is organised in—

- (1) Field troops, which include fortress garrisons, and comprise the regular army
- (2) Instructional detachments.
- (3) Auxiliary troops for service behind the front line.
- (4) Special troops for political and frontier guard service.

Those on active service both in the Standing Army and the Territorial Forces, in the Navy, etc., whilst subject to the Rules and Regulations and Military Discipline, at the same time, enjoy all the civic rights of Soviet citizens.

### II. NAVY

The proposed reconstruction of the Russian Navy has been retarded, though it has been officially stated on more than one occasion that a reconstruc-

tution of the forces is contemplated. So far it has taken the form of re-naming the existing vessels of the fleet. There are but two battleships, the *Marat* and *Parizheskaya-Kommuna*, now serviceable in the Baltic, the sister ships *Gangut* and *Poltava* no longer being effective.

In the Black Sea the force is inconsiderable. Part of General Wrangel's force, comprising one Dreadnought, 10 destroyers, 4 submarines and other vessels are still at Bizerta under French protection, and have ceased to have any effective value as fighting units.

State dockyards were at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, Leningrad; Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok. Guns were made at the Putiloff steel works, 3 or 4 submarines are reported to be under construction at Petrograd, but otherwise very little work appears to be in hand.

The following table gives the principal ships remaining of the Baltic and the Black Sea Fleets, the new names being inserted.

#### BALTIC FLEET.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
----------------	------	--------------	-------------	-------	------------------	---------------

##### Battleships.

1911	{ <i>Parizheskaya-Kommuna</i> <i>Marat</i> }	23,000	42,000	23	59—1,066	12 12in.; 16 4 7in.
------	---	--------	--------	----	----------	---------------------

These ships are the former *Sevastopol* and *Petrovavlovsk*.

##### Cruisers.

1915	<i>Sornarkom</i>	7,600	50,000	30	—	15 5 1in.; 4 3 9in.
1900	<i>S.S.S.R.</i>	6,830	11,600	20	573	10 6in.
1906	<i>Profintern</i>	15,190	20,675	21.5	900	4 10in.; 8 8in.; 20 4 7in.

There remain now in the Baltic about 13 destroyers of any fighting value. The modern submarines are about 8 in number. There are also 2 gunboats, several mine-layers and mine-sweeping trawlers, motor-boats, and surveying and training ships. The flying service includes 50 or 60 planes. A small destroyer and submarine force is in the White Sea. The training sloop *Vorovsky* (ex-yacht *Lysistrata*) recently proceeded to Vladivostok.

#### BLACK SEA FLEET.

##### Cruiser.

1915	{ <i>Tchernonaya</i> <i>Ukraina</i> }	7,600	55,000	30	—	16 6in.
------	--	-------	--------	----	---	---------

The above is the only one out of 4 cruisers laid down in 1913 which has been completed. There are 3 destroyers in the Black Sea and 8 torpedo boats. There are also about 4 modern submarines. A number of useful auxiliaries are in the Black Sea, and the flying service includes about 40 various planes. There is a flotilla on the Dnieper, and a small force is in the Caspian.

### Production and Industry.

The country is mainly agricultural in character. The total area sown with grain, potatoes, flax, and other industrial plants, kitchen garden produce, etc., was, for the years mentioned, in millions of dessiatines (2.7 acres) as follows:—1913, 106.7; 1923, 86.2; 1924, 92.8; 1925, 98.5; 1926, 102.8; 1927, 105.5 (88.8 sown with grain, 6.7 with industrial plants, and 10 with other kinds of produce).

The following table shows the acreage and yield of the principal crops for three years:—

Crop	Area (millions of acres)			Harvest (millions of tons)		
	1921	1925	1926	1911-15 (Average)	1925	1926
Rye . . . . .	65.0	71.8	71.3	19.8	23.1	22.9
Winter Wheat . . . . .	14.0	61.2	72.6	21.5	19.9	22.3
Summer Wheat . . . . .	31.2			13.2		
Barley . . . . .	16.7	15.9	18.6	12.4	6.1	5.5
Oats . . . . .	28.0	32.1	38.3	8.2	11.6	14.3
Buckwheat . . . . .	6.5	7.3	7.8	9.7	1.7	1.9
Millet . . . . .	11.9	15.7	13.2	2.17	4.6	3.3
Maize . . . . .	5.1	8.4	7.3	1.07	4.5	8.6

. In 1927, the production of the principal cereals was, in millions of metric tons: wheat 20.4, rye 24.6; barley 47 and oats 13.

Other important crops (with figures for 1924, 1925 and 1926) were as follows:—

	Area (thousands of acres)		
	1924	1925	1926
Cotton . . . . .	1,246	1,615	1,742
Flax . . . . .	2,427	3,186	3,168
Hemp . . . . .	1,725	2,015	1,908
Sunflower . . . . .	6,686	7,985	6,691
Sugar beet . . . . .	802	1,307	1,336
Tobacco . . . . .	140	207	217
Potatoes, beans, peas, grasses, etc. . . . .	31,000	32,500	33,800

The following table shows the yield of some of the principal crops in thousands of tons at pre-war value:—

	1924-25		1925-26	
	Thousand Tons	Value Million Roubles	Thousand Tons	Value Million Roubles
Grain . . . . .	50,280	2,522	74,500	3,740
Potatoes . . . . .	34,900	509.3	44,852	656.6
Hay and Grasses . . . . .	58,449	1,082	60,506	1,290.5
Raw Cotton . . . . .	370	91.1	548	320.8
Flax Fibre . . . . .	241	70.1	308	89.2
Hemp Fibre . . . . .	806	62.6	459	93.8
Oil Seeds . . . . .	2,393	167.9	3,827	268.5
Sugar Beet . . . . .	3,245	19.0	8,007	68.2
Yellow Tobacco . . . . .	24.6	18.6	45.9	34.7
Makhorka . . . . .	75.4	6.0	132.7	10.5

For 1926-27, the yield of grain crops was (in millions of roubles), 3,802; of industrial plants, 605; and of other products, 3,765; making a total of 8,192.

The number of animals (million heads) in the Soviet Union is shown as follows for four years:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Horses, of all kinds . . . . .	25.3	26.8	29.1	31.3
Horses, working farm, alone . . . . .	19.8	20.1	21.7	23.1
Cattle . . . . .	55.9	60.6	64.1	67.8
Sheep and Goats . . . . .	87.8	111.5	121.6	134.3
Pigs . . . . .	18.2	18.8	18.1	20.0

There were in addition, in 1926, about 1,318,400 heads of Camels.

Of the whole of the forest land of the U.S.S.R., a large portion is administered and worked, or let out as concessions, by the State, and the other is granted for use to the Peasantry free of charge, the latter being 72,900,000 acres in extent.

The Forest Lands of the U.S.S.R. are estimated to cover 2,040,330,000 acres, of which 1,984,547,500 acres are situated in the R.S.F.S.R. and 55,782,500 in the other constituent Republics of the Union. In European Russia alone, there are 405 million acres of Forest Land, most of it being in the North, some in the Centre, but very little in the South.

A large proportion of the Forest Lands of the U.S.S.R. lies in Asiatic Russia (some 300,000,000 acres in extent) where, owing to the absence of roads it is not accessible for working. The forests of the Caucasus, on the other hand, are capable of furnishing the world's market, with an inexhaustible supply of many valuable varieties of timber. A total of 18,600,000 acres in the Caucasus are covered by Forest Lands.

The Soviet Union is rich in minerals. The output of some of the principal ores during the last two years was as follows:—

Ores	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons
Iron . . . . .	3,128,613	4,772,283
Manganese <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	461,277	472,096
Chrome . . . . .	26,680	17,930
Copper . . . . .	352,175	478,924
Total value in Roubles (at pre-war prices)	36,927,000	—

<sup>1</sup> Not including the Chistura region.

The total gross output of coal in 1926-27 was 30,940,000 tons.

The number of coal miners increased from an average of 134,700 in 1921-22 to 213,786 in 1925-26.

The output of the oil industry during the last two years was as follows:—

	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons
Baku . . . . .	5,513,623	6,796,500
Grozny . . . . .	2,411,935	3,034,500
Enba . . . . .	218,114	253,000
Kurban . . . . .	72,414	82,000
	8,216,084 <sup>1</sup>	10,166,000 <sup>1</sup>
Total value in Roubles, at pre-war prices	175,569,499	227,932,420

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of small quantities obtained (some 70,000 tons) by private contract labour

The organisation of industry in Soviet Russia is based on State ownership and control, and is administered in accordance with the Decree of April 10, 1923, and subsequent slight modifications, by State Trusts and Combines. The Trusts in the large scale and middle sized State industries number over 600, but there are 291 big Trusts and these cover about 80 per cent. of the total State industries. A small number of Trusts, called Monopoly Trusts, combine all the enterprises of a given branch of industry in the whole Union. Such are, for instance, the Rubber Trust, Silk Trust, Tea Trust, Urals Asbestos Trust, etc. In some industries there are several trusts. Thus the Electrical, Oil, Cement and a few other industries have four trusts each, but in the vast majority of industries in the Soviet Union there are a number of separate Trusts in the various parts of the Union.

The Combines are trusts which cover a variety of interconnected industries, e.g. the Southern Steel Combine, the Southern Chemical Combine, etc. In order to co-ordinate the work of the various Trusts, Syndicates have been formed. Amongst the most important syndicates may be mentioned the Textile Syndicate which combines the cotton, wool, linen, silk and some of the hemp Trusts. The Oil Syndicate co-ordinates the work of the Azerbaijan, Grozny and Emba Oil Trusts, and so on.

The following figures show the value (measured in pre-war prices) of the output of Soviet large scale State industry during the last five years:—

Year	Value million roubles at 1913 prices	Per cent. of 1913
1921-22.	850.0	20.8
1922-23.	1,239.0	30.3
1923-24.	1,621.0	39.6
1924-25.	2,643.9	64.6
1925-26.	3,772.1	92.2
1926-27.	4,421	108.0

### Commerce.

The foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. is organized as a state monopoly. Importation and Exportation of goods is effected by special licences issued by the Commissariat for Foreign and Home Trade and its respective departments in pursuance of a plan annually sanctioned by the Government. The right of purchasing goods for Importation, and that of selling Russian exports abroad is vested in the Trade Delegations of the U.S.S.R. in foreign countries. By special decrees respective Government Departments select those state and co-operative organizations which are authorized, under the control of the Trade Delegation, to engage in foreign trade.

For the purpose of encouraging the participation of foreign capital in the foreign trade of the country there have been formed in the U.S.S.R. 'Mixed Companies' in which shares are held by the Soviet Government and foreign concerns. The largest organizations through which the export and import trade is carried on are the Gostovy, the Exportkhlel (Cereals Export Company), Exportles (Timber Export Company), Textilimport (Textiles, Import Company), and others. The Co-operative Organizations which are granted the right of 'exit to the foreign markets' are the Centrosoyuz (Central Union of Co-operative Societies), the Selskосоyuz and several other organizations.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports over the European frontiers, for four years, in thousands of roubles at 1913 prices:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1923-24 .	200,533	339,689	1925-26	465,153	470,648
1924-25 .	415,549	365,169	1926-27	497,434	558,011

Imports and exports for 1926-27, over the European frontiers, were shown as follows (the values represent current prices):—

Imports	1926-27		Exports	1926-27	
	1,000 metric Tons	1,000 roubles		1,000 metric Tons	1,000 roubles
Herring . . . . .	36.5	3,180	Grain and products . . . . .	2,226.8	204,970
Tea . . . . .	14.4	20,552	Poultry and game . . . . .	9.3	7,112
Hides . . . . .	50.2	37,650	Butter . . . . .	30.3	34,224
Coal . . . . .	471.6	5,212	Eggs . . . . .	580,480	28,054
Tanning materials . . . . .	69.5	11,678	Caviar . . . . .	1.2	3,562
Dyes and Dye-stuffs . . . . .	3.8	10,189	Onion . . . . .	345.9	22,251
Iron and steel . . . . .	77.5	10,742	Timber products . . . . .	2,133.2	70,263
Nonferrous metals . . . . .	85.8	44,522	Seeds . . . . .	31.1	4,152
Machines and appliances . . . . .	66.8	69,576	Furs . . . . .	2.7	50,319
Agricultural machinery . . . . .	28.5	12,555	Casings . . . . .	2.8	9,664
Tractors . . . . .	9.8	8,074	Bristles . . . . .	1.2	6,709
Automobiles . . . . .	4.4	6,230	Flax and tow . . . . .	41.8	19,266
Wood pulp . . . . .	86.5	8,528	Hemp and tow . . . . .	1.3	58
Paper and board . . . . .	103.3	17,311	Manganese ore . . . . .	784.7	24,090
Cotton . . . . .	148.1	120,651	Petroleum products . . . . .	2,005.1	82,813
Wool . . . . .	11.7	35,323	Sugar . . . . .	69.6	9,114

The trade was distributed as follows (in millions of roubles):—

Country of Origin or Destination	1925-26		1926-27	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Australia . . . . .	—	16.8	—	15.6
United Kingdom . . . . .	187.1	125.4	197.5	97.1
Belgium . . . . .	18.6	1.9	13.2	.1
Germany . . . . .	111.0	172.2	167.8	157.7
Netherlands . . . . .	21.1	6.8	23.2	4.9
Denmark . . . . .	10.4	1.7	9.9	.9
Egypt . . . . .	2.6	26.6	5.9	20.8
Italy . . . . .	33.5	23.2	37.7	3.2
Latvia . . . . .	63.5	4.4	57.4	1.6
Poland . . . . .	3.1	9.2	19.5	13.1
United States . . . . .	25.1	119.9	17.8	148.4
Finland . . . . .	4.5	14.7	10.5	17.7
France . . . . .	59.8	19.0	54.1	21.7
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	.5	18.1	2.2	10.8
Switzerland . . . . .	3.3	20.4	0.3	11.8
Estonia . . . . .	17.0	6.5	6.9	3.6
Others . . . . .	47.7	86.9	40.4	99.8
Total . . . . .	589.1	673.7	678.2	623.8

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to

Russia in 1926 were, according to the Board of Trade returns:—Imports: Hides and skins, 2,474,741*l.*; platinum 3,001,563*l.*; flax, 1,55,904*l.*; manganese ore, 133,096*l.*; petroleum, 3,182,126*l.*; sawn soft timber, 3,227,880*l.*; fish, 1,957,933*l.* Exports: Machinery, 2,387,654*l.*; coal, 10,852*l.*; cotton yarns, 696,466*l.*; chemicals, 93,374*l.*; iron and steel, 244,558*l.*; woolen yarn, 76,997.

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Russia into U. Kingdom . .	9,266	19,774	25,322	24,130	21,057
Exports to Russia from U. Kingdom . .	2,491	3,860	6,240	5,858	4,513

### Shipping.

On January 1, 1926, the mercantile marine consisted of 578 steamers of 361,810 net tons, 41 motor vessels of 18,002 net tons, and 769 sailing ships of 26,497 net tons.

There were also on the inland waterways 3,245 vessels of 530,278 tons, of which 464,789 tons were State-owned.

### Internal Communications.

In 1927 the total length of inland waterways of the U.S.S.R. was 228,572 miles, of which 54,501 miles were navigable for steamers, 109,978 miles for rafts.

The amount of goods transported (in tons) in 1923 was 1,979,880; in 1924, 1,957,867; in 1925, 2,419,110; and in 1926, 3,337,237. The number of passengers carried in 1923 was 8,951,000; in 1924, 13,022,000; in 1925, 16,067,000; in 1926, 16,067,000.

The length of railroads in use, wide and narrow gauge (in miles) was, in 1913, 86,871; in 1922-23, 43,176; in 1923-24, 45,791; in 1924-25, 46,186; in 1925-26, 46,255.

Civil Aviation only started in the U.S.S.R. in 1923, and the distance of Air Lines was in 1924, 3,035 miles; in 1925, 2,817 miles; in 1926, 3,706 miles. The flights made in 1924 covered a distance of 287,067 miles; in 1925, 563,201 miles, and in 1926, 815,926 miles. The number of flights made in 1926 was 1,741 (with only one accident); the number of passengers carried, 4,035; the goods and postal packets, 84,561 kilograms. In addition, 1,824 special flights were made, covering a distance of 116,676 miles. In 1926 there were the following regular flight services:—(1) Moscow-Königsberg, Derulst Co., 733 miles; (2) Kagan-Khiva-Tashauz, Dobrolet Co., 332 miles; (3) Kagan-Termes-Dushambe, Dobrolet Co., 454 miles; (4) Verkhneudinsk-Urga, Dobrolet Co., 373 miles; (5) Moscow-Kharkoff-Odessa-Mineralnye-Vody-Baku-Tiflis (Ukrain Air Line), 1,802 miles.

On October 1, 1926, there were 68,768 miles of inter-urban telephone wires, and 18,166 miles of line.

The length of telegraph lines in 1924-25 was 84,226 miles; in 1925-26, 112,387 miles.

## Banking.

The State Bank began operations on November 16, 1921. The following is the statement of accounts of the Note Issuing Department of the State Bank on January 1, 1927.—

(N.B.—1 chervontz contains 7.74234 grains of fine gold and = roubles 10 gold = 12. 1s. 1½d. at current rates; 1 zolotnik = 96 dolvas = 65.8249 grains troy; 1 dolva = 0.6857 grains troy. The State Bank notes are issued in chervontz.)

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Chervontsi		Chervontsi
Gold (coin and bullion) . . . .	16,441,171	Notes transferred to State Bank . . . . .	88,516,162
Platinum (bullion) . . . . .	3,033,356	Balance to which notes can still be issued . . . . .	2,483,838
Foreign currency . . . . .	6,051,645		
Foreign drafts . . . . .	266,490		
Russian bills . . . . .	65,108,471		
Securities covering advances . . . .	81,867		
Total . . . . .	<u>91,000,000</u>	Total . . . . .	<u>91,000,000</u>

On October 1, 1927, there were 419 credit institutions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with 1,191 branches and agencies, distributed as follows:—

Denomination of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Offices, Branches, and Agencies
State Bank . . . . .	1	418
Commercial and Industrial Bank . . .	1	35
Bank for Foreign Trade . . . . .	1	4
All Russian Co-operative Bank . . . .	1	46
Bank for Electrification . . . . .	1	1
Central Agricultural Bank . . . . .	1	1
Agricultural Banks of the Allied Republics	6	17
Agricultural Credit Associations . . .	68	187
Central Bank for Municipal Economy and Building . . . . .	1	3
Moscow City Bank . . . . .	1	39
Provincial Municipal Banks . . . . .	49	106
Ukrainian Co-operative Bank . . . . .	1	31
Provincial Commercial Banks (Bank of Central Asia and Far-Eastern Bank) . .	2	18
Mutual Credit Associations . . . . .	285	285
Total . . . . .	419	1,191

## Money, Weights and Measures.

## MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*.

The currency in circulation are (1) Chervontsi notes in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, and 25, issued by the State Bank against gold cover, but inconvertible at present; (2) Treasury Notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 gold roubles; (3) silver coins: either bank silver (90 per cent. silver and 10 per cent. copper) in denominations of 1 rouble and 50 kopecks; or change silver (50 per cent. silver and 50 per cent. copper) in denominations of 20, 15, and 10 kopecks; (4) copper coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3, and 5 kopecks and half kopecks. On October 1, 1927, there were in circulation 483 million



roubles worth of treasury notes, 171·5 million roubles silver coins, and 12·7 million roubles copper and bronze coins; total 667·4 million roubles. There were also 1013·4 million roubles of chervonetz notes in circulation.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system of weights and measures have been in use since January 1, 1927.

The old Russian weights and measures are as follows:—

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i> )	. . .	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·662879).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i> )	. . .	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i> )	. . .	= 28 inches.
1 <i>Square verst</i>	. . .	= 0·439408 square mile = 281·221 acres.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	. . .	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lots</i> )	= $\frac{3}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.).	
		{ = 36 lbs. English.
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i> )	. . .	{ = 0·32243578 cwt.
		{ = 0·016121789 tons.
1 <i>Vedro</i> (10 <i>shtoffs</i> )	. . .	= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons (2·7056).
1 <i>Chelvert</i> (8 <i>Chelveriks</i> )	. . .	= 5·7719 imperial bushels.

The Soviet Government issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from February 14, 1918.

#### Diplomatic Representatives.

Diplomatic relations between Russia and the United Kingdom were broken off on May 26, 1927.

### Statistical and Other Books of Reference concerning Russia.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Statistical Data of Russian Economics. Moscow, 1924.
- Izvestia* (News), daily organ of the Union Central Executive Committee and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.
- Sovetskaya Torgovlia*. A weekly publication of the Commissariat of Trade of the U.S.S.R.
- Voprosy Torgovli*. A monthly journal published by the Com. for Trade of the U.S.S.R.
- Ekonomicheskoye Obozreniye*. A monthly publication.
- Planovoye Khozaystvo*. A monthly publication.
- La Vie Économique des Soviets*. The organ of the Trade Delegation in France.
- Die Volkswirtschaft, der U.d.S.S.R.* The organ of the Trade Delegation in Germany.
- Economic Review*. The publication of the Amtorg (U.S.A.).
- Torgova—Prumyshlennaya Gazeta*. The organ of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. and the R.J.F.S.R.
- Finansy i Khozaystvo*. A weekly publication of the Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R.
- Sel'sko—Khozaystvennaya Shizay*. A weekly publication of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R.
- Bank for Russian Trade Review, published by the Bank for Russian Trade, Ltd., London.
- Abregé des Données Statistiques*. Moscow, 1925.
- Report on economic conditions in Russia. (League of Nations.) London, 1922.
- The Soviet Constitution. Edited by Andrew Rothstein. London, 1923.
- Recueil des principaux traités, accords et conventions conclus par la R.S.F.S.R. avec les Puissances étrangères. Moscow, 1923.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Soviet Union Year Book, 1927 (edited by Segal & Santalov). London, 1927.
- Baedeker's Russland*. Europäisches Russland, Eisenbahnen in Russisch-Asien. Teheran, Peking. 6th ed. Leipzig, 1904. English Ed., 1914.
- Ballard* (G.R.), Russia in Rule and Misrule. London, 1920.

- Daring* (M.), *The Russian People*. London, 1911.—*The Mainsprings of Russia*. London, 1914.
- Beazley* (R.), *Forbes* (N.), and *Birkett* (G. A.), *A History of Russia to Modern Times*. London, 1918.
- Beckhofer* (C. E.), *Russia at the Cross-Roads*. London, 1916.
- Burg Wither* (R. L.), *A Short History of the Church of Russia*. London, 1920.
- Bruckner* (B.), *A. I. Tschernoburg und Agrarrevolution in Russland*. Berlin, 1925.
- Dillon* (E. J.), *The Eclipse of Russia*. London, 1918.
- Dobb* (M.), *Russian Economic Development since the Revolution*. London, 1923.
- Drew* (A. N.), *Russia*. London, 1918.
- Engelbrecht* (T. H.), *Landwirtschaftlicher Atlas des Russischen Reiches in Europa und Asien*. Berlin, 1916.
- Erisman-Stepanova* (Vera), *Erisman* (Th.), and *Matthieu* (C. J.), Editors, *Russland*. 2 vols. Zurich, 1919.
- Goldstein* (J. M.), *Russia Her Economic Past and Future*. New York, 1919.
- Graham* (Stephen), *Russia in Division*. London, 1925.
- Gust* (L. H.), *The New Russia*. London, 1925.
- Hahn* (W.), and *Lilienfeld-Foat* (A.), *Der neue Kurs in Russland*. Jena, 1923.
- Herriot* (E.), *La Russie nouvelle*. Paris, 1923.
- Hewitt* (Norah), *The Rulers of Russia*. London, 1924.
- Howe* (Sonia E.), *A Thousand Years of Russian History*. London, 1915.
- Jarintzoff* (Madame N.), *Russia, the Country of Extremes*. London, 1914.
- Jurorsky* (L. N.), *Currency Problems and Policy of the Soviet Union*. London, 1925.
- Karlgen* (A.), *Bolshevist Russia*. London, 1927.
- Kluchevsky* (V. O.), *A History of Russia* (Translated from the Russian). 3 vols. London, 1911.
- Krzywicki* (L.), editor, *Sowjet-Russland vom sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkt*. Vol. I. Warsaw, 1922.
- Kulischer* (J.), *Russische Wirtschaftsgeschichte*. Jena, 1925.
- Lavisse* (E.), *Ramnaud* (A.), and others, *Histoire Générale*. Vols. X, XI. Paris 1898-99.
- Lifschitz* (F.), *Russland*. Zurich, 1916.
- Makel* (N.) and *O'Hara* (V.), *Russia*. London, 1925.
- Masaryk* (Thomas, G.), *The Spirit of Russia*. 2 vols. London, 1919.
- Mavor* (James), *An Economic History of Russia*. 2nd ed. London, 1925.
- McWilliams* (B. F. and M. S.), *Russia in 1926*. London, 1927.
- Miller* (Margaret S.), *The Economic development of Russia from 1905 to 1914*. London, 1926.
- Palmeri* (A.), *La Geografia politica della Russia sovietista*. Rome, 1927.
- Pantenius* (T. H.), *Geschichte Russlands (to the outbreak of war)*. Leipzig, 1917.
- Parés* (H. B.), *A History of Russia*. London, 1926.
- Perris* (G. H.), *Russia in Revolution*. London, 1905.
- Petroff* (Peter and Irma), *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Sowjet-Union*. Berlin, 1926.
- Philippson* (A.), *Landeskunde des Europäischen Russlands nebst Finnlands*. Leipzig, 1909.
- Platonov* (S. F.), *History of Russia*. London, 1925.
- Poole* (E.), *The Dark People. Russia's Crisis*. London, 1919.—*The Village: Russian Impressions*. London, 1919.
- Prokopovitch* (S. N.), *The Economic Condition of Soviet Russia*. London, 1927.
- Ramnaud* (Alfred), *Histoire de la Russie*. 6th edition. Paris, 1913 (Of this there is an English translation. 3 vols. London).
- Reclus* (Elsée), *Géographie universelle*. Tome V. *L'Europe Scandinave et Russe*, revised to date in 1885. VI. *L'Asie Russe*. Paris, 1880-81. And Appendix to the Russian translation, by MM. Bekeoff, Bogdanoff, Woelkoff, and others. St. Petersburg, 1884.
- Schuchman* (H. J.), *Die russische Währungsreform des Jahres 1924*. Leipzig, 1925.
- Skrine* (F. H.), *Expansion of Russia, 1815-1900*. New edition. London, 1916.
- Stæhlin* (Kar.), *Geschichte Russlands von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart*. Vol. I. Leipzig, 1923.
- Stewart* (H.) and *Haenen* (F. de), *Provincial Russia*. [A 'colour book.'] London, 1918.
- Törnqvén* (Adolf), *L'Évolution de la Russie pendant les années 1904-1907*. 8 vols. Paris, 1914.
- Vinogradoff* (Paul), *Self-Government in Russia*. London, 1916.—*The Reconstruction of Russia*. London, 1910.
- Wallace* (Mackenzie), *Russia*. New ed. 2 vols. London, 1912.
- Washburn* (R.), *Potential Russia*. London, 1917.
- Weibel* (W.), *Russland* (Illustrations.) Munich, 1916.
- Wiener* (Leo), *An Interpretation of the Russian People*. London, 1915.
- Williams* (Wigmore), *Russia of the Russians*. London, 1913.

#### Siberia.

- Channing* (C. G.), *Siberia's Untouched Treasure*. London, 1924.

- Czaplicka* (M. A.), *Aboriginal Siberia*. London, 1915.  
*Danckwört* (P. W.), *Sibirien und seine wirtschaftliche Zukunft*. Leipzig, 1921.  
*Deutsch* (L.), *Sixteen Years in Siberia* [Eng. Trans. by Helen Chisholm]. London, 1905.  
*Fraser* (J. F.), *The Real Siberia*. London, 1902.  
*Gerrae* (W.), *Greater Russia*. London, 1903.  
*Haves* (C. H.), *In the Uttermost East [Sakhalin, Korea, &c.]*. London, 1903.  
*Kapherr* (Egon Freiherr von), *Drei Jahre in Sibirien als Jäger und Forscher*. Berlin, 1914.  
*Keane* (A. H.), *Asia*. Vol. I., Northern and Eastern Asia. London, 1906.  
*Kennan* (G.), *Siberia and the Exile System*. 4th ed. 2 vols. London, 1897.  
*Koulomzine* (A. N. de), *Le Trans-Sibérien*. Paris, 1904.  
*Krausse* (A.), *Russia in Asia*. London, 1899.  
*Kropotkin* (P.), *Ouographie de la Sibirie*. Bruxelles, 1904.  
*Moore* (F. F.), *Siberia of To-day*. London, 1920.  
*Nansen* (F.), *Through Siberia. The Land of the Future*. London, 1914.  
*Norton* (H. K.), *The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia*. London, 1923.  
*Pavolsky* (Leo), *Russia in the Far East*. London, 1921.  
*Patkanov* (S.), *Essai d'une Statistique et d'une Géographie des Peuples Paléasiatiques de la Sibirie*. St. Petersburg, 1903.  
*Price* (M. G.), *Siberia*. London, 1912.  
*Ronaldshay* (Earl of), *On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia*. Edinburgh, 1904.  
*Schultz* (A.), *Sibirien. Eine Landeskunde*. Breslau, 1923.  
*Shklovski* (I. W.), *In Far North-East Siberia*. London, 1916.  
*Stadung* (J.), *Through Siberia*. London, 1901.  
*Swayne* (H. G. C.), *Through the Highlands of Siberia*. London, 1904.  
*Wiedenfeld* (Kurt), *Sibirien in Kultur und Wirtschaft*. Bonn, 1916.  
*Windt* (H. de), *The New Siberia. [Sakhalin and Eastern Siberia.]* London, 1896.  
*Wright* (G. F.), *Asiatic Russia*. 2 vols. London, 1903.  
*Wright* (R. L.) and *Diaby* (Basset), *Through Siberia*. London, 1913.  
*Yadrintsev*, *Siberia as a Colony*. Second edition. St. Petersburg, 1892. (Russian.)

### *The Russian Revolution.*

- A Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia. Abridged Edition of Parliamentary Paper, Russia No. 1. London, 1919.  
 Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia. (Prepared by the International Office, League of Nations.) London, 1920.  
 Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia. London, 1925.  
 Soviet Russia. An Investigation by British Women Trade Unionists. 1925.  
*Anst* (Claude), *La Révolution Russe*. 3 vols. Paris, 1919.  
*Antonelli* (R.), *Bolshevist Russia*. London, 1920.  
*Berger-Levrault* (S. R.), *Histoire de la Révolution Russe*. Paris, 1917.  
*Bouisson* (Etienne), *Les Bolchéviki (1917-1919): Faits, Documents, Commentaires*. Paris, 1919.  
*Bratysford* (H. N.), *The Russian Workers' Republic*. London, 1921.  
*Brown* (William Adams), *The Groping Giant: Revolutionary Russia as seen by an American Democrat*. London, 1921.  
*Freitag von Loringhoven* (Axel), *Geschichte der russischen Revolution*. Vol. I. Munich, 1919.  
*Goode* (W. T.), *Bolshevism at Work*. London, 1920.  
*Graevnitz* (P.), *From Autocracy to Bolshevism*. London, 1918.  
*Harper* (N.) and others, *The Russian Revolution*. London, 1918.  
*Jones* (Clinton), *Russia in Revolution*. London, 1918.  
*Katzenellenbaum* (S. S.), *Russian Currency and Banking, 1914-1924*. London, 1925.  
*Kennes* (J. M.), *Short View of Soviet Russia*. London, 1925.  
*Klibansky* (H.), *Die Gesetzgebung der Bolschewiki*. Leipzig, 1920.  
*Korff* (S. A.), *Autocracy and Revolution in Russia*. London, 1923.  
*Laby* (R.), *L'Industrie Russe et la Révolution*. Paris, 1919.  
*Lansbury* (G.), *What I saw in Russia*. London, 1920.  
*Lawton* (L.), *The Russian Revolution (1917-1920)*. London, 1927.  
*Levin* (I. I.), *The Russian Revolution*. London, 1917.  
*Litvinoff* (M.), *The Bolshevik Revolution*. London, 1918.  
*Lunacharsky* (A. V.), *Veliki Perevorot (The Great Revolution)*. Petrograd, 1920.  
*Mackenzie* (F. A.), *Russia Before Dawn*. London, 1923.  
*Malone* (Colonel), *The Russian Republic*. London, 1920.  
*Mawlaif* (S. S.), *Russia after Four Years' Revolution*. London, 1923.  
*Mawtner* (Wilhelm), *Der Bolschewismus: Voraussetzungen, Geschichte, Theorie*. Stuttgart, 1920.  
*Mihukov* (Paul), *Bolshevism: An International Danger*. London, 1920.—*Istoriya vtoroy Russkoy Revolyutsii (History of the Second Russian Revolution)*. Vol. I. Sofia, 1921.  
*Palmeri* (A.), *La Politica Asiatica dei Bolscevichi*. Bologna, 1924.

*Pavlovsky* (Leo), *The Economics of Communism* (with special reference to Russia's Experiment). London, 1921.—*Russian Debts and Russian Reconstruction*. Washington, 1924.

*Postgate* (R. W.), *The Bolshevik Theory*. London, 1920.

*Potter* (S. Carlyle), *Russia Before and After the Revolution*. London, 1920.

*Prokoviev* (N. N.), *The Economic Condition of Soviet Russia*. London, 1924.

*Raine* (G. E.), *Bolshevik Russia*. London, 1920.

*Ransome* (Arthur), *The Crisis in Russia*. London, 1921.

*Reed* (John), *Ten Days that Shook the World*. London, 1926.

*Ross* (E. A.), *Russia in Upheaval*. London, 1919.—*The Russian Soviet Republic, 1918-1922*. London, 1924.

*Russell* (Bertrand), *The Practice and Theory of Bolshevism*. London, 1920.

*Sack* (A. J.), *The Birth of the Russian Democracy*. New York, 1918.

*Sokolovskiy* (I. V.), *Russia under the Bolsheviks*. London, 1919.

*Stonau* (M.), *Le Bolchevisme vu par un Russe*. Paris, 1921.

*Snorden* (Mrs. Philip), *Through Bolshevik Russia*. London, 1920.

*Spargo* (John), *The Psychology of Bolshevism*. New York, 1920.—*The Greatest Failure in all History*. A critical examination of the actual workings of Bolshevism in Russia. London, 1920.

*Sukhanov* (B. N.), *Zapiski o Revolyutsii* (An Account in Russian of the Revolution). Berlin, 1923.

*Trotsky* (L.), *The History of the Russian Revolution to Brest-Litovsk*. London, 1919.

*Walling* (W. E.), *Sovietism*. New York, 1920.

*Wells* (H. G.), *Russia in the Shadows*. London, 1920.

*Wilton* (R.), *Russia's Agony*. London, 1918.

*Wilcox* (E. H.), *Russia's Ruin*. London, 1919.

*Williams* (Albert R.), *Through the Russian Revolution*. London, 1923.

## SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA.

Soviet Central Asia embraces the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic, the Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic, the Tajik Autonomous Republic, the Autonomous Regions of Kara-Kalpakia and Kirghizia (Kara-Kirghizia) as well as the regions to the north of Tashkent, peopled by Kaizaks (Kirghiz), and which are now included in the Autonomous Kaizak Republic.

Turkestan was conquered by the Russians about 60 years ago. In 1866 Tashkent was occupied and in 1868 Samarkand, and subsequently further territory was conquered and united with Russian Turkestan. In the 70's Bokhara was subjugated, the Emir, by the agreement of 1873 recognising the suzerainty of Russia. In the same year Khiva became a Vassal State to Russia. Until 1917, Russian Central Asia was divided politically into the Khanate of Khiva, the Emirate of Bukhara, and the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan.

After the outbreak of the Revolution various political parties contended for power in Turkestan. In the summer of 1919 the authority of the Soviet Government became definitely established in these regions, and subsequently the native dynasties in Khiva and Bukhara were expelled. The Khan of Khiva was deposed in February 1920, and a People's Soviet Republic was set up, the mediæval name of Korezm being revived. In August 1920 the Emir of Bukhara suffered the same fate, and a similar regime was set up in Bukhara. The former Governor-Generalship of Turkestan was formally constituted an Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic within the R. S. F. S. R. on April 11, 1921.

In the autumn, 1924, a decision was accepted by the Congresses of the Soviets of Turkestan, Bokhara and Khiva Republics to redistribute the territories of these Republics on a national basis; at the same time Bokhara and Khiva became Socialist Republics. As a result of the redistribution completed in May, 1925, the New States of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan and several Autonomous Regions were established. The remaining districts of Turkestan populated by Kaizaks (Kirghiz) were reunited to Kazakhstan.

The Autonomous Kirghiz Socialist Soviet Republic (sometimes called Kaizakistan), comprising the Governments of Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk, had already been created within the R.S.F.S.R. (August 26, 1920). To this Republic were added the parts of the former Governorship of Turkistan inhabited by a majority of Kirghiz, and comprising the greater parts of the old Provinces of Sir Daria and Semirechinsk, together with the eastern part of Ferghana and the foothills of the Pamirs. Area, 94,956 sq. miles. Within this Autonomous Kirghiz Republic, two Autonomous Regions were established, in the interests of distinct sub groups of Kirghiz tribesmen, that of Kara-Kalpakia, extending south-east of the Sea of Aral, and Kara-Kirghizia, covering most of the old Semirechinsk Province. The remaining parts of Russian Turkestan, with the territories of the old native states of Khiva and Bukhara and the Trans-Caspian Province, constitute the two Socialist Soviet Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In October 1924, the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. decided to admit these two Republics to membership of the Union, a decision which was confirmed by the Third Union Congress of Soviets in May 1925.

### TURKMENISTAN.

#### (TURKOMAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic was formed in February 1925 and covers the territory of the former Trans-Caspian Region of Turkestan, the Charjiui vilayet of Bokhara, and a part of Khiva situated on the right bank of the Oxus. In May 1925 the Turkoman Republic entered the Soviet Union as one of its Constituent Republics. It is bounded on the north by the Autonomous Kaizak Republic (Kirghizia), by Persia and Afghanistan on the south, by the Uzbek Republic on the east and the Caspian Sea on the west.

The principal Turkoman tribes are the Tekkés of Merv, and the Tekkés of the Attok, the Ersaris, Yomuds and Goklans. All speak closely related varieties of Jagatai Turkish, and they are Sunni Mohammedans. The country passed under Russian control in 1881, after the fall of the Turkoman stronghold of Gok-Tépé.

The area of Turkmenistan is 491,200 square kilometres (189,603 sq. miles), and its population 1,030,549. The Turcomans form about 70 per cent. of the population and the Uzbeks about 16 per cent.

The capital is Ashkabad (Poltaratsk), and other large towns are Merv, Charjiui, Kerki, Tashauz.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture, based mainly on irrigation. Turkmenistan produces cotton, wool, Astrakan fur, etc. It is also famous for its carpets, and produces a certain special breed of Turkoman horses. It is fairly rich in mineral resources, producing ozokerite, oil, sulphates, common salt, sulphur, etc.

There are 1,541 kilometres (955 miles) of railway line. Tashkent is connected with the main Russian railway system via Orenburg. From Tashkent the railway is carried south, until it branches westward to Bukhara, Merv, Ashkabad and Krasnovodsk, and eastward to Kokand, with extensions to Namangan and Andijan. At Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, the railway line connects by boat-service with Baku and the main Russian and Trans-Caucasian systems. At Merv it branches south, along the valley of the Murghab, to Roushk on the Afghan frontier.

Motor communication has been established between Ashkabad to Meshed (Persia), and an air line runs between Charjiui and Tashauz. Turkmenistan (particularly the territory along the railway line) is connected by telegraph with the rest of the Union.

## UZBEKISTAN.

(UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic was formed in February 1925, from lands formerly included in Turkestan, Bokhara and Khorezm. It includes a large part of the Samarkand region, the southern part of the Sir-Daria, Western Fergana, the Western Plains of Bokhara, the Uzbek regions of Khorezm and the Autonomous Republic of Tadjikistan. In May 1925, Uzbekistan, by the decision of the Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R. was accepted as an equal member into the Soviet Union.

Uzbekistan lies between  $36^{\circ}40'$  N. latitude and  $59^{\circ}50'-75^{\circ}$  E. longitude. It is bordered on the north by the Kazak Autonomous Republic, on the east by the Kirghis Autonomous Republic and Chinese Turkestan, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Uzbeks, who form the majority of the population over the area of the old States of Khiva and Bukhara, and the Provinces of Samarkand and Ferghana, were the ruling race in Central Asia, until the arrival of the Russians during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The several native States over which Uzbek dynasties formerly ruled were founded in the fifteenth century upon the ruins of Tamerlane's empire. The Uzbeks speak Jagatai Turkish, which is clearly related to Osmanli and Azerbaijani Turkish, and are Sunni Mohammedans. The term 'Sart,' which is in use in Central Asia, has a social rather than an ethnical meaning, and is applied to the settled population of the towns and villages in contrast to the nomads.

The area is 340,400 square kilometres (131,394 sq. miles); population 5,270,195. The Uzbeks form about 63 per cent. of the total; the Tajiks about 15 per cent.; the Russians about 7 per cent. The capital of the Republic is Samarkand (population 101,000); other important cities are Tashkent, Bokhara, Khiva, Andijan, Kokand, Namangan.

Uzbekistan is a land of intensive farming, based on artificial irrigation. Cotton growing has been developed; about 9 million poods were produced in 1926-27. Uzbekistan also produces fruits, wool, and silk. Its industry consists of cotton spinning (51 factories), oil and coal-mining.

The total length of railway is 1,721 kilometres (1,067 miles), of which 734 kilometres (455 miles) form that part of the line which connects central Asia with Russia. From this main line branches lead to Karshe-Kitab, Kerki-Termes, Djelalabad, Namangan, Andijan and other centres. On the territory of the Republic there are 113 postal telegraph institutions, an air-line which serves all of Central Asia, and this air-line is most developed in Uzbekistan. The existing air-lines are: (1) Kagan, Chardjui, Khiva, Chimbai; (2) Kagan, Termes, Dushambe.

## TAJIKISTAN.

The Tajikistan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was formed from the former regions of Bokhara and Turkestan where the population consisted mainly of Tajiks.

Tajikistan is situated between  $39^{\circ}40'$  and  $36^{\circ}40'$  N. latitude and  $67^{\circ}20'$  and  $75^{\circ}$  E. longitude, north of the Oxus. On the west and north it is bordered by Uzbekistan and by the autonomous Republic of the Kirghiz; on the east by Chinese Turkestan and on the south by Afghanistan.

The Tajiks speak an Iranian dialect, little different from Persian, and they are considered to be the descendants of the original Aryan population of Turkestan. Unlike the Persians, the Tajiks are mostly Sunnis.

The area of the territory is 135,000 square kilometres (52,110 sq. miles) and the population about 824,000. The capital is Dushambe.

The occupations of the population are mainly farming and cattle-breeding. Gold, oil and coal are being produced, but by very primitive methods. Irrigation is being developed and cotton growing introduced.

In regard to roads, it is the poorest region in Central Asia. The only means of communication up to the time of the formation of the Republic were camel-tracks. A railway line is now being built between Termez and Dushanbe (about 200 kilometres—124 miles). Automobile transport roads are also being built. A steamship line on the Oxus runs between Termez and Saraya. Dushanbe is connected by an air line with Termas and Kagan.

### Books of Reference Concerning Central Asia.

- Abbott (J.), *Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva*. London, 1884.  
 Bailey (F. M.), 'A Visit to Bokhara in 1910,' in the *Geographical Journal* for February, 1921.  
 Bartold, *The History of Turkestan* (Russian). Tashkent, 1922. *Turkestan in the epoch of the Mongolian Invasion* (Russian). St Petersburg, 1898 and 1900. *Ulughbek and his Times* (Russian).  
 Christie (Killa R.), *Through Khiva to Golden Samarkand*. London, 1925.  
 Cobbold (R. F.), *Innermost Asia*. London, 1900.  
 Curzon (Hon. G.), *Russia in Central Asia*. London, 1889.—*The Pamirs and the Source of the Oxus*. London, 1897.  
 Fell (N.), *Russian and Nomad*. London, 1916.  
 Fox (R.), *People of the Steppes*. London, 1925.  
 Graham (Stephen), *Through Russian Central Asia*. London, 1916.  
 Kraft (H.), *A travers le Turkestan Russe*. Paris, 1901.  
 Lagotet, *Bokhara under the Russian Protectorate* (Russian). St. Petersburg, 1911.  
 Machatschek (Fr. tz), *Landeskunde von Russisch Turkestan*. Stuttgart, 1921.  
 Maksalsky, *The Region of Turkestan* (in Russian). St. Petersburg, 1913.  
 Meakin (Annette M. B.), *In Russian Turkestan*. London, 1915.  
 Obrucheff (V. A.) *Altai Studies*. Moscow, 1915.  
 O'Donovan (R.), *The Merv Oasis*. 2 vols. London, 1889.  
 Olafsen (O.), *The Emir of Bokhara and his Country*. London 1911.  
 Phillips (Isabella M.), *A Visit to the Russians in Central Asia*. London, 1899.  
 Reclus (E.), *Nouvelle Géographie universelle. L'Asie Russe*, 1881.  
 Rickmers (W. R.), *The Desat of Turkestan*. Cambridge, 1913.  
 Schmeatz (F. von), *Turkestan*. Berlin and Freiberg, 1900.  
 Vamberi (A.), *History of Bokhara*. London, 1873.  
 Woettkof (A.), *Le Turkestan Russe*. Paris, 1914.

### THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.

The Trans-Caucasia has as natural boundaries—on the north, the Caucasian Mountains, separating it from Northern Caucasia; on the west, the Black Sea; on the south, mountains, steppes and rivers which divide it from Persia; and on the east the Caspian Sea. The area of the Trans-Caucasian Republic is 184,600 square kilometres (71,255 sq. miles). After the November revolution Trans-Caucasia became separated from the rest of Russia and split up into three separate Republics: Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. In April 1920, Azerbaijan became a Soviet Republic. Towards the end of the same year, Armenia also became a Soviet Republic, and in 1921 a Soviet Government was established in Georgia. The three Republics, on March 12, 1922, concluded an agreement whereby they formed a Trans-Caucasian Federation, thus establishing the Trans-Caucasian Soviet Socialist Republic. Total population, 5,810,000, made up as follows: Georgians, 33.4 per cent.; Armenians, 24.1 per cent.; Turko-Tatars, 23.1 per cent.; Russians, 4.6 per cent.; Ossetians, 1.7 per cent.; Abkhazians, 0.8 per cent.; others, 12.3 per cent.

On January 1, 1924, the total length of railways was 1,350 miles, 41.7 per cent. of which were in Georgia, 39.8 per cent. in Azerbaijan, and 18.5 per cent. in Armenia. The main lines run from Batoum, through Tiflis to Baku and along the Caspian Sea through Derbent to the

R.S.F.S.R. There is also a railway running from Tiflis to the south in Armenia. This line passes through the Allaverd copper mines and through Leninakan and Erivan to Persia. The railways in Transcaucasia, as in the rest of the Union, belong to the State.

## Books of Reference concerning Trans-Caucasia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS IN RUSSIAN.

- Documents and Materials concerning the Foreign Policy of Trans-Caucasia and Georgia (published by the Georgia Foreign Office) Tiflis, 1918.  
*Zumbadze*, Constitution of the T.S.F.S.R. Tiflis, 1923.  
*Levasser and Chursin*, A Geography of the Caucasus—The Country and its Peoples. Tiflis, 1924.  
 Trans-Caucasia, A Statistical-Economic Compilation. Tiflis, 1925.  
 Informationer (lit. Spravochnik) for the T.S.F.S.R. Tiflis, 1926.

### 2. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS IN RUSSIAN.

- Miansarov*, (M.), Bibliographia Caucasica et Trans-caucasica. (Volume I., only, published in two parts, S.P.B., 1874-6)  
 'Izvestiya' and 'Doklady' of the Russian (Imperial) Academy of Sciences.  
 'Collection of Materials for the Description of the Tribes and Localities of the Caucasus' (Tiflis. 45 volumes, published between 1881 and 1915).  
 'Akhti of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission. (13 volumes. Tiflis. Various dates from 1880.)  
 'Kavkazski Sbornik' (20 volumes. Tiflis, 1876-1899.)  
 'Kavkazski kalendar' (published in Tiflis by the Caucasian Statistical Committee from 1878).  
 'Zapiski' and 'Izvestiya' of the Caucasian Section of the (Imperial) Russian Geographical Society (published irregularly from 1852 and 1872 respectively).  
 Materials for the Archaeology of the Caucasus (published in Moscow by the Imperial Moscow Archaeological Society) from 1888. About 10 volumes.  
 Novye Vostok (New East) published by the All-Russian Scientific Association for Eastern Studies Moscow. 1921 to date. 15 volumes.

### 3. GENERAL PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

- Foreign Office Booklets. No 54. Caucasasia.  
*Abich* (H.), Aus kaukasischen Landern. 2 vols. 1896.  
*Baddelley* (J. F.), The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus. 2 vols. London, 1909.  
*Bryce* (James) [Lord Bryce], Trans-Caucasia and Ararat. London, 1896.  
*Buchan* (John) and *Gleichen* (Lord Edward), editors, The Baltic and Caucasian States. (Sections on Georgia and Azerbaijan by W. E. D. Allen.)  
*Buxton* (Rev. Harold), Trans-Caucasia. London, 1926.  
*Cheneaux* (P. G. de la), Les Peuples de la Trans-Caucasie. Paris, 1921.  
*Décary* (M. von), Kaukasus-Reisen und Forschungen im Kaukasischen Hochgebirge, 3 vols. in 2. Berlin, 1905-7.  
*Freshfield* (Douglas), The Exploration of the Caucasus. London, 1902.  
*Ghumbashidze* (Dr. D.), Mineral Resources of Georgia and Caucasasia. London, 1919.  
*Hahn* (C.), Kaukasische Reisen und Studien. Leipzig, 1896.  
*Luke* (H. C.), Anatolica. London, 1924.  
*Mersbacher* (G.), Aus den Hochregionen des Kaukasus. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1901.  
*Morgan* (Jacques de), Mission Scientifique au Caucase. 2 tomes. Paris, 1889.  
*Mourier* (J.), L'Art au Caucase. Bruxelles, 1912.  
*Phillips Price* (M.), War and Revolution in Asiatic Russia. London, 1918.  
*Radde* (G.) and others, Grundzuge der Pflanzenverbreitung im dem Kaukasusländern, etc. 8 Parts. Leipzig, 1899.  
*Rikli* (M.), Natur- und Kulturbilder aus den Kaukasusländern und Hocharmenien (von Teilnehmern der Schweizerischen naturwissenschaftlichen Studienreise, Sommer 1912), Zurich, 1914.  
*Telfer* (J. B.), The Crimea and Trans-Caucasia. 2 vols. London, 1876.  
*Vülari* (Lungi), Fire and Sword in the Caucasus. London, 1906.

## ARMENIA.

### (SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.)

In November 1917, the Trans-Caucasian districts of the former Russian Empire, having refused to recognise the Bolsheviks, set up a Trans-Caucasian Commission as the supreme authority in the country.



February 1918, the Sejm or Diet of Trans-Caucasia, convoked in Tiflis, set up a Provisional Government. On April 22, 1918, the Trans-Caucasian Sejm declared its *de jure* independence of Russia, and established the Federal Democratic Republic of Trans-Caucasia. The three main nationalities in Trans-Caucasia, the Armenians, the Georgians and the Tartars, were parties to this Federation, each holding their own respective territories. This Federal Republic lasted only five weeks, owing mainly to the divergent political tendencies of the three constituent peoples. On May 26, 1918, the Trans-Caucasian Republic was dissolved, and the three peoples respectively declared their independence. An Armenian Republic was established at Erivan under the control of the Dashnak (Social Democratic) Party. The territory of the Republic comprised, from November 1918 to January 1921, the whole of the former Governments of Kars and Erivan and part of that of Elizabetopol. Its *de facto* independence was recognised by the Allies in January 1920, and its *de jure* recognition was embodied in the Treaty of Sèvres, signed in August 1920 between the Allied Powers and Turkey. The Armenians failed to secure the union of the Turkish-Armenian districts. In December 1920, the Turks occupied the whole of the former Government of Kars. On April 2, 1921, Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Republic. The Armenian Soviet Government, with the Russian Soviet Government, was a party to the Treaty of Kars (March 1921) which confirmed the Turkish possession of the former Government of Kars and of the Surmali District of the Government of Erivan.

Armenia (capital Erivan) which covers an area of 80,260 square kilometres (11,680 sq. miles), adopted to Soviet Constitution in November 1920. In 1925, the population of Armenia numbered 876,557, 85·9 per cent. of whom were Armenians, 9·8 per cent. Turko-Tartars, 2·4 per cent. Russians, and 1·8 per cent. other nationalities. Only 16·6 per cent. of the population live in towns. In 1926, the population was 867,671. Armenia is essentially an agricultural country; in 1925, 255,900 dessiatines were cultivated; 84·7 per cent. of the cultivated land was under grain and 5·9 per cent. under industrial plants. The area under cotton was 15,103 dessiatines, the yield being 862,890 poods of raw cotton. Since the establishment of the Soviet Government irrigation works have been restored or constructed to a total length of 350 kilometres (187 miles). The principal of these is the Shirak Lenin Canal, 22 kilometres (13 miles) long, commenced in 1922 and completed in 1925.

In 1923 there were 1,376 industrial enterprises in the towns of Armenia, amongst them being textile sheds, quarries, conserving factories, breweries, spirit distilleries, wine-presses, etc.

In 1926 a new electric station was erected at Erivan and the construction of a number of powerful electric stations was started.

In 1925 there were 81,000 pupils in the schools of Armenia. In addition there are a number of Trade Technical Schools, a State University, a Musical Academy and two Workers' Faculties.

On October 22, 1926, Leninakhan suffered a severe earthquake, which destroyed the greater part of the town and 40 of the surrounding villages. Efforts are being made to make good the damage and restore the town and villages.

## Books of Reference concerning Armenia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Baldwin (Oliver), Six Prisons and Two Revolutions. London, 1925.

Bechofer (C. E.), in Denikin's Russia and the Caucasus. London, 1921.

(The above two books contain some account of recent events in the Armenian Republic.

- Buxton* (Noel and Harold). *Travel and Politics in Armenia*. London, 1914.
- Cambridge Mediaeval History*. Vol. III. *Armenia*, by F. Macler (contains an historical bibliography).
- Strzygowski*, (Jozef) *Die Bankunst der Armenier und Europa*. 2 Vols. Vienna, 1919.
- Gregur* (N. Ter), *History of Armenia*. London, 1897.
- Haupt* (Lehmman), *Armenien Ernst und Jetzt*. Berlin, 1910.
- Lynch* (H. F. B.), *Armenia. Travels and Studies*. London, 1901 (contains a full bibliography).
- Morian* (Jacques de), *Histoire du Peuple Arménien*. Paris, 1919.
- Tchakourchian* (G.) *Le Libre Roule*, Paris, 1919.
- (The Armenian version of events at Baku in 1918.)
- Forandian*, (M.) *Le Conflit Arméno-Georgien et la Guerre du Caucase*. Paris, 1910 (the *Grögr Armenian War of 1914*).
- Williams* (W. Ll.), *Armenia Past and Present*. London, 1916.

## AZERBAIJAN.

### (AZERBAIJAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

The 'Mussavet' (Nationalist) party who dominated the National Council or Constituent Assembly of the Tartars, declared the independence of Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918, with a capital, first at Ganja (Elizabetopol) and later at Baku. A Government of 12 ministers was formed, which the British Government recognised as a *de facto* administration in February 1920. On April 28, 1920, the 'Hummet' or Bolshevik Party overthrew the existing Government, and admitted Russian troops to Baku. On September 30, 1920, a military and economic treaty was concluded between Azerbaijan and Russia, and in the following year Azerbaijan was declared a Soviet Republic.

Azerbaijan covers an area of 85,363 square kilometres (32,950 sq. miles) and has a population (1926) of 2,313,172. Its capital is Baku, population 447,000. Azerbaijan includes the Nakhichevan Socialist Soviet Republic and the Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Region. It has a temperate climate throughout the year. Most of the inhabitants are Turko-Tatars. It also contains a fair number of Armenians, comparatively few Georgians, and Russians, most of whom live in the towns, particularly in Baku and employed principally in the oilfields. 77.6 per cent. of the total population live in the country districts.

Azerbaijan is in the main an agricultural country, the chief products being grain, cotton, vine, kitchen and garden produce, and to some extent, also tobacco and silk. In the mountain regions the occupation of the people is cattle-breeding. Over the whole of Azerbaijan, there are 7,283,000 dessiatines of land of which over 75 per cent is suitable for cultivation. The area under cotton in 1925 was 97,700 dessiatines, or very nearly that of pre-war. The average yield was 45 to 50 poods per dessiatine and the total harvest of raw cotton was 4,500,000 poods.

The most important industry is the oil industry, especially in the Baku Region. The total output of oil in 1926-27 was 625,500,000 poods, and in 1925-26 336,000,000 poods. The number of men employed is 38,678. All the oilfields have been electrified and are now connected with the town of Baku and, for the most part, with the new workers' settlements which have been constructed more or less on the American type. Amongst the other industries in Azerbaijan are copper, salt, textiles, and fishing industries.

In 1925-26 134,855 pupils attended the primary and secondary schools. There is also a State University, a Polytechnic Institute, a State Conservatoire, a Higher Arts School, a number of Teachers' Training Centres, 14 Technical Institutes and 6 Workers' Faculties.

## Books of Reference concerning Azerbaijan.

Publication of the Central Asian Society: *Toynbee* (A.), *Islam in Russia* since the Revolution. Vol. 5, 1918.

*Claims of the Peace Delegation of the Republic of the Azerbaijan.* Paris (1919), with map.

*Ziathkan* (Adil Khan), *Aperçu sur l'histoire, la littérature et la politique de l'Azerbaïdjan.* Baku, 1919.

*La Première République Musulmane; l'Azerbaïdjan.* Paris, 1919.

*Henry* (J. D.), *Baku: An Eventful History* London, 1906.

*Dunsterville* (Maj.-Gen. L. C.), *Adventures of the Dunsterforce.* London, 1920.

## GEORGIA.

### (GEORGIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

The independence of the Georgian Social Democratic Republic was declared at Tiflis on May 26, 1918, by the representative body, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was confirmed on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, which had been elected on a basis of universal suffrage.

The Government, which was controlled by the Menshevik Party, received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921. In February, 1921, however, a Soviet Government was set up. The territory of Georgia comprises most of the former Government of Tiflis and the whole of that of Kutais. Some small frontier districts were ceded to Turkey by the Treaty of Kars (March, 1921).

Georgia occupies the whole of the western part of Trans-Caucasia and covers an area of 39,000 sq. miles. Its population in 1926 was 2,660,963. Georgia embraces the Abkhazian Socialist Soviet Republic, the Ajaristan Autonomous Soviet Republic and the Autonomous Region of Southern Ossetia. The majority of the population (68 per cent.) consists of Georgians. There are also in Georgia a fair number of Armenians, Tartars, Russians and a large number of other nationalities. In 1925, the number of pupils in the schools of Georgia was 211,210, including 1,600 students in the higher education institutions. There is a State University, a polytechnic institute, a Trans-Caucasian Communist University, an Academy of Art and a Conservatoire.

Tiflis (population 283,000) is not only the capital of Georgia, it is also the capital of Trans-Caucasia. It is one of the oldest towns of Georgia, but it is now being to a certain extent rebuilt and modernised. All the Central Government Departments of Trans-Caucasia and of Georgia are in Tiflis.

Agriculture is important; much work has been done in the drainage of land, and in the construction of irrigation works. Georgia is very rich in forest lands where fine varieties of timber are grown. The most important mining industry of Georgia is the exploitation of the manganese deposits, the richest of which lie in the Chiatura region. The annual export of manganese from Georgia before the war was 35,000,000 poods. The Civil War wrought enormous damage to the Manganese Mines, but these are being restored, and already 44 per cent. of the pre-war exports have been reached. The manganese deposits in Georgia are calculated to amount to 5 to 9 milliard poods (from 80 to 150 million tons). In the Kutais Country and in Abkhazia, there are coal deposits estimated at 80 milliard poods (about 1,300 million tons). The most powerful electric station in Trans-Caucasia is in Georgia on the River Kura, the Zemo-Avchal hydro-electric station of 36,000 horse power. The second most powerful station is the Abash Hydro Electrical Station; a number of other stations are either in the course of construction or are to be constructed shortly.

**Communications.**—The railway system of Georgia extends to 570 miles. The trunk line leading from Batum through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian Sea has several narrow gauge branches on Georgian territory to the coal mines of Tkhibuli, to the port of Poti, to the manganese mines of Chiaturi, to the mineral springs of Borjom and the health resort Bakuriani, to the towns Signakh and Telavi, in Kakhetia, and to the Armenian frontier, across the coal mine district of Alverdi. The last branch divides in Armenia, going on the one side to Tabriz in Persia, and on the other to Erzerum in Anatolia. All the railway lines on the territory of Georgia belong to the State.

A railway line from Akhal-Senaki along the Black Sea coast, through Sukhum to Tuapse, is being constructed.

### Books of Reference concerning Georgia.

- Brosset* (M. F.), *Histoire de la Georgie*. 5 vols. St. Petersburg, 1849-58.  
*Geatzen* (F.), *La Résurrection Géorgienne*. Paris, 1921.  
*Ghambashidze* (D.), *The Caucasus, its People, History, &c.* London, 1918.—Mineral Resources of Georgia and Caucasus. London, 1919.  
*Kautsky* (Karl) *Georgia: A Social Democratic Peasant Republic*. London, 1921.  
*Khakhanoff* (M.), *Histoire de Géorgie*. Paris 1900.  
*Kuhn* (E. manuel), *La Georgie Libre*. Geneva, 1920.  
*Tcherkesoff* (V.), *La Georgie*. Paris, 1919.  
*Tseretelli* (Irakly), *Séparation de la Transcaucasie et de la Russie et Indépendance de la Géorgie*. Paris, 1919.  
*Wardrop* (Oliver), *The Kingdom of Georgia*. London, 1888.  
*Woytinsky* (W.), *La Démocratie Géorgienne*. Paris, 1921.

### UKRAINE.

#### (UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed after the Soviet Revolution of November 7, 1917. In December 1920, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concluded a military and economic alliance with the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and the following united People's Commissariats were formed:—For military and naval affairs, the Supreme Economic Council, Foreign Trade, Finance, Labour, Transport and Posts and Telegraphs.

On July 6, 1923, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic formed, together with the other Soviet Socialist Republics in Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Ukrainian S.S.R. covers an area of 451,800 sq. kilometres (174,201 sq. miles) and includes the Autonomous Moldavian Republic.

The population in 1926 was 29,020,304.

**Religion.**—The population of the Ukraine belongs to a variety of churches, the chief being the Orthodox Greek Church, and the Catholic church. There are also some Protestants, and adherents of other Christian Sects, as well as Jews and others.

**Education.**—On January 1, 1926, there was a total of 17,832 elementary and secondary schools with 2,122,100 pupils; 165 kindergarten (8,700 pupils); 33 schools for defective children (1,600 pupils); 404 homes for normal children (47,000 pupils). The Republic has 1,032 various trade, technical, medical and similar schools and courses with 178,100 pupils. There were also 14,036 Higher Educational Institutions with 589,000 students. The all-Ukrainian Academy of Science is one of the most important institutions for the spread of the national culture of the Ukraine.

**Finance.**—The Budget of the U.S.S.R. in 1925-26 was 182,594,886 roubles.

**Agriculture.**—The total land capable of being cultivated is 38,395,000 dessiatines. Most of this land (about 29,000,000 dessiatines) consists of peasant farms, about 600,000 dessiatines is worked by aytels and communes. Soviet farms and experimental institutions have about 1,000,000 dessiatines, and the reserve for colonisation and concession is about 1,000,000 dessiatines. In 1925 there were a total of 4,904,500 peasant farms, the land at their disposal being 10,000,000 dessiatines more than they had before 1917. There were also in 1925, 6,300 peasant aytels, communes and land associations.

**Industry.**—Some of the industries of the Ukraine are amongst the most important in the whole of the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine accounts for 80 per cent. of the coal output of the Union, 70 per cent. of the pig iron, 50 per cent. steel, 60 per cent. of the iron ores, 85 per cent. of sugar, 66 per cent. to 70 per cent. of agricultural machinery, 95 per cent. of manganese ores.

**Railways.**—The total length of Railways of the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1925 was 10,180 miles.

### Books of Reference.

#### 1. IN UKRAINIAN.

- Messenger d'État*, 1917, 1918, 1919.  
*Dovhoditich* (Chef du Bureau officiel de statistique), Production du Sol en Ukraine. Kiew, 1918.  
*Festchenko-Tchopivskii*, Les richesses de l'Ukraine Kiew, 1918.

#### IN OTHER LANGUAGES.

- L'Ukraine Sovietiste. Extraits des documents diplomatiques. Kharkoff, 1922.  
 'Okliabrskaya Revoliutsia' (A Five Years' Review). Kharkoff, 1922.  
 Chronologie des principaux événements en Ukraine de 1917 à 1919 publiée par le Bureau Ukrainien de Presse. Paris 1919.  
 L'Ukraine, Un aperçu sur son territoire, son peuple, ses conditions culturelles, ethnographiques, politiques et économiques, avec une carte. Berne, 1919.  
*Choulguine* (A.), L'Ukraine, la Russie et les Puissances de l'Entente. Berne, 1918.—  
 Les Provinces de l'Ukraine. Paris, 1919 (An English edition has also been issued.)  
*Gershonov*, (M.) The Land Code of the Ukraine. 1926.  
*Kordouba* (Dr Myron), Le Territoire et la Population de l'Ukraine, contribution géographique et statistique. Berne, 1919.  
*Maslov*, (I.) Modern System of Agriculture. 1926.  
*Noid* (Baron Boris), L'Ukraine sous le protectorat russe. Lausanne, 1912.  
*Budintsky* (Stephen), Ukraine, the Land and its people. New York, 1918.  
*Sands* (B.), The Ukraine. London, 1914.  
*Savchenko* (T.), L'Ukraine et la question Ukrainienne. Paris, 1918.  
*Shafarenko* (I.), The Natural Resources of the Ukraine. London, 1920.  
*Shulgin*, (Prof. A.) History of Land Relationships in Russia and the Ukraine. 1926.  
*Slavchenko*, The Organisation of the National Economy of the Ukraine. 6 vols. (Ukraine State Publishing Agency.) 1926.  
*Stebnitsky* (P.), L'Ukraine et les Ukrainiens. Berne, 1919.  
*Sukhov* (A.), The Economic Geography of the Ukraine. (Ukraine State Publishing Agency), 1926.  
*Tyskiewicz* (Comte Michel), Documents historiques sur l'Ukraine et ses relations avec la Pologne, la Russie et la Suède (1569-1704). Lausanne, 1919.—*La Littérature Ukrainienne*. Berne, 1919.

### WHITE RUSSIA.

#### (WHITE RUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on January 1 1919. At present, its territory covers 126,300 square miles (48,751 square miles), and includes the former provinces of Minsk, Vitebsk, Mogilov, and a section of the Grodno provinces as well as the Gemel province. The most

important towns of White Russia are Minsk, Vitepsk and Gomel. In 1926, the population of White Russia was 4,983,884, of whom 82·2 per cent. were White Russians, 3·4 per cent. Russians and Ukrainians, 10·6 per cent. Jews, 2·0 per cent. Poles and 1·1 per cent. others. About 16 per cent. of the population live in towns. White Russia forms one of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. Its constitution is similar to that of the R.S.F.S.R.

**Education.**—There are 4,533 elementary schools with 325,200 pupils; 292 secondary schools with 96,900 pupils; 24 Technical Schools with 11,500 pupils; and 162 institutes for children with 8,700 inmates.

In addition there are 3 Workers' Faculties with 882 students, and 4 higher educational institutions in which the number of students on January 1, 1927, was 4,094. The 4 institutions are the White Russian State University, the Communist University, the Agricultural Academy and the Veterinary Institution. In addition, there is a Science Research Institute known as the Institute for White Russian culture and containing 83 members and 224 Research workers.

**Agriculture.**—The area under cultivation (in dessiatines) in 1926 was about 2,900,000 including about 110,000 flax and about 370,000 potatoes. The total number of heads of farm stock was 8,113,400, including 1,052,300 horses, 2,067,700 cattle, 2,937,700 sheep, and 2,055,500 pigs.

**Industry.**—Over the whole of the territory of White Russia, there were, at the end of 1925–26, 337 large scale industrial enterprises employing 30,213 workers and with a gross value of output in 1925–26 of 115,300,000 roubles.

## SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR.)

**Constitution and Government.**—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. Its Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

**President of the Republic.**—Dr. Pio Romero Bosque. Term of office, from March 1, 1927, to March 1, 1931.

**Vice-President.**—Señor Gustavo Vides.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the department, of:—Foreign relations, Justice, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interiors Government and Agriculture; Finance, Charities, and Public Credit.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Republic is 34,126 square kilometres, or 13,176 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. Estimated population (Jan. 1, 1927). 1,657,000. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 1,307,200, and Indians 326,800. The capital is San Salvador, with 87,900 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 74,200;

San Miguel, 37,000; Santa Tecla, 28,000; San Vicente, 33,000; Sonsonate, 16,800.

The number of births in 1926 was 60,391; the number of deaths 37,405. Of the deaths, 19,315 were males and 18,090 females.

**Religion, Instruction and Justice.**—The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop in San Salvador and a bishop at Santa Ana and San Miguel respectively. Education is free and obligatory. There were in Salvador, in 1926, 849 public primary schools, with 1,555 teachers and 51,933 enrolled pupils (average attendance, 35,063). There were also 37 private primary schools and 61 municipal schools. There are 10 travelling teachers for the rural districts. Secondary education is given (1922) at the National Institute (free) and at 16 private Lyceums. There are also commercial schools, and there are two normal schools, one for men (83 students) and one for women (77). There is a National University with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and engineering. Expenditure on public instruction in 1926, 1,870,000 colones.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts. All judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period. In 1922, 1,917 crimes of all kinds were committed in the Republic.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . . .	1,373,655	1,851,355	2,022,888	2,067,000	2,225,100
Expenditure . . .	1,360,682	1,823,000	2,018,555	2,066,000	2,222,800

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1926, was 48,059,000 colones, of which 88 per cent. was internal debt, and 12 per cent. external debt.

**Defence.**—The army may be divided into three parts: (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men; (2) forces that can be made available at short notice, 49 officers, 356 petty officers, and 4,000 men; (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,743 petty officers, and 56,151 men. Total, 378 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 75,705 men. The army is organised in 3 divisions of 12 infantry, 2 cavalry and 4 artillery regiments. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age. The permanent armed force for 1926 was 3,000 men.

**Production and Commerce.**—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief product is coffee, under which in 1923 there were about 140,000 acres, with some 100,000,000 trees, producing 60,000 tons. In value coffee alone forms 80 per cent. of the exports. Germany is the principal buyer. Other agricultural products are maize (250,000 tons), cacao, rubber 30,000 kilos exported in 1926), tobacco, henequén (14,000 tons), sugar (production 1926, 21,000 tons). In the national forests are found dye woods and such hard woods as mahogany, cedar, and walnut. Balsam trees also abound. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron and mercury, but mining operations languish.

The imports (subject to duty) and the exports have been as follows in five years (in pounds sterling):—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . . . .	1,527,850	2,060,795	2,324,111	3,419,000	3,374,434
Exports . . . . .	3,242,761	2,346,253	5,415,000	3,474,000	5,174,611

Customs receipts, 1926, 13,462,000 colones.

The trade is chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. Imports from the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland enjoy preferential treatment under most-favoured-nation treaties with Salvador. The chief imports are cottons, hardware, flour, drugs and chemical products. The chief exports are coffee, henequén, and rubber; the sugar surplus is exported but it is small.

Total trade between Salvador and the U.K. (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U. K. .	16,264	36,267	172,737	40,279	47,264
Exports to Salvador from U. K. .	426,985	503,696	628,682	615,026	376,319

**Shipping and Communications.**—In 1926, 653 steamers entered at the ports of the Republic, with a tonnage of 1,405,000

A British-owned railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Ana and La Ceiba; with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another line (the American-owned International Railways of Central America) runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador. The line from Mega to the capital with its extension has a total length of 156 miles. Another short railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open (1927), 330 miles, all of narrow gauge. There are 1,476 miles of national road in the Republic, including a fine highway completed in 1926 between San Salvador and La Libertad. Of these, 353 miles are suitable for motors.

In 1927, there were 192 post offices, which handled nearly 10 million pieces of mail matter. In 1926 there were 254 telegraph offices, 1,520 miles of telegraph wire and 2,650 miles of telephone wire. There are 275 telephone-exchanges and 2,777 telephones. A radio transmitting and receiving station at San Salvador maintains communications with Latin America. The All America Cables maintain a station at San Salvador.

## Money, Weights and Measures.

### MONEY.

There are 3 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 4,000,000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid-up capital, 6,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agrícola Commercial (paid-up capital, 1,540,000 pesos silver). On December 31, 1926, they had notes in circulation to the value of 15,904,868 colones, with a gold cover amounting to 65 per cent.

According to the law of July 16, 1920, the theoretical monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold 900 millesimos fine, and equal in value to 50 cents. (United States currency). The colon, which represents 100 centavos, is issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are minted in denominations of 20, 50, and 100 centavos each, and nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each.



National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender, the United States coins having a fixed value of 2 colones to the dollar. National and United States silver coins are legal tender in an amount representing up to 10 per cent. of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent. of each payment.

The coinage of silver must not exceed 10 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation and that of nickel must not be in excess of 5 per cent. of said circulation, and in no case shall nickel be coined in an amount exceeding 1,000,000 colones.

With the exception of United States gold and silver coin, foreign money is not a legal tender in the Republic, and payments contracted for in such money shall be liquidated by the equivalent of the money in question tendered in United States gold, or in colones, at the rate of exchange of the place of payment on the date of settlement.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On January 1, 1886, the metric system of weights and measures was made obligatory. But other units are still commonly in use, of which the principal are as follows:—

<i>Libra</i> . . .	= 1.043 lb. av.		<i>Arroba</i> . . .	= 25.35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i> . . .	= 104.3 lb. av.		<i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1.5745 bushel.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.*—Dr. Antonio Reyes-Guerra.

There are consular agents at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Newport, Brighton, Birmingham, and Aberdeen.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

*Minister.*—A. K. Clark Kerr (February, 1926), stationed in Guatemala.

*Consul.*—G. Harrington.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Salvador.

*Anuario Estadístico.* First year. 1911. San Salvador. Annual.

The publications issued by the various Departments of Government. San Salvador.

*Constitución política de la República del Salvador decretada por el Congreso Nacional Constituyente el 18 de Agosto de 1886.*

*Department or Overseas Trade Reports.* Annual Series. London.

Salvador. No 58 of the *Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics.* Washington, 1892.

*The Republic of El Salvador.* (Issued by the Bureau of Statistics). Salvador. 1924.

*Corporation of Foreign Bondholders.* Annual Report of Council. London.

*Guridia* (F.), *Historia moderna de El Salvador.* San Salvador, 1917.

*Gonzalez* (Dr. D.), *Datos sobre la República de El Salvador.* San Salvador, 1901.

*Guzman* (D.), *Apuntamientos sobre la topografía física de la rep. del Salvador.* San Salvador, 1888.

*Leiva* (J.), *The Republic of El Salvador.* Liverpool, 1918.

*Martin* (P. F.), *Salvador of the 20th Century.* London, 1912.

*Quinones* (Dr. Lucio), *La cuestión económica.* San Salvador, 1910.

*Reyes* (Rafael), *Nociones de historia del Salvador.* San Salvador, 1886.

*Squier* (E. G.), *The States of Central America.* London 1868.

## SAN MARINO.

The independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe, is embraced in the area of Italy. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1908 and in 1914. The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland and United States. The legislative power of the Republic is vested in the Grand Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (*Capitani reggenti*). The regents exercise executive power, assisted by various nominated congresses, viz., *Congresso Economico d. Stato*, *Congresso dei Legati*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare*. The administration of justice is under magistrates, who are Italian citizens. There are several elementary schools and one high school, the diplomas of which are recognized by Italian universities.

The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (December 1925) 12,952.

The revenue and expenditure for 1926-27 balanced at 4,145,179 lire, and for 1925-26 at 4,529,296 lire. There is no public debt. The militia consists of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, with the exception of teachers and students. The chief exports are wine, cattle, and the building stone quarried on Mount Titano. Italian currency is in general use, but the Republic issues separate postage stamps. An electric railway from Rimini to the city of San Marino is under construction.

*Consul-General of San Marino in London*.—Commendatore Melvill Allan Jamieson, F.R.G.S.

*Consul-General of Great Britain in San Marino*.—M. Carmichael (Resides at Leghorn).

### Books of Reference concerning San Marino.

- Beni* (J. Th.), *A Freak of Freedom*. London, 1879.  
*Boyer de Sainte Suzanne* (R. de) *La République de Saint-Marin*. Paris, 1833.  
*Bruc* (C. de), *Saint Marin Ses Institutions, son Histoire*. Paris, 1876.  
*Delfino* (Melomorre), *Memoriestoriche della Repubblica di San Marino*. 3rd ed. 3 vols. Florence 1843-44.  
*Fattori* (M.), *Ricordi Storici della Repubblica di San Marino*. Quinta edizione. Riveduta ed accresciuta di note ed aggiunte. Foligno, 1911.  
*Giannini* (T. E.), *La Verità sulla costituzione e sulla Legislazione attuale della Repubblica di San Marino*. Naples, 1899.  
*Franceson* (P.), *Garibaldi e la Repubblica di San Marino*. Bologna, 1891.  
*Johnson* ( ), *Two quaint Republics, Andorra and San Marino*. Boston, 1913.  
*Montalho* (Count de), *Inizionario bibliografico iconografico della Repubblica di San Marino*. Paris, 1898.  
*Peddiione* (C ), *Dizionario bibliografico e storico della Repubblica di San Marino*. Naples, 1872.  
*Berti* (C.), *La Repubblica di San Marino*. [Vol. V. of *Italia Artistica*.] Milano, 1904.  
*Tucker* (W. W.), *The Republic of San Marino*. Boston, 1888.  
*Valdassa* (Marchese De Liveri Di), *Libro D'Oro della Repubblica di San Marino*. Foligno, 1914.

## SERB, CROAT, AND SLOVENE STATE.

(KRALJEVINA SRBA, HRVATA, I SLOVENACA.)

### Reigning King.

**Alexander I**, born December 17, 1888, son of King Peter I and Duchess Zorka, daughter of the late Nicholas I, ex-King of Montenegro; married on June 8, 1922, to Princess Marie, born January 9, 1899, daughter of King Ferdinand I of Rumania; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914 to

August 16, 1921, when his father died. On November 6, 1921, he swore to the constitution and received full royal rights.

*Sons of the King.*—Prince Peter, born September 6, 1923<sup>c</sup>; Prince Tomislav, born January 19, 1928.

*Brother of the King.*—Prince George, born September 8, 1887; on March 27, 1909, he renounced his right of succession to the throne.

*Sister of the King.*—Princess Hélène, born November 4, 1884; married, September 9, 1911 to Prince Ivan Constantinovitch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia.

The founder of the dynasty was Kara-George (*i.e.* Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806. In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshchina or National Assembly, and the title was confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity was not hereditary. In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was banished, and in 1885 he died in exile. King Peter was the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia. He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty; was elected King by the Skupshchina June 2 (O.S.), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O.S.), 1903.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by Article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 18,000,000 dinars, plus 6,000,000 French francs.

After the Revolution in Austria-Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence, and a movement commenced for the formation of the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) by the union of the Austro-Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Serbia. The union with the Croats and Slovenes was proclaimed on December 1, 1918. In regard to Montenegro there was some doubt as to her position, but on the death of King Nicholas on March 1, 1921, the country was definitely joined to Greater Serbia.

On December 29, 1918, the first Ministry of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed, representing all the Yugoslav provinces, and the Allied Governments were informed of the creation of the new State, which has received recognition. By the Treaty of Rapallo the boundaries of the new State on the side of Italy were definitely determined, except as regards Fiume, an agreement on which was not reached till January 1924, Fiume going to Italy and Baros to Yugoslavia. On December 5, 1923, Serbia obtained from Greece a free zone in the harbour of Salonica.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, adopted on June 28, 1921, provides for a single chamber called Narodna Skupština (National Assembly) consisting of 315 representatives. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and can declare war should the country be attacked or war be declared against it; he can also make peace. He summons Parliament and has the right of dissolving it. Parliament is elected for four years on the basis of one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly, held on September 11, 1927, resulted as follows:—111 Radicals, 23 Independent Democrats, 61 Democrats, 62 National Agrarian Party (Raditch Party), 9 Agrarians, 18 Mahomedans, 21 Yugoslavian People's Party, and 10 members of other parties.

The Cabinet, formed on February 23, 1928 (the third Vukitchevitch Cabinet), was as follows:—

*Prime Minister.*—M. Velja Vukitchevitch.  
*Minister of Finance.*—M. Bogdan Markovitch.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. Vojislav Marinkovitch.  
*Minister of the Interior.*—Father Anton Koroshetz.  
*Minister of Justice.*—Milorad Vuitchutch.  
*Minister of Public Worship.*—Milan Simonovitch.  
*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—M. Vojko Kotitch.  
*Minister of Education.*—Dr. Milan Groll.  
*Minister of Public Health.*—Velimir Popovitch.  
*Minister of Forests and Mines.*—M. Aleksanolar Mijovitch.  
*Minister of Agrarian Reform.*—Vladimir Andvitch.  
*Minister for the Unification of Laws.*—Ilija Shumenkovitch.  
*Minister of Agriculture.*—M. Svetszar Stankovitch.  
*Minister of Public Works.*—Petar Markovitch.  
*Minister of Social Affairs.*—Oredo Rudovitch.  
*Minister of War.*—General Stevan Hadzitch.  
*Minister of Communications.*—General Svetislav Milosavljevitch.  
*Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—Mehmed Spaho.

### Area and Population.

According to the census taken January 31, 1921, the area and population of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are shown as follows:—

	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females.	Total	Per sq. mile.
North Serbia . . .	19,286	1,273,167	1,381,911	2,655,078	137.6
South Serbia . . .	17,651	784,164	740,396	1,474,560	83.5
Montenegro . . .	8,788	99,622	100,235	199,857	53.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina .	19,768	965,894	924,035	1,889,929	95.5
Dalmatia . . .	4,916	809,012	812,417	621,420	126.4
Croatia and Slavonia, Med- junurje, and the island of Krk (Veglia) and the community of Kastav }	16,920	1,334,543	1,405,050	2,739,593	161.9
Slovenia . . .	6,253	503,645	552,819	1,056,464	168.9
Voyvodina . . .	7,007	673,600	706,913	1,880,413	181.4
Total	96,184	5,898,547	6,123,776	12,017,323	125.0

The principal towns according to the census of January 31, 1921, are: Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 111,740 inhabitants (estimated population on January 1, 1927, 250,000); Zagreb (Agram), with 108,338 inhabitants (130,000 end of 1925); Subotica, 101,857; Sarajevo, 66,317; Ljubljana, 53,308; Skoplje, 14,066; Novi Sad, 39,147; Osijek, 34,412; Sombor, 31,332; Senta, 30,697; Maribor, 30,641; Bitolj, 28,418; Veliki Bečkerek, 27,511; Vrsac, 26,975; Velika Kikinda, 25,809; Niš, 25,098; Split, 25,042; Pančevo, 19,394; Zemun, 18,524; Mostar, 18,176; Stara Kanjiža, 18,060; Karlovac, 16,827; Prizren, 16,433; Kragujevac, 15,664; Priština, 14,290; Varaždin, 13,645; Tuzla, 13,354; Sušak, 13,239; Novi Pazar, 11,207; Piroć, 10,462; Šabac, 9,224; Ohrid, 9,603; Debar, 7,060.

### Religion.

By Article 12 of the Constitution, all religions recognised by law enjoy the same rights. According to the census of 1921 there were of the total

population :—Greek-Orthodox, 5,602,227 (47 per cent.); Roman Catholics, 4,735,154 (39 per cent.); Greek Catholics, 41,597; Protestants, 216,847 (2 per cent.); Mahomedans, 1,337,687 (11 per cent.); Jews, 64,159.

In the new territories are a large number of Roman Catholics; there are Roman Catholic bishops in Prizren and Skoplje. In June, 1914, Serbia concluded a concordat with Rome. Under the concordat a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Belgrade is established, with jurisdiction over Roman Catholics within the old frontiers of Serbia. After the union of all the Orthodox Serbs in the kingdom, the Church became a Patriarchate under the rule of the Patriarch and Holy Synod for ecclesiastical purposes.

The Serbian Orthodox Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. All the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Public Worship.

### Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. In 1925-26 there were 7,208 elementary schools with 17,576 teachers and 786,324 pupils. The number of secondary schools was 173 with 3,595 teachers and 83,399 pupils. There were also 44 training colleges for elementary school teachers with 454 instructors and 7,549 students. Of civil schools there were 155, with 1,423 teachers and 26,635 pupils. There were also 16 commercial schools with 159 teachers and 2,535 pupils. In Zagreb (Agram) there was 1 veterinary school (founded in 1919), with 4 teachers and 62 pupils; an engineering school with 17 teachers and 340 pupils; and 3 naval academies with 26 teachers and 163 pupils.

There are three Universities in the Kingdom: At Belgrade, founded in 1838, with (1925-26) 143 professors and 6,114 students; at Zagreb (Agram), with 145 professors and 3,175 students; and at Ljubljana, founded in 1920, with 72 professors and 1,031 students; a Law School at Subotica with 13 professors and 306 students; a Philosophical Faculty at Skoplje with 10 professors and 120 students; and an Economic-commercial Academy at Zagreb with 8 professors and 460 students.

According to the census of 1921, 8,918,423 of the inhabitants spoke Serbian and Croatian; 1,024,761 Slovene; 202,398 other Slav languages; 229,398 Rumanian; 513,472 German; 472,409 Hungarian, and 441,740 Albanian.

### Justice and Crime.

For the present justice is administered as of old in each of the areas of the new kingdom, viz. Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Banat with Bačka and Baranja, and Slovenia and Dalmatia.

The judges are appointed by the king and are irremovable. There is a court of cassation in Zagreb.

### Finance.

State receipts and expenditure for 6 years as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	1000 dinars	1000 dinars		1000 dinars	1000 dinars
1923-24 *	10,944,000	10,844,000	1924-27 *	12,504,000	12,504,000
1924-25 *	10,405,000	10,405,000	1927-28 *	11,690,000	11,690,000
1925-26 *	12,541,000	12,280,000	1928-29 *	11,555,794	11,592,794

\* Estimates.

The budget estimates for 1927-28 are shown as follows in thousands of dinars :—

T T

Revenue.	Dinars. (thousands)	Expenditure.	Dinars. (thousands)
Direct taxes . . . . .	1,528,309	Department of Education . . . . .	873,126
Indirect taxes . . . . .	3,531,080	Treasury . . . . .	959,862
State undertakings . . . . .	3,847,663	War and Navy . . . . .	2,350,486
Monopolies . . . . .	3,861,242	Public works . . . . .	387,000
Various . . . . .	120,715	Communications . . . . .	2,530,445
		Post and telegraphs . . . . .	436,287
		Forests and mines . . . . .	374,702
Total (including all items) . . . . .	11,690,000	Total (including all items) . . . . .	11,690,000

On July 1, 1926, the public debt of Yugoslavia was as follows:—Pre-war debt of Serbia, 788,109,500 francs; war debts—to Great Britain, 35,779,127*l.*, to France, 1,486,581,250 francs; to U.S.A., 62,450,000 dollars; interior debt of Yugoslavia, 4,824,046,000 dinars; foreign debt of Yugoslavia, 340,577,996 francs, 45,250,000 dollars, 216,340*l.*, and obligations resulting from public debts of former Austro-Hungary according to Innsbruck (1923) arrangement, 7,114,578 francs, 113,702,192 florins in gold, 129,264,212 crowns in gold, 738,111,207 paper crowns. Moreover, about 260,000,000 crowns provincial debts (loans) Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Slovenia. In May, 1926, the Yugoslavian war debt to U.S.A. was funded at 51 million dollars.

### Defence.

The organisation of the army of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is based on the law of 1923. Compulsory service is in force for men between the ages of 21 and 45, and, as a last defence, men can be taken as fit to carry arms from the ages of 18 to 21 years and from 45 to 50 years. Service in the active army is for 10 years, of which 18 months are with the colours, the remainder of the service being spent on leave subject to recall for training. From 31 to 38, service is with the 2nd base of the reserve, from 38 to 45 with the 3rd base.

The kingdom is divided into five army commands subdivided into divisional and regimental districts.

In 1927, the peace strength of the active army was 6,433 officers and 109,509 men organised as follows:

	Divisions.	Brigades.	Regiments.	Battalions.	Companies.	M.G. Comps.	Squadrons.	M.G. Squadrons.	Flights.	Batteries.
Infantry . . . . .	16	16	55	174	402	58	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	2	4	7	—	—	—	26	6	—	—
Artillery:—										
Field . . . . .	—	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Mountain . . . . .	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Heavy . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Air Force . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Engineers . . . . .	—	—	—	9	35	—	—	—	—	—
Medical . . . . .	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Train . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Mechanical Transport . . . . .	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—

The strength on mobilisation is approximately 1,000,000. Military education is provided by the Military Academy at Belgrade for the training of cadets for officers of all arms and by the superior course of the Academy for the training of staff officers and commanders.

The infantry is armed with quick-firing rifles of French pattern and those taken as booty from Austria-Hungary; the artillery with French quick-firing guns (Schneider-Canet system) and those taken as booty from Austria-Hungary, which are of various models.

The Royal Yugoslav navy is under the command of a Vice-Admiral, a special Naval Department being maintained at the War Office for technical and administrative purposes. The organisation comprises the seagoing squadron; the river flotilla; the air service. The seagoing squadron, composed of 12 torpedo-boats, 6 mine-layers, 2 submarines, and a number of smaller vessels, is used mainly for training purposes. A small ex-German Cruiser, *Dalmacija*, is being refitted and re-armed to serve as flagship. Two more submarines are being built in France. The main base is at Kotor (Cattaro), where there are facilities for repairs and docking, and a naval engineering college. There are training establishments at Gruz (Gravosa) (for officers) and Šibenik (Sebenico) (for warrant and petty officers). The river flotilla includes 4 monitors, armed with 4·7 inch guns, besides patrol vessels, motor boats, mining launches, and other small craft. The air service consists of sea-plane detachments attached to the seagoing squadron and to the river flotilla. The total active service personnel of the navy is in the neighbourhood of 2,500 officers and men, with a further 700 in reserve.

### Production and Industry.

Yugoslavia, with a total area of 24,848,829 hectares, has a cultivated area of 11,354,405 hectares (1926) distributed as follows (in hectares):—crop lands, 6,111,691 (54 per cent.); gardens, 123,914 (1·1 per cent.); grass lands, 1,681,568 (15 per cent.); pastures, 2,866,630 (25 per cent.); vines, 175,016 (1·54 per cent.).

The area and production of the principal crops for 2 years were:—

Crop.	Acreage.		Yield.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
			tons	tons
Wheat . . .	4,410,240	4,440,036	2,140,430	1,948,951
Barley . . .	900,722	907,888	395,052	376,106
Rye . . .	497,279	522,221	199,752	189,342
Oats . . .	869,978	916,333	345,044	357,725
Maize . . .	5,802,990	5,366,751	3,790,865	3,410,106
Vines . . .	439,760	432,188	90,251,866 <sup>1</sup>	64,188,436 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Imperial gallons.

There were in 1926, 50,852,151 plum trees in the whole kingdom (average yield of each 19·35 kilos), 6,772,739 apple trees (average yield 28·83 kilos), 3,619,670 pear trees (average yield 26·72 kilos), 4,222,428 olive trees (chiefly in Dalmatia). Tobacco production of Yugoslavia in 1926, 14,821 tons. Silk culture is of importance; cocoon production in 1927, 970 metric tons; number of silk growers, 44,000. In 1926-27 the output of sugar was 70,018 metric tons.

The catch of sea-fish in 1925 was 3,986,862 kilos, valued at 35,355,136 dinars.

In January, 1927, there were in Yugoslavia 1,227,707 horses, mules, and asses; 3,787,538 head of cattle; 7,932,875 sheep; 2,806,182 pigs; and 1,721,268 goats.

The forest area of Yugoslavia is 18,186,427 acres (1926). The largest forest area is in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,380,800 acres). The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be. The normal timber cut is about 530 million cubic feet per annum.

Yugoslavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. The total output of coal was 4,140,752 tons in 1926; 4,152,126 tons in 1925; and 4,185,240 tons in 1924. The most important iron mines are at Varesb and Ljubija in Bosnia and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Prijedor and Sanski Most. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia); output in 1926, 220,005 tons; in 1925, 176,058 tons. The principal lead mines are at Mežica (Slovenia); production of lead ore in 1926, 79,531 tons; in 1925, 78,549. Chrome mines are found in the southern part of Serbia and more especially in the neighbourhood of Skoplje (Uskub); output of chrome ore in 1926, 15,983 tons; in 1925, 12,160 tons. There are 2 antimony mines in western Serbia (Podrinje) which produced 740 tons in 1926; and in 1925, 519 tons of antimony ore; 54,816 tons of salt were produced in 1924, 58,532 in 1925, and 59,949 in 1926; bauxite in 1926, 131,828, (79,032 in 1925), manganese 1,244, (2,716, in 1925), pyrites 53,376 tons (38,988 tons in 1925).

Oil-boring operations are in progress at several places in Croatia.

Of the industries, flour milling is one of the most important, especially in Bačka; there are 50 large flour mills in the country; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, as are also cotton spinning and weaving, tanning, boot-making, pottery, and iron-working. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Serbia. The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south-eastern Serbia, and the carpets are named after that place. The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son, and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat-packing is also becoming important, and there is also an important cardboard and paper-making industry.

### Commerce.

Commerce for 5 years :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Imports.	6,441,876,189	8,300,685,472	8,211,743,552	8,762,878,739	7,681,779,276
Exports.	8,691,166,163	8,048,843,930	9,528,774,432	8,904,539,824	7,818,180,094

Principal Imports and Exports for 2 years (in thousands of dinars) :—

	Imports			Exports	
	1925	1926		1925	1926
Agricultural products .	954,351	789,120	Maize .	2,055,662	1,338,658
Animal products .	341,860	381,600	Wheat .	501,465	846,094
Chemicals .	449,220	435,764	Cattle .	420,206	386,344
Metals and machinery .	1,611,664	1,555,166	Horses .	122,444	106,888
Coal .	269,200	199,200	Swine .	123,541	389,314
Mineral oils .	296,100	283,400	Prunes .	204,699	252,180
Cotton and cotton goods	1,900,900	1,508,000	Timber .	1,118,721	802,578



Customs receipts, 1926, 1,702,531,475 dinars.

In 1926 the trade was distributed as follows:—

Imports	Dinars	Per centage	Exports	Dinars	Per centage
Austria . . . . .	1,532,686,475	20.08	Italy . . . . .	1,960,178,690	25.07
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	1,427,367,728	18.70	Austria . . . . .	1,609,485,086	20.59
Italy . . . . .	1,054,315,542	13.82	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	938,742,828	12.01
Germany . . . . .	918,313,954	12.03	Rumania . . . . .	788,288,295	10.00
Great Britain . . . . .	488,931,618	5.75	Germany . . . . .	724,716,568	9.27
Hungary . . . . .	354,554,295	4.65	Greece . . . . .	578,029,253	7.39
France . . . . .	353,505,158	4.63	Hungary . . . . .	370,392,219	4.74
Rumania . . . . .	332,172,753	4.35	Switzerland . . . . .	296,158,983	3.79
United States . . . . .	309,217,296	4.05	France . . . . .	188,776,427	2.41
Greece . . . . .	147,812,953	1.94	Great Britain . . . . .	67,686,185	0.87
Other countries . . . . .	762,901,514	10.00	Other countries . . . . .	301,027,560	3.66
Total . . . . .	7,681,779,276	100.00	Total . . . . .	7,818,180,094	100.00

In 1926 the chief imports from Yugoslavia into the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) were: chemicals, 95,959%; oak wood, 81.956%. The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Yugoslavia were cotton piece goods, 232,117%; cotton yarns 149,815%.

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Yugoslavia into U. K. . . . .	695,510	489,384	397,061	404,524	485,331
Exports to Yugoslavia from U. K. . . . .	913,591	1,120,472	1,291,674	866,910	1,273,125

## Shipping and Communications.

Yugoslavia in 1925 possessed 147 steamers of 97,597 (net) tons and 656 sailing vessels of 8,282 (net) tons.

In 1925, 11,301 sailing vessels of 442,227 net tons and 12,642 steamships of 18,494,067 net tons entered and cleared the ports of the kingdom.

Yugoslavia has (1926) 9,940 miles of railway, of which 6,725 miles are of normal gauge, and 3,215 miles of narrow gauge. With the exception of about 351 miles belonging to a private company, all the lines are State owned.

The first Yugoslav air-line for passengers between Belgrade and Zagreb was opened in February, 1928.

Of highways there are (1925) 21,139 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Total length of waterways, principally the Danube, the Save, the Drave, and the Tisa, 1,697 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Navigation Syndicate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

There were (1926) 15,130 miles of telegraph line and 11,590 miles of telephone line.

There were 910 State post-offices and 1,482 communal post-offices in 1926. In 1926 Yugoslavia had 1,108 telegraph stations, 1,007 telephone stations, and 156 railway telegraph stations.

### Banking and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of dinars 50,000,000 in coined gold, of which 28,229,100 dinars are paid up. To cover the issue of new bank notes the State has pledged with the Bank its domains estimated at 2,000,000,000 dinars. The Bank may issue notes equal to three times the amount of the metallic deposits it holds. Notes in circulation on February 22, 1928, 5,339,760,090 dinars; gold, 89,176,342 dinars; silver, 17,575,398 dinars. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Yugoslav produce. The Državna Hipotekarna Banka or State Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Yugoslavia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations. On December 31, 1927, there were 703 banks in Yugoslavia, with a total capital of 1,863,000,000 dinars, and reserves of 593,000,000 dinars. The deposits totalled 7,474,000,000 dinars.

### Money, Weights and Measures.

Yugoslavia has the decimal system for its weights, and measures. The dinar, the unit of currency, is equal to the French franc. In circulation are bank-notes of 5, 10, 100, and 1000 dinars; 100 paras = 1 dinar; metallic coins of 0.50 dinar, 1 dinar, and 2 dinars.

The metric weights and measures have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883. The wagon of 10 metric tons is frequently used as a unit of measure for coal, roots and corn.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Georges Dioumitch.

*Counsellor.*—Dr. Pavle Karovitch.

*Secretaries.*—Voukachin Givotitch and Pavle M Georgevitch.

*Attachés.*—Vidosav Andjelkovitch and Sima Staitch.

*Military Attaché.*—General M. Yovanovitch.

*Consul-General in London.*—Y. V. Yonanovitch.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Glasgow.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Howard William Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O., appointed May 25, 1925.

*Secretaries.*—P. M. Roberts and Hugh E. L. Montgomery.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. F. L. N. Giles, D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.

*Commercial Secretary.*—E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.

There are consular officers at Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Skoplje, Gruz, Split, Vis and Sušak.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Serbia.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Službene Novine (Official Gazette), Statistički godišnjak Kraljevine Srbije (Annuaire Statistique du Royaume de Serbie), and the publications issued by the various Departments of Government. Belgrade.

Croatia-Slavonia and Fiume; Dalmatia Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Slovenes; the Yugoslav Movement; Montenegro; Serbia. (Volumes in the series of "Handbooks Prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.")

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Almanac of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Zagreb. Annual.
- Barrleu* (H.), A Difficult Frontier (Yugoslavs and Albanians). London, 1922.—The Birth of Yugoslavia. 2 Vols. London, 1922.
- Brown* (H. F.) and *Tyadale* (W.), Dalmatia (Paintings). London, 1925.
- Buchan* (J.), Editor, Yugoslavia (Nations of To-day). London, 1923.
- Church* (L. F.), The Story of Serbia. London, 1914.
- Compass: Finanzielles-Jahrbuch (Vol. 3 deals with Yugoslavia). Vienna. Annual.
- Cranford* (H.), The Balkan Cockpit. London, 1915.
- Cvjetkova* (Frano), Les Yougoslaves. Paris, 1921.
- Cvijić* (Jovan), Naselja srpskih Zemalja (Population of Serbia). Belgrade, 1909.—L'annexion de la Bosnie et la question Serbe. Paris, 1909.—Questions Balkaniques. Vol. I. Paris, 1916.—La Péninsule Balkanique, géographie humaine. Paris, 1918.
- Denis* (E.), La Grande Serbie. Paris, 1915.
- Durham* (M. Edith), Through the Lands of the Serb. London, 1904.—The Burden of the Balkans. London, 1905.—Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle. London, 1920.
- Forbes* (N.) and others, The Balkans. London, 1915.
- Gravier* (G.), Les Frontières Historiques de la Serbie. Paris, 1919.
- Gubernatis* (Comte A. de), La Serbie et les Serbes. Paris, 1908.
- Jirček* (K.), and *Ivić* (Aleksa), Geschichte der Serben. 2 vols. Berlin, 1918.
- Kanitsa* (F.), Serbien: Historisch-ethnographische Reise Studien aus den Jahren 1859-68. Leipzig, 1868.—Das Königreich Serbien und das Serbenvolk von der Römerzeit bis zur Gegenwart. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1909.
- Krebs* (N.), Beiträge zur Geographie Serbiens und Rasciens. Stuttgart, 1922.
- Laffan* (R. G. D.), The Guardians of the Gate. Historical Lectures on the Serbs. London, 1918.
- Leger* (L.), Serbes, Croates et Bulgares. Étude historiques, politiques et littéraires. Paris, 1918.
- Marcovitch* (L.), editor, Serbia and Europe, 1914-18. London, 1920.
- Mijatovitch* (Elodie Lawton), The History of Modern Serbia. London, 1872. Serbian Folk-Lore. (Translated from the Serbian). London, 1899.
- Mijatovitch* (Cheda), Servia of the Servians. London, 1908. New edition, 1911.
- Montague-Bell* (H. T.), The Near East Year Book and Who's Who. London, 1927.
- Mousset* (Alfred), La Yougoslavie. Paris, 1921.—Le Royaume Serbe-Croate-Slovene: son Organisation, sa vie politique et ses Institutions. Paris, 1926.
- Murray* (W. S.), The Making of the Balkan States. London, 1912.
- Muzet* (A.), Aux Pays Balkaniques (Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria). Paris, 1912.
- Petrovitch* (V. M.), Serbia: Her History and her Customs. London, 1915.
- Schurman* (J. G.), The Balkan Wars, 1912-18. Princetown and London, 1915.
- Seignobos* (C.), Histoire politique de l'Europe contemporaine. Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. London, 1901.]
- Seton Watson* (R. W.), Absolutism in Croatia. London, 1912.—The Southern Slav Question and the Hapsburg Monarchy. London, 1911.
- Skerlić* (Z.), Istorija nove srpske književnosti (History of new Serbian Literature). Belgrad, 1918.
- Stanoyevitch* (M. S.), Early Yugoslav Literature. New York, 1921.
- Stead* (Alfred), Serbia and the Serbians. London, 1911.
- Steiner* (W.), Die Volkswirtschaft der Königreiche Kroatien und Slawonien. Agram, 1917.
- Stoyanovitch* (C.) and others, The Kingdom of the Serbians, Croatians and Slovenes. Paris, 1919.
- Temperley* (H. W. V.), A History of Serbia. London, 1917.
- Velimirovitch* (N.), Serbia in Light and Darkness. London, 1916.
- Waring* (L. F.), Serbia. London, 1917.
- Wendel* (E.), Der Kampf der Südslawen um Freiheit und Einheit. Frankfurt, 1925.
- Wilson* (Francesca M.), Portraits and Sketches of Serbia. London, 1920.
- Woods* (H. Charles), The Danger Zone of Europe. London, 1911.
- Wray* (D. Alexander), The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. London, 1921.
- Jovanovitch* (V. M.), An English Bibliography on the New Eastern Question (1481-1906). Belgrade, 1909.
- Žebitch* (Milorade), La Serbie Agricole et sa Démocratie. Paris, 1917.
- Zivanovitch* (Z.), Politička Istorija Srbije u Drugoj Polovini Devetnaestog Veka. Belgrade, 1924. (The first two volumes of a four-volume work on the political history of Serbia.)

**SIAM.**

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

**Reigning King.**

**Prajadhipok**, of Sukhodaya, born November 8, 1893, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Rama VI., on November 26, 1925, being the seventh monarch of the present reigning dynasty.

**Government.**

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Council of State consisting of four elder statesmen of the Royal House. There is also, by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, a Legislative Council composed of the Ministers of State (Senabodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The Siamese dominions are divided, as from April 1, 1926, into 14 circles (Monthons), of which 13 have each a Lord-Lieutenant, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his circle. These Lords-Lieutenant and their subordinate governors and other officials have now complete administrative control even in the North and South-West where local hereditary chiefs formerly held sway. The circle of Bangkok (which includes the capital) is under the control of a Lord Prefect. The 14 circles are subdivided into 79 provinces (Changwats), 413 districts (Ampurs), and 5,109 communes (Tambons).

**Area and Population.**

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891. By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Maluprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambang, (Siamese, Pratabong) Siem Rap, and Sisophon were ceded to France, while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returned to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by

about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra-territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. A new general and a new commercial treaty between Great Britain and Siam were signed on July 14, 1925, and ratified May 10, 1926, giving Siam full jurisdictional and fiscal autonomy, subject to certain limitations. The three states have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 600,000, of whom about 300,000 are in Kelantan.

The area of Siam is 200,148 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula. The first detailed census in Siam was taken in 1905, but included only 12 of the circles or Monthon. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909.

The census figures for 1911-12 gave a population of 8,266,408. According to the revised census figures for 1919-20 the population was 9,207,355, of whom 4,599,662 were males, and 4,607,693 females. The following table gives the details for each circle:—

Circle.	Area of Circle in Sq. miles.	Population	Population per Sq. mile.
Krung Deb ... ..	1,179	666,719	566
Avudhya ... ..	5,960	705,245	119
Nagor Svarga ... ..	16,678	365,705	22
Nagor Chaisri ... ..	8,172	357,223	112
Franchinburi ... ..	9,441	406,833	43
Chandaburi ... ..	4,761	150,397	32
Nagor Rajasima ... ..	14,173	591,084	42
Roi Ech ... ..	5,944	697,567	117
Ubol Rajadhani ... ..	16,158	976,478	60
Udon ... ..	27,169	826,988	30
Bisnukok ... ..	15,011	396,540	25
Maharashtra ... ..	13,294	543,852	41
Bayab ... ..	22,954	798,084	35
Rajaburi ... ..	14,585	471,143	33
Surashtra ... ..	7,409	185,394	25
Nagor Sridharmraj ... ..	8,259	525,738	64
Pattani ... ..	5,498	299,888	54
Bhuket ... ..	7,644	242,482	32
Total ... ..	200,148	9,207,355	46

Of the total population the 'Thai' number well over 8,000,000.

The estimated population for 1925-26 is 9,831,000.

In 1925-26 the deck passengers arriving in Bangkok by sea numbered 87,717, mostly from Hong Kong and China; those departing numbered 56,862.

### Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. On March 31, 1926, there were 16,185 Buddhist temples, and 129,206 priests.

The Minister of Education is responsible for education throughout the country, with the exception of certain Departmental Schools, such as the Military, Naval, and Law Colleges, and the Police School, and of certain schools under direct Royal Patronage.

On March 31, 1925, Government schools numbered 343 (including 236 secondary departments) with 47,268 pupils and 1,958 teachers. There

were also (1923-24), 65 special (technical) departments in Government schools, with 1,101 pupils, principally for the training of teachers. Local schools, run by the local authority but under Departmental inspection, numbered in 1924-25 4,707 with 527,603 pupils (of whom over 37 per cent. were girls) and 9,872 teachers. Private schools numbered 573, with 27,435 pupils and 1,446 teachers, including schools connected with American, French and English Missions. Over 90 per cent. of local schools and 60 per cent. of the Government schools are situated in Temples.

The Chulankarana University was inaugurated at Bangkok, in 1917, for medicine, political science, literature, engineering and natural science.

The Hospital service under the Red Cross Society of Siam includes a Pasteur Institute.

### Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for four years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1924-25 <sup>1</sup>	7,663,079	7,854,009	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	7,827,618	7,808,362
1925-26 <sup>2</sup>	8,819,115	8,886,717	1927-28 <sup>2</sup>	9,140,947	9,092,376

<sup>1</sup> £1 = 12 ticals.

<sup>2</sup> Budget estimates £ = 11 ticals.

The principal sources of revenue were as follows:—

—	1925-26	1926-27	—	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£		£	£
Land Tax . . .	848,160	911,459	Excise . . .	872,519	901,197
Capitation Tax . .	586,355	868,686	Railways . . .	1,843,100	645,800
Opium . . .	1,517,768	1,433,671	Mines and Forests	601,952	641,818
Customs . . .	947,431	930,118			

On March 31, 1927, the National Debt amounted to 12,117,660*l*. (12,823,094*l*. on March 31, 1926), made up as follows:—

£696,400 of the £1,000,000	stg.	4½%	loan 1905.
£2,234,930	stg.	4½%	loan 1907.
£4,186,800	stg.	4½%	loan 1909.
£2,600,000	stg.	7%	loan 1922.
£3,000,000	stg.	6%	loan 1924.

Up to March 31, 1925, the amount spent on works of development was: construction of railways, £14,054,821; irrigation, £1,804,921; Bangkok waterworks, £394,844.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are other British officers holding advisory positions under the Government, more especially in the Forests, Survey, Justice, Customs, Mining, and Education departments. There are also a number of Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments.

### Defence.

Under the Military Service Act of 1917 every able-bodied man is liable to serve (a) two years with the colours; (b) seven years in the first reserve, with a maximum service of two months per annum; (c) ten years in the second reserve, with a maximum service of 30 days per annum; (d) five years in the third reserve, with a maximum service of 15 days per annum.

The army is divided into 10 Divisions, grouped into 3 Army Corps, and 1 independent division. Each division consists of 2 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of either cavalry or chasseurs, 1 group of artillery, 1 company of

machine guns, and 1 Ambulance Corps. The engineers are grouped into special regiments and are employed mainly in railway construction and the cadastral survey of Siam. Aviation schools were started in 1914, and a Flying Corps has been formed. It is chiefly employed in the development of civil aviation.

Siam maintains a small naval force, which consists of five gunboats, three destroyers (including the ex-British destroyer *Radiant*, renamed *Phra Ruang*), four torpedo-boats, the Royal yacht *Maha Chakri*, and various small craft; the ex-British sloop *Havant*, renamed *Chow Phryya*, serves as a sea-going training ship. There are 1,000 men available for service afloat and 1,000 marines, besides a reserve of 20,000.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

### Production and Industry.

Forced labour is still exacted from the rural population, but recent enactments have made calls for it far less frequent, and a poll-tax, varying in amounts in the different districts, is now levied on all adult males with practically no exemptions. The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Laos, Burmese, Karens, and Khamus.

To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by the Royal Irrigation Department, which has connected by a canal the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals. In 1916 the Government, acting on the advice of an irrigation expert lent by the Government of India, started work on the Prasak South Canal Project. Actual irrigation from these works commenced in 1922. The area to be protected is estimated at 100,000 hectares.

The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. The figures of the rice crop for the last four years are as follows: 1923-24, area, 3,863,200 acres, yield, 2,191,600 tons; 1924-25, area, 4,064,600 acres, yield, 2,845,000 tons; 1925-26, area, 4,076,900 acres, yield, 2,209,900 tons; 1926-27, area, 4,076,800 acres, yield (of paddy), 5,184,560 tons. In Bangkok and district there are some 80 rice mills.

The live-stock on March 31, 1926, consisted of 8,389 elephants, 247,158 horses and ponies, 4,013,882 bullocks, and 4,216,127 buffaloes.

Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. Siam teak wood is mainly produced in the north of Siam, the dry logs being floated by river to Bangkok during the rainy months of the year. In 1926-27 the exports of teak amounted to 59,389 tons, valued at 747,144*l*. The forests are under the control of a Siamese conservator, aided by several British officers. The export of rubber is now negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula.

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, wolfram, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. Tin mining on a considerable scale is pursued on the island of Puket (or Junk Ceylon) and also in the northern portion of the province of Puket at Renong on the mainland, and the ore is found in ever-increasing quantities in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula;

where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity. The total output of metallic tin in 1924-25 was 133,588 piculs (7,952 tons); in 1925-26 was 132,461 piculs (7,865 tons); in 1926-27 was 170,348 piculs (10,140 tons).

### Commerce.

The foreign trade of the Kingdom for the past four years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1923-24 . . .	13,761,297	18,508,011	1925-26 . . .	16,747,683	22,597,530
1924-25 . . .	15,552,784	18,647,288	1926-27 . . .	17,865,493	21,751,458

Over 85 per cent. of all Siam's foreign trade passes through the capital. The following figures refer only to the port of Bangkok.

Imports and exports for five years:—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	13,479,224	12,511,801	14,050,191	14,878,643	15,985,121
Exports . . .	15,126,884	15,741,609	15,237,052	13,151,516	17,963,042

<sup>1</sup> Export of rice prohibited

The distribution of trade by principal countries was as follows:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£
Belgium . . . . .	222,476	286,597	103,476	64,242
Burma . . . . .	46,803	—	13,220	—
China . . . . .	1,893,726	1,623,298	1,394,161	1,588,723
Denmark . . . . .	106,260	96,603	35,968	25,785
France . . . . .	367,085	213,444	16,342	9,011
Germany . . . . .	615,839	754,876	442,662	885,220
Hong Kong . . . . .	3,289,681	3,614,140	4,579,668	3,418,729
India, British . . . . .	1,649,061	1,552,798	82,889	99,716
India, Netherlands . . . . .	733,760	942,350	928,235	666,488
Indo-China . . . . .	127,865	117,255	61,258	84,394
Italy . . . . .	128,151	175,871	59,113	105,699
Japan . . . . .	764,205	883,456	864,527	1,314,420
Netherlands . . . . .	192,749	251,400	336,559	268,948
Norway . . . . .	6,837	—	75	—
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States } (Singapore) . . . . .	2,205,645 (2,200,939)	2,310,143	7,177,372 (6,090,072)	8,281,513
Switzerland . . . . .	140,222	116,960	59,121	6,220
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,221,295	2,256,144	206,704	250,570
United States of America . . . . .	396,262	493,498	152,543	53,540
West Indies . . . . .	—	883	725,925	688,306

The principal imports in 1926-27 were: cotton goods, 2,292.638%; gunny bags, 777.829%; food-stuffs, 2,292.208%; metal manufactures, 967.224%; tobacco, cigarettes, etc., 706.460%; kerosene oil, 414.625%; machinery, 326.219%; beer, wine and spirits, 289.390%. The principal exports were: rice, 14,795.041%, and teak, 747.144%.

There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan States and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.



Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom .	400,374	189,648	380,041	252,112	322,991
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom .	1,645,952	1,845,767	2,017,169	1,941,698	2,036,524

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1926-27, 1,042 vessels of 1,131,105 tons entered and 1,041 of 1,127,984 tons cleared the port of Bangkok. Of those entering 245 of 317,024 tons and of those clearing 244 of 316,161 tons were British.

On June 30, 1926, 1,631 miles of State Railways were open to traffic and 281 miles were under construction. The Northern Line runs through Nakorn Lampang to Chiangmai, the extreme northern terminus. The Southern Line runs from Bangkok down the Peninsula to the frontier station of Padang Besar, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Railway from Penang, and to Singapore. Another line branching off from Haad Yai runs along the East Coast of the Peninsula to Sungei Golok, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Line. There are branches to Singora, Nakorn, Sritamaraj and Kantang. The North-Eastern Line is being extended from Korat to Khonkaen. The Korat-Ubol line has now been opened to traffic as far as Buriram. Both these lines should be completed by 1928-1929. The extension from Krabinburi, the present terminus of the Eastern Line, to Aranya Pradesa on the Cambodian frontier was completed in 1927. Since January 1922, a through express service between Bangkok and Penang has been introduced, the distance being traversed in 34 hours. A similar service between Bangkok and Chiangmai on the Northern Line was inaugurated in November, 1922, the journey being accomplished in 26 hours. Arrangements have been made, and the work is proceeding, for the construction of a railway bridge across the Menam Chao Phrya, whereby the system on the east bank of the river and the Southern Railway system will be linked together. All State Railways are under one management.

Private lines of an aggregate length of 66 miles include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, also from Thonburi to Bang Bua Thong, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat.

In 1925-26 there were 455 post offices and agencies. The inland mail matter received at the different offices for delivery consisted of 6,764,183 letters, 2,479,230 post cards, 3,553,719 pieces of printed matter, and 395,873 pieces of other postal matter. For foreign countries the returns of mails dispatched were 512,252 letters, 35,676 post cards, 109,161 printed matter, 22,603 other postal matter. Foreign letters received 981,459, post cards 93,756, printed matter 772,642, other postal matter 153,751.

There were (1925-26) 318 telegraph offices. Number of inland telegrams 135,575, of foreign telegrams, 106,478 dispatched and 154,603 received. Length of line, 4,390 miles; length of wire, 7,535 miles.

There were (1926) seven telephone exchanges, and 1,935 instruments. A complete set of new instruments from Sweden for the telephone exchange in Bangkok were installed in 1919.

Three wireless stations on the Telefunken system have been erected, one

at Bangkok, one at Singora, and one at Koh-Khan. The two former are under the control of the Siamese naval authorities, the third under that of the Post and Telegraph Department.

A new high-powered station, also on the Telefunken system, is at present in course of erection at Bangkok. It is expected that it will be open in the course of the year 1928.

### Money, Weights and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, the Mercantile Bank of India, and the Bank of Canton. A number of Chinese Banks have established branches here during recent years. There is also a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Phuket. A Siamese bank, formerly with a German but now with a British manager, was established under Royal Charter in 1906, with the name of the Siam Commercial Bank, Limited. The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes (5, 10, 20, 100 and 1,000 ticals, and since October, 1918, 1 tical notes). On March 31, 1903, there was 181,203½ worth of currency notes in circulation; on March 31, 1925, 10,735,305½. The currency notes are temporarily inconvertible.

On April 1, 1913, the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 529 depositors. By March 31, 1926, the number was 12,985, with a total deposit of 195,074½.

The silver *tical* (officially called *baht*), weighs 15 grams, .900 fine. By an amendment to the Gold Standard Act, dated Sept. 4, 1919, the value of the tical has been fixed at 1s. 8d., or 12 ticals = 1£ sterling, the gold value of the tical being equal to 61 centigrammes of pure gold. The currency actually in use is mainly in the form of notes, of various denominations of from one to 1,000 ticals. In addition to the tical, the following coins are now actually in use:—(silver), the *Satung* = ¼-tical; the 2-*Satung* piece = ½-tical; (nickel), the 10-*Satang* piece, = 1/10 of a tical; the 5-*Satang* piece, = 1/20 of a tical; and (bronze) the *Satang*, = 1/100 of a tical. The fineness of the subsidiary silver coins (2-*Satung* and 1-*Satang* pieces) was, by the Gold Standard Act, fixed at .800, but in July, 1919, the fineness was reduced to .650.

In 1924 a law was passed for the introduction of the metric system as optional in 1925, to become compulsory in 1930. The metric system has already been adopted in many of the Government departments and on State Railways. The customary measures of weight are:—1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately .53 oz.; 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung* (60 grams or 2.1 oz.); 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1.2 kilograms or 2 lb. 10.3 oz.); 1 *Picul* or *Hap* = 60.48 kilograms = 133½ lb. = 100 *Catties* of 1½ lb., which is the catty usually used in commerce.

The unit of length is the *Wah*. The measures of length are:—1 *Niew* = .83 inches; 12 *Niu* = 1 *Keub* (10 inches); 2 *Keup* = 1 *Sarak* (20 inches); 4 *Sarak* = 1 *Wah* (80 inches); 20 *Wah* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 400 *Sen* = 1 *Fote* (10 miles, roughly). For square measure the unit is the *Rai* = .39 acres, and for capacity the *kanahn* = 1/10 litre.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—H.S.H. Prince Varnvaidya (appointed 1926).

*First Secretary of Legation*.—Luang Jamni Kolakarn.

*Third Secretaries of Legation*.—H.S.H. Prince Tongtor, Luang Svasti Varasasna and Luang Prakong Vijasman.

*Attachés*.—Nai Wongsa Svetalekha, Nai Chuer Vachanagupta, and Nai Eang Mulankura.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—S. P. P. Waterlow, C. B. E. (appointed May 20, 1926).

*Consul-General at Bangkok*.—J. F. Johns.

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Senggora, and Nakawn-Lampang.

## Statistical and Other Books of Reference concerning Siam.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Year Book of the Kingdom of Siam. Bangkok. Annual. (First issue, 1916. Report of the Financial Adviser on the Budget of Siam. Annual. Bangkok. Statistical Abstract of Foreign Trade, published by H. M. Customs. Annual. The Record (the organ of the Board of Commercial Development). Quarterly. Bangkok. Department of Overseas Trade Reports on the Trade of Bangkok, of Chiengmai and of the Monthon, of Nakon Srimarat and Patani. Annual Series. London. Siam (Handbooks prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office). London, 1920.

Reports on the Operations of the Royal Survey Department. Bangkok.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Directory of Bangkok and Siam (Bangkok Times). Bangkok. Annual.  
*Besso* (S.), Siam and China. London, 1914.  
*Bowring* (John), The Kingdom and People of Siam. 2 vols. London, 1857.  
*Campbell* (J. G. D.), Siam in the XXth Century. London, 1902.  
*Carter* (A. C.), The Kingdom of Siam. [Louisiana Purchase Exhibition.] New York and London, 1904.  
*Colquhoun* (A. R.), Among the Shans. London, 1855.  
*Graham* (W. A.) Siam: A Handbook of Practical, Commercial and Political Information. New edition. 2 vols. London, 1924.  
*Jottrand* (M. et Mine), Au Siam. Paris, 1905.  
*Lemire* (Ch.), La France et le Siam (1662-1908). Paris, 1903.  
*Le May* (R.), An Asian Arcady.—The Land and Peoples of Northern Siam. Cambridge, 1926.  
*Loli* (Pierre), Siam. London, 1923.  
*Morventaler* (H. O.), Matahari: Impressions of the Siamese-Malayan Jungle. London, 1922.  
*Mouhot* (Henry), Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam), Cambodia and Laos during the years 1855-1860. 2 vols. London, 1864.  
*Pallegoix* (D. J.), Description du royaume de Thai ou Siam. 2 vols. Paris, 1854.  
*Reclus* (Elisée), Nouvelle géographie universelle. Vol. VIII. L'Inde et l'Indo-Chine. Paris, 1883.  
*Satow* (E. M.), Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam. Singapore, 1886.  
*Smyth* (H. W.), Five Years in Siam. 2 vols. London, 1898.  
*Sommerville* (M.), Siam on the Meinam. London, 1897.  
*Thompson* (P. A.), Lotus Land. London, 1906.  
*Vincent* (Frank), The Land of the White Elephant. New York, 1900.  
*Whitney* (C.), Jungle Trails and Jungle People. London, 1905.  
*Wood* (W. A. R.), A History of Siam. London, 1926.  
*Young* (E.), The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe. 3rd ed. London, 1907.

## SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Alfonso XIII.**, son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister; married, May 31 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and

Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Children of the King.*—(1) Prince *Alfonso*, born May 10, 1907; (2) Prince *Jaine*, born June 23, 1908; (3) Princess *Beatriz*, born June 22, 1909; (4) Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911; (5) Prince *Juan*, born June 20, 1913; (6) Prince *Gonzalo*, born October 24, 1914.

*Sisters of the King.*—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; died October 17, 1904; offspring, Alfonso, born November 30, 1901; Isabel, born October 16, 1904; II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882; married January 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; died September 23, 1912; offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906; José Eugenio, born March 26, 1909; Maria de las Mercedes, born October 3, 1911.

*Aunts of the King.*—I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 2, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Fernando Maria, born May 10, 1884; married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (*see above*), married again, October 1, 1914, the Infanta Luisa de Silva y Fernández de Henestrosa (Duchess of Talavera de la Reina); Adalberto Alfonso, born June 3, 1886; Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900; offspring, Alfonso Maria, born November 12, 1886; married July 15, 1909, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; Luis Fernando Maria, born November 5, 1888. (All sisters of the late King.)

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen is fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l.*), and, should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. The annual grant to the mother of the King was fixed at 250,000 pesetas. To the Prince of the Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and the rest of the Infantes 150,000 pesetas each. The Infantas, the King's aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas: the Infanta Isabel 250,000 pesetas, and each of the other two aunts 150,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile.

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>	
Ferdinand V., 'The Catholic'	1479	Joseph Bonaparte	1808
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Charles I.	1516	Ferdinand VII., restored	1814
Philip II.	1556	Isabella II.	1833
Philip III.	1598	Provisional Government	1868
Philip IV.	1621	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Charles II.	1665	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Amadeo	1870
Philip V.	1700	<i>Republic 1873-75.</i>	
Ferdinand VI.	1746	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Charles III.	1759	Alfonso XII.	1875
Charles IV.	1788	Maria Cristina ( <i>pro tem.</i> )	1886
Ferdinand VII.	1808	Alfonso XIII.	1886

## Government and Constitution.

## I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores por derecho propio*; secondly, life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial States, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captains-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the Primate of Spain; the *Patriarca de las Indias* (the 'Patriarch of West Indies'), *i.e.*, the Bishop of Sion (head chaplain of the Royal Household) and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of 25: with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been residents of a Municipal district for at least 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of 98 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 417 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers and State officials of a salary higher than 15,000 pesetas are exempted from this law. Since April 1, 1920, senators and deputies are paid 6,000 pesetas (240*l.*) a year. A law was voted in July 1922, increasing this allowance to 12,000 pesetas (480*l.*) a year; this law was subsequently withdrawn by Congress owing to the protests made all over the country. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them: but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate

escendants ; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers.

On September 15, 1923, as a result of the action taken by Lieut.-General Don Miguel Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja, Marquis de Estella, a Royal Decree was published appointing Marquis de Estella Chief of the Government and President of a Military Directory, charged with the government of the State.

On December 3, 1925, the Military Directory was superseded by a Civil Government, under the presidency of Lieut.-General Primo de Rivera, and composed of members of the new political party, the 'Union Patriótica.' All the former Ministerial Departments have been set up again.

The Government is constituted as follows :—

*President of the Council.*—Primo de Rivera.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Primo de Rivera (February 27, 1927).

*Minister of Justice and Worship.*—Señor Galo Ponte.

*Minister of War.*—Gen. Duke of Tetuan.

*Minister of Marine.*—Vice-Admiral Cornejo.

*Minister of Finance.*—Señor Calvo Sotelo.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Gen. Martínez Anido.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Señor Callejo.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Señor Benjumea.

*Minister of Labour.*—Señor Aunos.

Parliament was dissolved by a Royal Decree of September 16, 1923, but a National Assembly, which is not a legislative but a consultative body, was convoked by Royal Decree of September 12, 1927, and sat for the first time on October 10. It is composed of 375 members, including 15 women, and is divided into 18 special committees. The Assembly consists of 49 municipal representatives, 49 provincial representatives, 49 members of the Patriotic Union, 170 representatives of the State, 95 of whom are appointed by the Government from all branches of administrative bodies and corporations, and 75 by virtue of their office (such as Archbishops and Bishops, Captains-General, Presidents of the Council of State and of the Law Courts, and Governors of Banks). The remaining members up to 375—that is, 58—are directly chosen by the Government from among the industries, trades, agriculture, and all branches of national activities. The mandate of the Assembly is for three years.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Since January 1, 1918, every commune has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from five to fifty *Regidores*, or *Concejales*, and presided over by the *Alcalde*, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes Alcaldes*. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the *Ayuntamientos*. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the *Alcalde*, the executive functionary, from their own body. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputación Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The *Diputaciones Provinciales* meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the *Comision Provincial*, a committee appointed every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and the *Ayuntamientos* the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have

the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration except in the case of the action of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and *Ayuntamientos* going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain but, unlike the rest of the provinces, certain 'fueros,' or exemptions, are granted to them. In 1925 a new statute of exemptions came into force.

By a Royal Decree of September 30, 1923, all the Mayors and Municipal Councils in Spain were dismissed from their posts, and replaced by Members of the Associated Councils of Householders.

An important innovation introduced in Municipal Administration is the Royal Decree of May 8, 1924, by which a law was passed establishing the *Estatuto Municipal*, governing the organisation and administration of Municipalities in future.

The new Statute tends to give to Municipalities their maximum independence. By its means the different *Ayuntamientos* are now authorised to determine the organisation that will best suit them.

Female suffrage has been granted, and all women householders are allowed to vote and to be elected. The voting age has been reduced to 23 years for both males and females. A special corporative vote has also been established for Guilds and other corporations.

### Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,800 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,340	—	—
1860	15,655,467	191,127	0·44
1877	16,631,869	976,402	0·37
1887	17,560,352	928,483	0·56
1897	18,121,472	561,120	0·32
1900	18,607,674	486,202	0·29
1910	19,950,817	1,343,143	0·72
1920	21,338,381	1,387,564	0·65

For the last Census Population, see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1923, page 1330.

Area and population of the forty-nine provinces :—

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per sq. mile
Alaava . .	1,175	99,155	84·3	Badajoz . .	8,451	697,456	82·5
Albacete . .	5,737	311,167	54·2	Baleares . .	1,935	848,186	179·0
Alicante . .	2,185	529,934	242·5	Barcelona . .	2,968	1,415,155	476·7
Almería . .	3,860	370,331	110·3	Burgos . .	5,480	341,137	62·2
Avila . .	3,042	214,588	70·5	Cáceres . .	7,667	438,760	56·5

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per sq. mile
Cádiz & Ceuta.	2,884	500,891	197.7	Navarra . .	4,055	332,803	82.0
Canarias . .	2,807	520,291	185.3	Orense . .	2,694	416,882	154.7
Castellón . .	2,495	313,582	125.6	Oviedo . .	4,205	784,310	186.5
Ciudad-Real .	7,620	472,141	61.9	Palencia . .	3,256	198,818	59.5
Córdoba . .	5,209	596,620	112.6	Pontevedra .	1,695	559,046	330.1
Coruña . .	3,051	723,618	237.1	Salamanca .	4,829	329,786	68.2
Cuenca . .	6,630	294,913	44.4	Santander . .	2,103	346,509	164.3
Gerona . .	2,264	338,755	149.6	Segovia . .	2,635	172,375	65.2
Granada . .	4,928	594,502	120.6	Sevilla . .	5,428	735,066	135.4
Guadalajara .	4,076	206,928	44.2	Soria . .	2,933	155,128	53.9
Gipúzcoa . .	728	282,262	387.7	Tarragona .	2,505	355,478	141.8
Huelva . .	3,913	366,854	93.7	Teruel . .	5,720	257,888	45.0
Huesca . .	5,448	252,584	43.2	Toledo . .	5,919	468,133	79.0
Jaén . .	5,203	630,395	121.1	Valencia . .	4,150	979,081	235.0
León . .	5,936	418,179	70.4	Valladolid .	2,922	284,494	97.8
Lérida . .	4,690	321,744	68.6	Vizcaya (Biscay)	886	439,260	523.0
Logroño . .	1,946	193,646	99.5	Zamora . .	4,097	267,714	65.3
Lugo . .	3,814	474,279	124.3	Zaragoza . .	6,726	513,411	76.3
Madrid . .	3,084	1,151,112	373.2				
Malaga . .	2,812	561,688	199.7				
Murcia . .	4,453	662,930	148.8				
				Total .	194,800	22,290,162	114.4

The population of Ceuta (37,076) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 322), the Chafarinas (320), Melilla (58,376), Peñon de la Gomera (398), Rio de Oro (253), and Nador (3,958). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old 'Presidios' having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering some 400,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 50,000 gipsies.

The following were the estimated populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1926, viz. :—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid . .	799,894	Cádiz . .	78,222	Huelva . .	41,425
Barcelona . .	762,094	Lorca <sup>1</sup> . .	74,696	Badajoz . .	40,941
Valencia . .	264,986	Oviedo . .	73,754	Mieres <sup>1</sup> . .	40,560
Sevilla . .	213,712	San Sebastian	72,174	Linares <sup>1</sup> . .	40,168
Málaga . .	157,990	Alicante . .	67,775	Saladell <sup>1</sup> .	37,529
Zaragoza . .	151,355	Las Palmas <sup>1</sup>	67,122	Alcoy <sup>1</sup> . .	36,463
Murcia . .	151,205	Jerez <sup>1</sup> . .	67,076	Vitoria . .	36,256
Bilbao . .	146,674	Coruña . .	65,359	Castellón .	36,095
Granada . .	107,091	La Línea <sup>1</sup> .	63,286	Jaén . .	35,515
Cartagenal <sup>1</sup>	96,981	Gijón <sup>1</sup> . .	57,773	Salamanca	35,454
Santander .	80,404	Vigo <sup>1</sup> . .	58,001	Albacete .	34,810
Córdoba . .	80,022	S. Cruz (Canaries)	52,757	Lugo . .	34,017
Palma . .	80,010	Almería . .	50,879	Burgos . .	33,143
Valladolid .	73,806	Lerida . .	41,412	Pamplona .	33,081

<sup>1</sup> Population Census 1920.

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows :—



Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1924	158,816	652,860	430,474	222,386
1925	158,849	644,093	432,164	212,529
1926	159,848	657,229	421,702	235,467

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1923	80,375	37,429	123,804	1925	60,670	33,276	93,946
1924	83,805	38,007	121,812	1926	50,972	29,707	80,739

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

### Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except a small number of Protestants, Jews, Rationalists, etc. Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants and all other religious bodies. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 51 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, etc., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expended 61,039,414 pesetas in 1925-26. The relations between Church and State are regulated by the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 9,000 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain in 1926 was 4,637, of which 963 are for men and 3,674 for women. Of those for men, 543 are devoted to education, 107 to charity, 8 to industries, 215 to the training of priests, and 90 to a contemplative life. The total number of monks is about 12,000 (including 1,510 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,446 for education, 1,339 for charity, and 889 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 42,000 (including 2,323 foreign women). In 1926 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals, 22 collegiate churches, 20,247 parish churches, and 15,280 chapels and sanctuaries.

### Instruction.

The latest census returns (1920) show that 46·28 per cent. of the population could read and write, 0·94 could read only, and 45·46 per cent. could neither read nor write. The remaining 7·32 per cent. corresponds to the infant population under 6 years.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained : education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory. The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities

as centres. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by the Government; the total sum spent in 1925-26 was 104,406,650 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free.

On Jan. 1, 1926, there were 28,870 public schools, and about 5,500 private schools, the total number of pupils being about 3,000,000. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, and there must be at least one of them in every province. There are at present 60 institutions with 68,916 pupils. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 29,650 students. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. There are, besides, a medical and science faculty at Cádiz in connection with the University of Seville, and in the Canary Islands an educational establishment dependent on the University of Seville. In 1925-26 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 169,667,571 pesetas.

### Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by *Tribunales* and *Juzgados* (Tribunals and Courts), which conjointly form the *Poder Judicial* (Judicial Power). Judges and Magistrates cannot be removed, suspended or transferred except as set forth by law.

The Judicature is composed of:—1 *Tribunal Supremo* (Supreme High Court); 15 *Audiencias Territoriales* (Divisional High Courts); 50 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts); 522 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance); and 9,310 *Juzgados Municipales* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace).

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President, three Courts of Justice and one for administrative purposes; it is empowered with disciplinary faculties; is Court of Cassation in civil and criminal trials; decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the State; and hears criminal causes against Princes of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and Presidents of the Senate and Congress.

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance before the changes of 1923, sentences passed by judges in civil matters, and in first instance all criminal trials of the province.

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are Courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency. In the most important, evidence was taken by a jury composed of twelve lay judges. But since the advent of the Military Directorate, the jury system has been suppressed.

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges. This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 500 pesetas (£20) in value, and petty offences.

On July 1, 1925, the 'Court of Minors' (*Tribunal de Niños*) was established for trying cases of delinquency of boys and girls from 9 to 18 years of age.

### Old Age Pensions and Social Insurance.

By a law dated February 27th, 1908, the 'Instituto Nacional de Prevision' was created for the purpose of granting Old Age Pensions, and administering a system of social insurance. The funds of the Institution are made up of an endowment, annual State subsidy, and private and public donations. The maximum annual pension obtainable is 1,500 pesetas (£60). The number of old-age pensions available up to December 31, 1926, was 171,573, and 389,416 for infants, a total of 560,989 pensions.

## Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years :—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Revenue .	4,379,022	2,976,842	3,604,629	3,630,877	3,335,790	3,073,378
Expenditure	3,633,335	3,375,093	3,511,749	3,301,280	3,525,081	3,130,441

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

On June 30, 1926, the fiscal year was made to coincide with the calendar year.

The budget for the fiscal year 1928 is made up as follows :—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes . . . . .	1,182,720,000	Royal household . . . . .	9,500,000
Indirect Taxes . . . . .	1,172,189,000	Legislature . . . . .	1,642,069
Monopolies . . . . .	796,881,000	Public Debt . . . . .	845,878,431
State properties—		Pensions . . . . .	114,651,800
Income . . . . .	52,598,604	Supreme Court of Finance <sup>1</sup>	1,239,600
Sales . . . . .	1,826,000	Presidency of the Council	
Resources of the Treasury .	52,304,000	of Ministers . . . . .	20,161,544
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15,905,563
		„ „ Grace & Justice	100,223,608
		„ „ War . . . . .	351,985,117
		„ „ Marine . . . . .	164,166,063
		„ „ Public Works . . . . .	294,811,828
		„ „ Public Instruction	
		„ „ tion & Fine Arts	166,005,549
		„ „ Labour . . . . .	25,119,654
		„ „ the Interior . . . . .	256,975,408
		„ „ Finance . . . . .	86,716,820
		Cost of collecting Revenue .	510,815,544
		Spanish Possessions in the	
		Gulf of Guinea . . . . .	3,373,806
		Expenditure in Morocco .	237,150,663
		Special Expenditures . . .	42,767,544
Total . . . . .	3,258,518,604 (130,340,744L.)	Grand Total . . . . .	3,257,590,079 (130,308,603L.)

<sup>1</sup> A new department created in 1924.

The National Debt of Spain on July 1, 1926, amounted to 11,847,577,701 pesetas (473,903,108L.), composed as follows :—

<i>External Debt :—</i>	Pesetas.
3 per cent. and 4 per cent. perpetual exterior debt—	
scaled bonds . . . . .	910,728,400
<i>Internal Debt :—</i>	
4 per cent. perpetual internal debt . . . . .	8,400,097,618
5 per cent. redeemable debt (1900) . . . . .	1,325,237,500
5 per cent. redeemable debt (1917) . . . . .	979,562,500
4 per cent. redeemable debt (1908) . . . . .	135,002,500
Non-interest bearing debt due to officials . . . . .	1,006,595
'Pagarás' of the Ministry of the Colonies . . . . .	95,942,538

(July 1, 1926) 11,847,577,701

(Jan. 1, 1928) 17,808,994,197

## Defence.

## ARMY.

Military service in Spain is compulsory. The total term of service is for 18 years. The law in force (Decree of February 20, 1925) provides for active service in the army to be for 2 years, and the other standings are to be distributed over the remaining 16 years. Exemptions are more frequent than formerly.

In January, 1916, a central general staff of the army was appointed. The country is divided into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General,' the area of the Balearic and Canary Islands, and the Moroccan area. The strength of the active army during 1927 was 13,625 officers and 122,116 other ranks, and 32,000 gendarmérie, total 167,741, organised as follows:—

	Divisions	Brigades	Regts.	Battalions	Squadrons	Batteries
Infantry . . .	16	33	73	124	—	—
Cavalry . . .	—	5	27	—	81	—
Artillery:—						
Field . . .	—	—	16	—	—	48
Heavy . . .	—	—	17 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	51
Mountain . . .	—	—	3	—	—	9
Horse . . .	—	—	1	—	—	3
Engineers . . .	—	—	10	30	—	—
Air Force . . .	—	—	3	—	9	—
Intendance . . .	—	—	8	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes 5 fortress and 3 coast regiments.

For 1927, 184,636 men were called to the colours.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron cadres, and 14 battery cadres. The second line troops are intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on the frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil for 1926 is as follows:—Infantry, 21,027; cavalry, 5,197. Carabineros: Infantry, 14,994; cavalry, 450.

The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders. In Africa the troops are partly Spanish and partly native, and are always on a war footing. At the close of the year 1927, the total pacification of the Spanish zone at Morocco was complete. The number of troops is at present 92,000 men, of which 15,000 are European volunteers and 27,000 natives.

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893. Calibre .275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canet 14½ pr. of 19106.

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Oyarzun and Pamplona; on the central Pyrenees, Jaca; and on the eastern Pyrenees, Girona; on the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification); and finally on the coast, Ferrol, Cádiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Ceuta (Africa).

NAVY.

Launched	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				
<i>Battleships.</i>								
1914	Jaime I. . . . .	15,700	8	10	8 12-in., 20 4-in. .	—	15,500	19.5
1913	Alfonso XIII. . . . .							
<i>Cruisers.</i>								
1896	{Princesa de As- turias . . . . .}	7,500	12	8	2 9.4-in. ; 8 5.5-in. .	—	10,500	18
1900	{Cataluña . . . . .}							
1900	{Extremadura . . . . .}	2,134	—	—	8 4-in. . . . .	—	7,000	19
1920	{Reina Victoria Eugenia . . . . .}							
1922	{Don Blas Lezo . . . . .}	5,550	3	—	9 6-in. . . . .	4	25,500	25.5
1923	{Mendez Nuñez . . . . .}							
1923	{Don Blas Lezo . . . . .}	4,725	3	—	6 6-in. . . . .	4	45,000	29
1925	{Principe Alfonso Almirante Cer- vera . . . . .}							
1925	{Principe Alfonso Almirante Cer- vera . . . . .}	7,850	3	—	{8 6-in. 4 4-in. . . . .}	12	80,000	33
1925	{Principe Alfonso Almirante Cer- vera . . . . .}							

There are 1 flotilla leader, 7 destroyers, 22 modern torpedo boats, 14 gunboats, and 14 submarines.

The dockyard at Ferrol is worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen. A third cruiser of the *Principe Alfonso* type (*Miguel de Cervantes*) is building here, and three more flotilla leaders are under construction at Cartagena. Four submarines are also in hand at the latter yard.

A naval wireless telegraphic station, Telefunken system, with a range of 300 miles, is situated at San Fernando (Cadiz). There are also wireless stations at Cartagena and Ferrol. A naval flying service is at work.

For 1928 the strength of the navy was fixed at 14,000 sailors and 2,673 marines. Total number of officers in active service in the navy, including all departmental corps: 1,881. Reserve: 303.

### Production and Industry.

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country. The productive area was calculated at 45,595,000 hectares (113,987,500 acres) or 90.4 per cent., and the remainder, 4,856,688 hectares (12,141,720 acres) or 9.6 per cent., as being unproductive. A large part of the productive area is not under direct cultivation, but in recent years modern methods and up-to-date machinery are being employed.

Of the total area of Spain (50,451,688 hectares, or 126,129,220 acres), the area under production in 1924 was 22,429,323 hectares (or 56,073,307 acres), an increase of 726,443 hectares (1,816,107 acres) over the last census. The area devoted to pasture and mountains occupies 24,055,547 hectares (60,138,876 acres), as in the last census, while the area classed as unproductive for agriculture is reduced to 3,969,618 hectares (9,924,045 acres), having decreased 633,643 hectares (1,584,107 acres) from the last census.

In 1921, 1,622,122 hectares (4,055,305 acres) were devoted to olive culture (3.2 per cent.); 1,333,781 hectares (3,334,452 acres) to vineyards (2.6 per cent.); 433,711 hectares (1,084,277 acres) to fruit (0.86 per cent.); and 15,410,072 hectares (38,525,180 acres) to agriculture and gardens (30.54 per cent.). In 1920 the alienation of rural property was calculated at 431,002

estates representing a value of 793,482,525 pesetas; and of urban property, 120,143 estates of a value of 388,755,650 pesetas.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows:—

	Area.			Yield.		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat . . . . .	10,717,760	10,770,818	10,958,117	88,501,420	79,790,490	78,880,360
Barley . . . . .	4,411,953	4,470,917	4,504,450	43,077,260	41,927,360	40,157,666
Oats . . . . .	1,797,654	1,861,851	1,981,345	12,011,078	10,940,912	11,384,584
Rye . . . . .	1,845,253	1,864,711	1,880,770	15,179,894	11,940,876	13,470,312
Maize . . . . .	1,169,819	1,005,184	1,160,195	14,381,184	8,731,004	13,261,742
Millet . . . . .	4,900	4,514	4,715	42,896	41,468	37,456
Meslin . . . . .	112,138	112,375	113,575	595,448	622,282	670,804
Rice . . . . .	120,289	122,425	121,720	6,119,392	6,896,622	6,189,212
Beans . . . . .	532,670	556,777	554,787	3,859,380	3,624,536	4,026,004
Kidney Beans . . . . .	707,939	684,261	710,515	3,832,210	2,509,012	3,517,476
Peas . . . . .	143,391	143,403	140,782	802,992	723,934	757,886
Chick Peas . . . . .	628,247	628,626	644,177	3,257,156	2,688,290	2,944,352
Lentils . . . . .	86,242	88,062	84,547	668,866	537,102	588,078
Tares . . . . .	499,495	499,419	496,500	2,718,332	3,019,878	2,601,862
Vetches . . . . .	172,211	174,604	178,010	1,872,984	1,224,008	1,201,100

In 1926, 3,453,755 acres were under vines (3,312,986 acres in 1924) and produced 6,094,350,900 pounds of grapes (3,313,722,307 pounds in 1924), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 416,050,938 gallons (574,494,022 gallons in 1924). In 1925-26 there were 468,270 orange trees planted and 219,518 lemon trees, yielding 23,430,096 cwts. of oranges and 949,202 cwts. of lemons, showing an aggregate value of 232,402,148 pesetas (oranges) and 9,092,955 pesetas (lemons). In 1926, 178,406 acres of beet root sugar planted yielded 36,447,058 cwts., producing a value of 147,947,926 pesetas. In 1926, 741,306 acres of potatoes planted yielded 63,299,756 cwts., producing a value of 620,432,022 pesetas. In 1926, 56,965 acres of onions planted yielded 10,510,774 cwts., producing a value of 61,345,546 pesetas. In 1926-27 there were 156,967,827 olive trees planted, covering an area of 4,184,676 acres, yielding 25,813,314 cwts. of olives and 4,602,236 cwts. of oil. 7,036,514 almond trees planted in 1926-27, covering an area of 377,448 acres, produced 1,941,630 cwts. of almonds of a total value of 107,485,973 pesetas. Hazel nut trees planted in 1926-27 amounted to 2,287,322, covering an area of 29,988 acres, and produced 440,932 cwts. of nuts of a total value of 32,826,686 pesetas. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces (843,424 kilos were produced in 1926). There are 26 cane sugar factories and 48 beet-root sugar factories in Spain. The production in 1925 of the former was 8,704 metric tons and of the latter 95,986 metric tons. In 1926, the total number of resinous pine-trees amounted to 8,587,579. The total number of alcohol factories in 1925 was 6,266, producing brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 25,873,992 gallons. Beer factories in operation amounted to 43; yielding 11,480,320 gallons.

The number of farm animals in 1925 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 697,678; mules, 1,286,360; asses, 1,077,377; cows, 3,794,029; sheep, 20,067,209; goats, 4,749,463; pigs, 5,267,328; camels (Canary Islands), 4,268.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Navarra, Huelva, and Seville; copper in the provinces

of Seville, Córdoba, and Huelva; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon; Gerona, Valencia, and Córdoba; zinc in Santander, Murcia, Guipúzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería; manganese in Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; quicksilver in Ciudad Real and Oviedo; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almería; phosphorus in Cáceres and Huelva. Platinum is reported to have been discovered in Spain in 1915.

In 1926 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 136,408 men, 3,774 women, and 18,684 boys and girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1926 was 475,598,411 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 2,561 productive mining concessions covering an area of 302,102 hectares. Mining accidents caused 217 deaths. The number of factories engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries amounted to 701 in 1926 (536 in 1925), with a total output of 918,979,850 pesetas (896,020,150 in 1925). The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1926 were as follows:—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite . .	402,857	13,237,962	Iron pyrites . .	4,398	39,582
Asphalt . . .	5,856	91,529	Coal . . . . .	6,133,230	198,854,787
Mercury . . .	30,008	5,007,711	Lignite . . . .	399,830	8,930,115
Sulphur . . .	64,867	976,877	Manganese . . .	44,947	1,721,418
Zinc . . . . .	201,335	17,771,292	Silver . . . . .	—	—
Copper . . . .	3,937,033	58,086,020	Lead Ore . . . .	216,043	112,246,040
Tin . . . . .	545	411,680	Salt . . . . .	118,581	1,784,535
Phosphorite . .	5,656	169,680	Wolfram . . . .	148	127,850
Iron . . . . .	3,193,019	33,869,040			

The total production of cement in 1925 amounted to 1,135,767 metric tons, representing a value of 71,642,890 pesetas. There are 22 important cement factories. In 1926, there were 298 hydroelectric power stations, developing 976,885 H.P.

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1923 there were (in Catalonia) about 750 undertakings employing 56,000 looms, with 2,000,000 spindles; in woollen manufactures there are 6,700 looms with 274,800 spindles. There are in Spain about 165 paper mills (production in 1922 was 37,080 metric tons, likewise in Catalonia), making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 29 glass-making factories.

In the Spanish fisheries the total number of boats employed was, in 1921, 17,878, of which 1,520 are steamers; fishermen, about 130,000; and the value caught 344,438,920 pesetas, representing a total weight of 427,253 metric tons. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 505 factories, with about 24,000 workmen, for the preparation of sardines and fish-preserves. The value of their output in 1923 was over 500 million pesetas.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports in pounds sterling:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1919	43,375,120	52,448,472	1923	117,596,261	61,071,209
1920	57,714,436	40,994,690	1924	117,886,232	71,681,001
1921	118,852,168	63,368,153	1925	89,982,025	68,389,466
1922	121,474,999	58,180,588	1926	86,140,866	64,223,540

The foreign trade was distributed as follows in regard to classes of commodities :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	<i>Pesetas</i>	<i>Pesetas</i>	<i>Pesetas</i>	<i>Pesetas</i>
Raw material . . . . .	822,894,160	781,370,950	340,727,943	297,336,470
Manufactured goods . . . . .	970,110,556	961,788,699	456,418,950	418,590,929
Foodstuffs . . . . .	426,842,476	364,291,623	784,181,797	891,504,978
All other . . . . .	29,633,437	46,070,380	3,462,969	3,156,134
Total . . . . .	2,249,550,629	2,153,521,652	1,584,786,649	1,605,588,511

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years :—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	<i>Pesetas</i>	<i>Pesetas</i>	<i>Pesetas</i>	<i>Pesetas</i>
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery . . . . .	228,410,288	216,905,991	144,942,816	116,968,248
Metals and their manufactures . . . . .	172,585,883	136,982,729	174,640,264	164,172,323
Drugs and chemical products . . . . .	251,682,626	240,854,523	125,824,990	116,088,756
Cotton and its manufactures . . . . .	227,887,692	253,980,405	91,281,478	61,765,885
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures . . . . .	39,428,104	41,408,959	8,470,779	7,262,419
Wool & hair & their manufactures . . . . .	19,018,244	30,183,855	49,564,024	39,910,600
Silk and its manufactures . . . . .	64,874,948	86,237,396	9,092,782	6,704,336
Paper and its applications . . . . .	38,101,445	40,786,333	23,004,701	21,810,653
Timber and its manufactures . . . . .	150,936,659	164,881,133	97,238,851	116,108,506
Animals and their products . . . . .	68,040,041	95,874,825	46,804,635	37,578,478
Machinery, vehicles and vessels . . . . .	306,232,828	336,477,969	6,125,875	5,628,887
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c. . . . .	426,842,476	364,291,623	784,181,797	891,504,978
Various . . . . .	51,199,249	68,105,327	24,026,885	19,148,426
Gold (bar and coin) . . . . .	5,213,900	5,533,733	2,485	20,820
Silver . . . . .	15,623	64,538	84,287	911,196
Tobacco (special) . . . . .	172,614,850	68,270,810	—	—
Packing . . . . .	17,466,179	12,732,448	—	—
Totals . . . . .	2,249,550,629	2,153,521,652	1,584,786,649	1,605,588,511

In 1926 the total value of wine exported was Pts. 181,278,000.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1925 and 1926, in thousands of pesetas :—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United States . . . . .	431,972	401,069	163,545	212,028
United Kingdom . . . . .	289,063	216,467	360,329	359,763
France . . . . .	280,656	344,125	255,650	266,423
Germany . . . . .	180,384	180,988	104,128	86,028
Belgium . . . . .	62,327	52,949	59,378	69,192
Argentine Republic . . . . .	173,836	136,827	93,658	79,804
Philippine Islands . . . . .	69,368	51,954	3,622	5,225



Country	Imports from		Exports from	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Italy . . . . .	86,181	101,246	65,668	93,680
Holland . . . . .	60,208	55,812	85,351	64,506
Sweden . . . . .	79,976	69,020	6,405	5,933
Morocco . . . . .	44,404	39,563	26,127	26,024
Portugal . . . . .	—	25,306	—	40,798
Cuba . . . . .	9,307	9,573	82,683	73,477
Other countries . . . .	482,418	468,023	280,188	221,708

The customs receipts and post dues in 1924 amounted to Pts. 747,357,006 ; in 1925, Pts. 727,673,315 ; in 1926, Pts. 716,850,720.

The quantity and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Quantity (gallons) .	2,283,425	2,858,390	3,168,124	3,643,027	3,452,657
Value (£) . . . .	641,133	605,711	767,057	834,019	792,432

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1925	1926	—	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore . . . . .	1,961,442	915,526	Oranges . . . . .	5,838,818	5,060,760
Silver ore . . . . .	51,974	46,574	Raisins . . . . .	439,117	641,067
Pyrites . . . . .	429,355	390,041	Esparto, &c. . . . .	235,923	154,399
Copper ore . . . . .	733,766	633,616	Onions . . . . .	1,196,524	1,018,587
Quicksilver . . . . .	153,200	143,465	Grapes . . . . .	1,240,378	558,642
Lead . . . . .	994,201	943,369	Rice . . . . .	445,604	545,373

The chief British exports to Spain in 1926 were machinery, of the value of 992,643*l.* ; iron and steel manufactures, 809,085*l.* ; coal, 825,162*l.* , ammonium sulphate, 314,663*l.* ; cotton piece goods, 635,654*l.* ; woollen piece goods, 114,812*l.*

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U. Kingdom	19,577	19,649	19,837	17,047	18,879
Exports to Spain from U. Kingdom .	10,522	10,479	10,278	7,219	10,216

### Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1927, 1,763 steamers of 1,232,805 tons net, and 529 sailing vessels of 83,585 tons net.

Barcelona, Bilbao and Cadiz are the chief maritime centres.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows :—

	1924		1925	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:				
With cargoes . . . . .	18,886	16,044,180	14,886	17,924,374
In ballast . . . . .	6,861	11,527,694	7,026	12,227,566
Total . . . . .	20,697	27,571,824	21,912	30,161,940
Cleared:				
With cargoes . . . . .	15,110	19,506,846	15,208	19,975,517
In ballast . . . . .	2,306	5,484,618	2,358	5,995,724
Total . . . . .	17,416	24,991,464	17,566	25,971,241

Of the vessels entered in 1925, 10,372 vessels of 10,872,067 tons (entered) were Spanish and 8,665 vessels of 8,044,265 tons (cleared) were Spanish.

### Internal Communications.

In 1925 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 86,988 kilometres (53,932 miles).

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1925 was 16,118 kilometres (10,010 miles), of which 11,684 kilometres (7,256 miles) are of normal gauge (1.67 metres, or 5.48 feet), and 4,434 kilometres (2,754 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3.28 feet). There are 15 kilometres (9 miles) of cogwheel and funicular lines. In 1925, 117,883,215 passengers were carried on the different lines, and 41,489,060 tons of goods transported. In October, 1919, the first underground electric railway service in Spain (on the model of the London 'tubes') was inaugurated in Madrid, covering a distance of 5 kms. (3 miles). In June 1924 a second line was inaugurated covering a similar distance. Two more lines were opened in 1925. Barcelona inaugurated her first 'tube' on December 30, 1924. In 1926 the total length of electric tramways in Spain was 1,049 kilometres (650 miles).

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. These amounted in 1925 for all the different lines to 6,950,343 pesetas. The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1925 amounted to 67,196,420 pesetas. There are 29 companies of normal gauge and 57 of narrow gauge, the most important being those in the North, with 3,681 kilometres (2,209 miles); Madrid-Saragossa-Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,664 kilometres (2,198 miles); Andaluces, 1,305 kilometres (783 miles); Madrid-Caceres-Portugal and West, 777 kilometres (467 miles); South of Spain, 397 kilometres (238 miles); La Robla to Valmaseda and Luchana (narrow gauge), 312 kilometres (187 miles); Medina-Zamora-Orense and Vigo, 299 kilometres (199 miles); and Calatayud-Teruel-Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (199 miles). The official gauge of the principal Spanish railways has hitherto, for strategical reasons, been purposely kept different from that of France, and in consequence of this passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier stations. The attempt made in 1882 to remedy this state of affairs was not successful. In January, 1914, however, a scheme was ordered to be drawn up for the construction of a standard-gauge railway with a double track from Madrid to the French frontier.

Recent legislation provides for a measure of State control of railways, the extent of which will depend, however, upon individual decisions of the railway companies. At present (1925), with one or two exceptions of little importance, all the Spanish railways are under private ownership. Total length of line State-controlled is 162 kilometres (98 miles) of which 115 kilometres (69 miles) are normal gauge and 47 kilometres (29 miles) narrow

gauge. In 1925 the 'Consejo Superior Ferroviario' (Supreme Council of Railways) was created, a State Department under control of the Ministry of Public Works.

British railways in Spain are: Great Southern of Spain (Lorca-Aguilas), 104 miles; Zafra-Huelva, 112 miles; West Galicia (Pontevedra-Santiago), 47 miles; Alcoy-Gandia (narrow gauge), 34 miles.

The Post Office carried in 1925, in the inland service, 482,950,061 correspondence of all classes; in the international service, 106,051,843 correspondence in general. There were 10,174 post-offices. Receipts, 81,216,602 pesetas; expenses, 57,006,282 pesetas.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1925 was 50,808 kms.; the total number of interior messages sent and received was 20,717,285. International messages sent 1,285,168, received 1,242,097, transit 368,040. The number of telegraph offices was 2,944.

In October, 1924, the entire telephone system of Spain was taken over by the 'International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation' of New York, and a Spanish Company constituted 'Compañía Telefonica Nacional de España,' whose purpose will be to provide an automatic service throughout the urban system. On December 29, 1926, this service was inaugurated in Madrid, and the system is being rapidly installed all over the country. At the close of 1927 there were in service 1,612 centrals, employing over 120,000 telephones. Number of urban calls in 1927, 215,000,000; interurban calls, 5,000,000. Number of telephone messages during the year, 3,400,000.

The 'Compañía Nacional de Telegrafia sin Hilos' holds the Government concession for the Public Service with ships, and between the Peninsula and the Canary Islands, and the International Service with England, Italy, Austria, France, Switzerland, America and Germany, as well as various special Press Services. They have 10 wireless stations of the Marconi system.

A royal decree ordains that all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails, or subsidised by the Government, must be fitted with wireless telegraphy. Since February, 1917, wireless telegraphy has been made compulsory, by Royal Order, for all vessels from 500 tons upwards, excepting those in the coasting trade. All Spanish men-of-war built in Spain since 1911 are also fitted up with Marconi wireless. Lately the stations at Aranjuez and Barcelona have been equipped with a 15 kw. Valve Transmitter of the latest Marconi pattern and special receiving installations of the most sensitive and up-to-date design.

### Banking and Credit.

On December 31, 1921, the existing contract between the Bank of Spain and the Government ended. On January 1, 1922, new regulations came into force, according to which the Government will participate in the net profits of the Bank, up to certain limits. The note issue was prorogued for another 25 years, up to December 31, 1946. The capital of the Bank was increased from 150,000,000 pesetas to 177,000,000 pesetas. After 5 years the Bank is authorised further to increase the capital, up to the limit of 250,000,000 pesetas.

On February 18, 1928, the position of the Bank was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas		1,000 Pesetas
Cash in hand { gold . . . . .	2,607,614	Property . . . . .	24,098
{ silver . . . . .	695,411	Capital and reserve . . . . .	240,000
{ bronze . . . . .	2,850	Notes in circulation . . . . .	4,196,742
Portfolio . . . . .	2,082,892	Deposits and Accounts current . . . . .	1,076,744
Public Treasury . . . . .	245,749	Discounts . . . . .	464,406
Advances to Treasury . . . . .	150,000		

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1925, 1,186,651,870 pesetas, distributed over 1,389,460 accounts. Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916. In 1925 there were 1,026 offices in operation, covering a total of 565,352 current accounts, representing 153,457,806 pesetas.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was : gold, 920,613,935 pesetas ; silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas. In 1905-07 no gold was coined ; in 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 286,843 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces. In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centime and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centimes were coined. A new coin was put into circulation in 1925, consisting of a nickel piece representing 25 centimes ; 2,000,000 pesetas were struck, and 2,000,000 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money withdrawn from circulation. In 1927 the 2 pesetas coin was withdrawn from circulation.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc,  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about  $9d.$

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2-peseta, 1-peseta, and 50-centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1903, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5-peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are :—The *Quintal* = 220.4 lb. avoirdupois ; the *Libra* = 1.014 lb. avoirdupois ; the *Arroba*, for wine =  $3\frac{1}{2}$  imperial gallons ; for oil =  $2\frac{3}{4}$  imperial gallons ; the *Square Vara* = 1.09 vara = 1 yard ; the *fanega* =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushel.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Alfonso Merry del Val, G.C.V.O. (appointed March 16, 1913).

*Counsellor*.—Marqués de Aycinena.

*First Secretary*.—Manuel Inclan y Garcia de la Rasilla.

*Second Secretary*.—Rafael Forns y Quadra.

*Third Secretary*.—Roberto de Satorres.

*Attachés*.—Eduardo M. Peña, Marqués de Murrieta, Xavier Bernejillo, and Pedro de Zulueta.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Colonel Fermin Espallargas.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain Fernando Navarro.

*Agricultural Attaché*.—J. N. de Palencia.

*Consul-General in London*.—Enrique Gaspar (appointed November 29, 1923).

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southampton ; and Consular agents in all the principal towns.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

*Ambassador*.—The Rt. Hon. Sir George Dixon Grahame, G.C.V.O., M.V.O. (appointed March 3, 1928).

*Counsellor*.—R. W. M. Ramsay.

*First Secretary*.—Hon. H. W. Brooks.

*Second Secretary*.—A. D. F. Gascoigne.

*Military Attaché*.—Brevet-Major W. W. T. Torr., D.S.O., M.C.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

*Commercial Secretary*.—A. A. Adams.

*Consul-General* (at Barcelona).—N. King.

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and other places.

## Colonies.

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
Possessions in Africa:		
Rio de Oro and Adrar . . . . .	109,200	495
Ifni . . . . .	965	20,000
Spanish Guinea . . . . .	10,030	140,000
Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey . . . . .	795	23,346
Spanish Morocco <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	7,700	600,000
Total, Africa . . . . .	128,696	784,341

<sup>1</sup> See Morocco.

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. The area of the islands is 2,810 square miles, and their population 503,151.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching from the Wadi Draa 29° N. and 11° 4' W. to Cape Blanco 20° 46' N. and 17° 3' W. Politically there are three zones:—(1) Colony of Rio de Oro, 26° N. to 20° 46' N., an area of 65,500 square miles; (2) the Protectorate, between 27° 40' N. and 26° N. bordered on the East by 8° 40' W., an area of 34,700 square miles; (3) the occupied territory, between 27° 40' N. and the Wadi Draa, an area of about 9,000 square miles, settled by various treaties, 1900 to 1912. The Colonies are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The capital of this colony is Villa Cisneros (lat. 28° 46' 55" N., long. 18° 11' 13" west of Paris). There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally. The budget for 1927 amounted to 6,060,000 pesetas. There is little or no agriculture. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco in 1860. By the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912 it extends along the West Coast of Morocco to the north of Wadi Draa, from Wad Nun on the south to Wad Bu Sedra on the north, and a distance of 15 miles inland from the coast. The occupation is purely nominal. Area, 965 square miles, population, 20,000. There are several small harbours and villages; the population is engaged in fishing, and in cultivating dates and garden produce.

The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the Cameroons, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich. The capital is Santa Isabel, in the Island of Fernando Po, with a population of 8,345. The

principal mountain is known as the Pico de Santa Isabel, or Clarence Peak (9,185 feet). The island is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa. The other possessions of Spain in the Gulf of Guinea comprise the Islands of Annobon ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  square miles), Little Elobey (22 acres), Great Elobey ( $\frac{3}{4}$  square mile) and Corisco ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  square miles), and the district of Rio Muni on the mainland (9,470 square miles), the principal town of which is Bata. The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French, and English factories. But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels. The population of Fernando Poo is 20,873. There are about 250 to 300 Europeans in the island, about 30 of these being British. The population of Little Elobey is 222. Great Elobey is covered with bush; its population is 123. Corisco has a population of 1,438 and Annobon of 1,204, while the population of Rio Muni territory is estimated at 130 whites and 89,000 natives. All the colonies are under the control of a Governor-General, resident at Santa Isabel. A Sub-Governor is appointed to the district of Bata and another to the district of Elobey, which includes the Islands of Corisco and Annobon. The aborigines of Fernando Poo are called Bubis. Those of Elobey and Corisco are mostly of the Benga tribe, but like the people of Annobon they take the names of their respective islands. In Bata the Pamwes are the principal tribe. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

### Books of Reference concerning Spain and Colonies.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadístico de España. First issue, 1914. Madrid. Annual.

The publications of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works; of Public Instruction; of Marine; of War; of Finance; of the Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico (Census, &c.).

Nomenclátor de las ciudades, villas, lugares, aldeas, y demas entidades de población de España, formado por la Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico con referencia al 31 de Diciembre de 1920. 2 vols. Madrid, 1922.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports, Annual. London.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Altamira y Crevea* (R.), Historia de España y de la Civilización Española. 4 vols. Barcelona, 1902.

Anuario de la Vida Local. Madrid, 1925.

*Baedeker's* Spain and Portugal. 4th ed. Leipzig and London, 1913.

*Baró* (T.), Historia de España. Barcelona, 1911.

*Barrio y Mier* (M.), Historia del Derecho español. 2 tom. Madrid, 1894.

*Bell* (A. G.), The Magic of Spain, London, 1912.—Spanish Galicia London, 1922.—A Pilgrim in Spain. London, 1924.

*Borrow* (G.), The Bible in Spain. London.—The Zincali: an Account of the Gypsies of Spain. London, 1901.

*Brown* (A. S.), Madeira, Canary Islands, and Azores [Guide Book]. 18th ed. London, 1927.

*Burke* (M. R.), History of Spain. 2nd ed. 2 vols. London, 1900.

*Gasabo y Pagés* (P.), La España judía. Barcelona, 1891.

*Cereceda* (J. Dantin), Ensayo acerca de las Regiones Naturales de España. Madrid, 1922.

*Chapman* (Abel), and *Buck* (W. J.), Unexplored Spain. London, 1920.

*Chapman* (Charles E.), A History of Spain. New York, 1919.

*Dorado* (C. Marcial), España pintoresca: The Life and Customs of Spain in story and legend. Boston, 1921.

*Dentkin* (F. B.), Spain To-day. London, 1924.

España en la política Internacional. (By un Español Neutral.) Madrid, 1925.

*Gallego* (J. G.), La Quiebra de Nuestro Sistema Político y la Gestación de un Régimen Nuevo. Vol. I. Madrid, 1926.

*Garnaso* (C. M.), Historia Crítica del Reinado de D. Alfonso XIII. Barcelona, 1925.

*Guyot* (Yves), L'Evolution politique et Sociale en Espagne. Paris, 1890.

*Gwynne* (P.), The Guadalquivir. Its Personality, its People, and its Associations. London, 1912.

- Hannay* (D.), Spain. (The Nations' Histories), London, 1917.
- Hare* (A. J. C.), Wanderings in Spain. 8th ed. London, 1904.
- Helscher* (K.), Picturesque Spain. London, 1922.
- Hall* (Trowbridge), Spain in Silhouette. New York, 1923.
- Hume* (M. A. S.), Spain, its Greatness and Decay. 3rd ed. Cambridge, 1924.—History of Modern Spain, 1788–1918. New ed. London, 1923.
- Jacobs* (J.), Inquiry into the Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain. London, 1894.
- Jessen* (Otto), Südwest Andalusien. Gotha, 1924.
- Joanne* (P.), Espagne et Portugal. Paris, 1909.
- Jolietière* (E.), L'Espagne Vivante. Paris, 1921.
- Jousset* (P.), L'Espagne et le Portugal Illustrés. Paris, 1907.
- Lafuente* (M.) and *Valera* (J.). Historia General de España. New ed. 25 vols. Barcelona, 1925.
- Lannoy De* (C.) et *Vander Linden* (H.), Histoire de l'Expansion Coloniale des Peuples Européens. Vol. I. Spain and Portugal. Brussels, 1908.
- Lea* (H. C.), History of the Inquisition of Spain. 4 vols., completed 1907. London.
- Lema* (Marqués de), Spain since 1815. Cambridge, 1921.
- Marden* (P. S.), Travels in Spain. London, 1909.
- Marraud* (Angel), L'Espagne au XX<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Etude politique et économique. Paris, 1913.
- McBride* (R. M.), Spanish Towns and People. London, 1926.
- Mercadal* (J. Garcia), España vista por los extranjeros. 2 vols. Madrid, 1919.
- Merriman* (B. B.), The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and in the New. 2 vols. New York, 1918.
- Mingote Tarazona* (F.), Compendio de Geografía de España. Valladolid, 1909.
- Moore* (T. E.), In the Heart of Spain. London, 1927.
- Morel-Fatio* (A.), Espagne. 3 vols. Paris, 1899.
- Mousset* (A.), L'Espagne dans la politique mondiale. Paris, 1928.
- Murray's* Handbook for Spain. By R. Ford. 9th edition. 2 vols. London, 1906.
- Newbigin* (Alice M. S.), A Wayfarer in Spain. London, 1926.
- Neveil* (H. A.), Footprints in Spain. London, 1922.
- Ortega y Gasset* (José), España Invertebrada. Madrid, 1922.
- Petrotto* (E.), Through Spain and Portugal. London, 1922.
- Periquet* (D. R.), Anuario financiero y de Valores Mobiliars. Madrid. Annual. (First issue 1916.)
- Poole* (S. Lane), The Moors in Spain. In the Story of the Nations Series. London, 1886.
- Reclus* (Elisée), Géographie universelle. Vol. I. Paris, 1879.
- Root* (W. J.), Spain and its Colonies. London, 1898.
- Ruhe* (F.), Das Geldwesens Spaniens seit dem Jahre, 1772. Strassburg, 1912.
- Salvati* (J. T.), España a fines del siglo xix. Madrid, 1891.
- Sedgwick* (H. D.), Spain: A Short History of its Politics, Literature and Art. London, 1926.
- Seignobos* (C.), Histoire politique de l'Europe contemporaine. Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. 2 vols. London, 1901.]
- Seymour* (F. H. A.), Saunterings in Spain. London, 1906.
- Shaw* (R.), Spain from Within. London, 1910.
- Trend* (J. B.), A Picture of Modern Spain, Men and Music. London, 1921.
- Villaescusa* (M. H.), Las Provincias de España. Barcelona, 1905.
- Villar* (El. H. del), Archivo Geográfico de la Península Ibérica. No. 1. Barcelona, 1916.
- El Valor Geográfico de España, Madrid, 1922.—El Valor Geográfico de España. Madrid, 1921.
- Vuillier* (G.), Les Iles Oubliées. [Travel in the Balearic Isles, &c.] Paris, 1898. Eng. Trans. London, 1896.
- Ward* (G. H. B.), The Truth about Spain. London, 1911.
- Whitaw* (Mrs. Bernan), My Spanish Year. London, 1914.
- Wilson* (H. W.), The Downfall of Spain: Naval History of the Spanish-American War. London, 1899.
- Wood* (C. W.), Letters from Majorca. London.—The Romance of Spain. London, 1900.—Glories of Spain. London, 1901.
- Wood* (Walter), A Corner of Spain (Galicia). London, 1910.

## SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

## Reigning King.

**Gustaf V.**, born June 16, 1858. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II., December 8, 1907. Married, Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

*Children of the King.*

I. The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Skåne, born Nov. 11, 1882, married: 1. June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; 2. November 3, 1923, to Louise, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889. Offspring (of the 1st marriage): Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906; Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907; Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; Prince Bertil, born Feb. 28, 1912; Prince Carl Johan, born Oct. 31, 1916.

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 3, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 19, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced March 17, 1914. Issue, Prince Lennart, born May 8, 1909.

*Brothers of the King.*

I. Prince *Oscar Bernadotte*, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik VIII. of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899 (married May 22, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark); Princess Martha, born March 24, 1901; Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905 (married Nov. 4, 1926, to the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium); and Prince Carl, born Jan. 10, 1911.

III. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Gustaf V. is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,345,000 kronor. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, see under *Norway*.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

*House of Vasa.*

Gustaf I. . . . .	1521
Eric XIV. . . . .	1560
Johan III. . . . .	1568
Sigismund . . . . .	1592
Carl IX. . . . .	1599
Gustaf II. Adolf . . . .	1611
Christina . . . . .	1632

*House of Pfaltz.*

Carl X. . . . .	1654
Carl XI. . . . .	1660
Carl XII. . . . .	1697
Ulrika Eleonora . . . .	1718

*House of Hesse.*

Fredrik I. . . . .	1720
--------------------	------

*House of Holstein-Gottorp.*

Adolf Fredrik . . . . .	1751
Gustaf III. . . . .	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf . . . .	1792
Carl XIII. . . . .	1809

*House of Ponte Corvo.*

Carl XIV. Johan. . . . .	1818
Oscar I. . . . .	1844
Carl XV. . . . .	1859
Oscar II. . . . .	1872
Gustaf V. . . . .	1907



### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are:—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 (modified by acts passed in 1909–1925); 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. Their election takes place by the members of the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, and electors of six towns, not represented in the 'Landstings.' The constituencies are 19, arranged in 8 groups, in one of which an election takes place in September every year. The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by a special election law. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50,000 kronor (2,777 l.), or an annual income of 3,000 kronor (166 l.). They are elected for the term of eight years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 28 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains. All men and women who are entitled to vote have the right to stand for election, but only in their own election areas. The method of election is proportional. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 3,400 kr. (24 kr. a day) and 4,500 kr. (32 kr. a day) for members living in or outside the capital, for each ordinary session, or, in the case of an extra session, 24 or 32 kr. a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. The Ministry (Liberal Democratic), appointed on June 7, 1926, is composed as follows:—

*Minister of State (Premier).*—Carl Gustaf Ekman.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Eliel Löfgren.

*Minister of Justice.*—Johan Thyrén.

*Minister of Defence.*—Gustav Rosén.

*Minister for Social Affairs.*—Jakob Pettersson.

*Minister of Communications.*—Carl Meurling.

*Minister of Finance.*—Ernst Lyberg (Sept. 30, 1926).

*Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—John Almqvist.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Bo von Stockenström (July 12, 1927).

*Minister of Commerce.*—Felix Hamrin.

*Ministers without Portfolio.*—Sigurd Ribbing and Natanael Gärle.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected 1924: 65 Moderates, 23 of the Agrarian Party,

33 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 105 Socialists and 4 Communists. The upper chamber: 52 Moderates, 14 of the Agrarian Party, 31 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 52 Socialists, and 1 Communist.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor, and in each of the 24 counties to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 491 sub-bailiffs. The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the municipal laws of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all men and women over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, who have paid the local taxes for at least one of the preceding three years, are voters. In small communes and towns the ratepayers' assembly may itself decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. It may, however, elect a parish or town council to decide on the questions, and all communes with 1,500 inhabitants and over have to do so. These councils are named *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmäktige* in the towns. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each county has a county council (*Landsting*) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage, and have completed their 27th year. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the realm, and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Helsingborg and Gävle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings,' &c., the method of election is proportional. Women are eligible for communal offices.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual calculations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on December 31, 1920, and estimate for December 31, 1926, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per square mile 1926
Stockholm (city) . . . . .	53	419,440	453,332	8,901·8
Stockholm (rural district) . . . . .	2,988	243,194	268,043	93·2
Uppsala . . . . .	2,051	186,718	140,080	69·0
Södermanland . . . . .	2,680	190,478	191,785	80·8
Östergötland . . . . .	4,205	305,742	310,493	80·2
Jönköping . . . . .	4,448	227,629	281,497	57·0
Kronoberg . . . . .	8,526	158,612	157,702	46·6
Kalmar . . . . .	4,456	231,077	231,455	54·4
Götaland . . . . .	1,220	55,858	56,957	46·6
Blekinge . . . . .	1,173	147,098	147,951	132·1
Kristianstad . . . . .	2,493	241,018	245,579	101·0
Malmöhus . . . . .	1,871	487,459	503,997	274·5
Halland . . . . .	1,900	148,712	149,757	80·8
Göteborg and Bohus . . . . .	1,940	424,788	444,032	235·7

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per square mile 1926
Älvsborg . . . . .	4,915	300,371	311,183	69.9
Skaraborg . . . . .	3,274	243,777	245,428	77.7
Värmland . . . . .	7,437	268,681	270,846	41.4
Örebro . . . . .	3,561	218,506	222,071	67.3
Västmanland . . . . .	2,608	168,815	164,487	67.4
Kopparberg . . . . .	11,589	254,359	252,865	23.3
Gävleborg . . . . .	7,617	268,300	278,523	38.8
Västernorrland . . . . .	9,858	265,227	274,373	28.5
Jämtland . . . . .	19,975	133,586	136,507	7.5
Västerbotten . . . . .	22,755	182,246	198,044	9.8
Norrbotten . . . . .	40,742	182,053	192,441	5.2
Lakes Vanern, Vättern, Malaren, Hjälmaren . . . . .	3,500	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	178,154	5,904,489	6,074,368	38.3

In 1926 there were 2,982,625 males and 3,091,743 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1880	4,565,668	0.95	1910	5,522,408	0.73
1900	5,186,441	0.71	1920	5,904,489	0.69

With the exception of 30,247 Finns, 7,162 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population (1920) is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

On December 31, 1920, there were 22,811 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of Finland 5,897, Germany 4,532, Norway 2,996, Denmark 2,780, Russia 1,885, the United States 1,072, the United Kingdom and Ireland 487, other states 3,212.

The population was divided as follows in 1920 :—

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried . .	1,790,278	1,767,843	Widowed . .	116,283	235,770
Married . .	986,236	992,934	Divorced . .	6,409	9,686

As to occupations, the population in 1920 was divided in the following groups :—

Group of Occupation	Occupied		Wives (Unoccupied)	Children and other Family Members	Total Population
	Males	Females			
Agriculture, etc. . . . .	807,729	250,622	889,099	819,325	2,266,775
Industry . . . . .	655,558	152,683	828,827	719,144	1,851,212
Commerce, transportation . . . . .	261,213	110,078	123,015	263,637	757,948
Public service and professions . . . . .	81,131	63,638	42,085	84,466	271,270
Domestic service . . . . .	8,119	191,239	1,595	23,431	219,884
Retired, widows, etc. . . . .	171,723	197,819	65,077	103,786	537,905
Total . . . . .	1,980,478	965,579	944,648	2,018,789	5,904,489
Rural . . . . .	1,407,299	589,440	663,429	1,481,210	4,161,878
Urban . . . . .	573,174	376,139	281,219	537,579	1,743,111

## MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1922	116,946	17,336	2,917	86,806	76,343	40,603
1923	113,485	16,398	2,912	87,829	68,424	45,011
1924 <sup>1</sup>	109,000	15,256	2,713	87,484	71,991	37,018
1925 <sup>1</sup>	105,989	15,529	2,005	87,231	70,840	35,149
1926 <sup>1</sup>	102,368	15,241	2,581	88,839	71,315	31,053

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1919	7,809	7,837	3,777	1923	5,827	29,238	24,948
1920	10,841	10,242	6,691	1924	5,942	10,671	7,036
1921	8,551	8,950	5,430	1925	5,053	11,948	8,637
1922	6,308	11,797	8,455	1926	5,358	13,043	9,698

## II. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1927, 1,898,290, showing an increase of from 11 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 31 per cent. (in 1927).

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1927 :—

Stockholm . . .	453,332	Karlskrona . . .	37,188	Kristianstad . . .	13,215
Göteborg . . .	231,218	Lund . . .	21,047	Trälleborg . . .	12,587
Malmö . . .	116,827	Karlstad . . .	20,055	Västervik . . .	12,407
Norrköping . . .	60,400	Landskrona . . .	18,815	Nyköping . . .	12,201
Helsingborg . . .	52,470	Kalmar . . .	18,063	Kristinehamn . . .	12,191
Gävle . . .	39,418	Halmstad . . .	18,402	Härnösand . . .	11,673
Örebro . . .	36,463	Sundsvall . . .	17,286	Söderhamn . . .	11,654
Borås . . .	33,544	Mölnådal . . .	16,880	Ystad . . .	11,454
Ekilstuna . . .	30,655	Trollhättan . . .	15,078	Luleå . . .	10,993
Uppsala . . .	30,156	Sodertälje . . .	14,966	Lidingö . . .	10,683
Jönköping . . .	29,996	Östersund . . .	14,617	Visby . . .	10,103
Linköping . . .	29,165	Uddevalla . . .	14,115	Umeå . . .	10,055
Västerås . . .	29,059	Falun . . .	13,608	Skövde . . .	10,013

## Religion and Instruction.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,572 parishes at the beginning of 1927. At the census of 1920, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 5,880,941, the Protestant Dissenters numbering, Baptists, 7,265, and Methodists, 5,452. Of other creeds, there were 3,425 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,469 Jews, and 937 others. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy

are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala (founded in 1477) and Lund (founded in 1668), the former having 3,084 and the latter 2,169 students in the autumn of 1926. There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 839 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 1,165 students, and Göteborg (founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 336 students. In Stockholm and Göteborg there are also academies of commerce. In 1926 there were 77 public secondary schools, with 28,564 pupils; 53 people's high schools, 3,457 pupils; 2 high and 7 elementary technical schools, about 2,800 pupils; military schools, navigation schools, agricultural schools, veterinary and other special schools; besides institutions and schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory (since 1842), and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. The school age is 7 to 14 years. In 1926 there were in the elementary schools, 26,669 teachers and 665,032 pupils.

### Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1927) into 3 high court districts and 211 district courts divisions, of which 89 are urban districts and 122 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

### Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for six years are shown as follows (18·16 kronor = 1£):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1923/24 <sup>1</sup>	45,359,158	43,934,381	1926/27	42,727,206	44,599,867
1924/25	38,932,059	41,684,590	1927/28 <sup>2</sup>	39,136,960	39,136,960
1925/26	41,423,474	41,740,994	1928/29 <sup>2</sup>	40,424,008	40,424,008

<sup>1</sup> From July 1, 1923, the financial year runs from July 1 to June 30.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates.

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the budget year July 1, 1927–June 30, 1928 was as follows (18·16 kronor = 1£):—

		Kronor
Taxed: Agricultural land in the country	. . . . .	6,287,985,105
"                  "      in the towns	. . . . .	195,140,300
Other real estate in the country	. . . . .	3,085,887,770
"      "      "      in the towns	. . . . .	7,251,515,550
Total	. . . . .	16,819,978,725
Untaxed: National	{ In the country	84,982,800
	{ In the towns	520,958,485

Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	}	In the country . . . . .	449,855,050
		In the towns . . . . .	694,946,625
Total . . . . .			1,750,192,960
Grand total . . . . .			18,570,171,685

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1928, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted principally for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows:—

	Kronor		Kronor
Funded loan of 1880 with 3½ int.	15,571,974	Funded loan of 1919 with 6 int.	98,250,000
" " 1886 " 3½ "	47,847,111	" " 1921 " 6 "	94,182,200
" " 1887 " 3½ "	88,689,860	Premium-bond loan of 1921 " 5 "	100,000,000
" " 1888 " 3 " "	24,183,111	Funded loan of 1923 with 4½ int.	28,459,800
" " 1890 " 3½ "	15,617,778	" " " " 5 "	66,582,400
" " 1894 " 3 " "	16,878,600	Premium-bond loan of 1923 " 5 "	120,000,000
" " 1899 " 3½ "	25,788,520	Funded loan of 1924 with 5½ int.	111,900,000
" " 1900 " 3½ "	86,320,000	" " 1927 " 4½ "	57,209,000
" " 1904-07 " 3½ "	125,856,000	Other loans and floating national debt . . . . .	1,109,598,387
" " 1908-11 " 3½ "	126,480,000		
" " 1913 " 4½ "	72,000,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1928)	1,816,449,441
" " 1914 " 5 "	168,100,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1927)	1,739,055,001
" " 1916-17 " 5 "	187,080,000		
" " 1918 " 5 "	95,010,200		

<sup>1</sup> These bonds may be redeemed by the National Debt Board at six months' notice.

The debt amounts to about 286 kronor per head of the population; but as the receipts from business undertakings and outstanding loans in ordinary times exceed the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal. The assets entered in the State register on July 1, 1927, amounted to 3,102,000,000 kronor. To this sum may be added about 550,000,000 kronor, representing other assets that have not been booked. Thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of about 1,800,000,000 kronor.

The income of the communes in 1924 was 626,970,618 kronor, and the expenditure 672,151,441 kronor. Their assets amounted to 2,053,717,682 kronor, and their debts to 1,246,410,272 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies (landsting) in 1925 was 72,002,757 kronor, and expenditure 81,257,896 kronor; their assets 238,624,910 kronor, and debts 73,544,886 kronor.

## Defence.

### ARMY.

The military forces are recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted *personnel* which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes. In June 1925 a new defence scheme was accepted by the Diet.

Liability to service commences at the age of 20, and lasts till the end of the 42nd year. The men belong to the first 'uppbåd' of the active army or *Beväring* for 11 years; then for 4 years to the second 'uppbåd'; and finally for 8 years to the Landstorm. The initial period of training for the main part of the infantry is 90 days (150 days for 20 per cent. of the annual quota), 140 days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and engineers. The

infantry is called up for regimental training periods twice for 25 days each time (3 times for 20 per cent. of the annual quota). The cavalry, artillery and engineers have 2 training periods of 30 days.

The army is organised in 4 divisions and the separate troops of Upper Norrland and Gotland. In the eastern division there is 1 supplementary brigade. Each infantry regiment has 2 battalions. The establishment in 1927 was 1,685 officers and 7,282 N.C.O. and voluntarily enlisted men. There is besides that a draft conscriptives of about 24,500 men. Two drafts are called up simultaneously for regimental training periods.

This establishment was organised as follows:—

	Regiments (Corps)	Battalions	Machine Gun Companies (Squadrons)	Trench Mortar and Pioneer Sections	Squadrons	Machine Gun Troops	Groups	Companies
Infantry . . . . .	22	45	23	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry . . . . .	4	—	4	—	13	—	—	—
Artillery—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Fortress . . . . .	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Anti-aircraft . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Engineers . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Train and Medical . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intendance . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

The total number on the rolls amounts to about 600,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 28,500, that of the Beväring to about 400,000.

The Landstorm amounts to about 195,000 of all ranks.

The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6·5 mm.) and light machine-gun, model 21 (calibre 6·5 mm.); the cavalry is armed with short rifle (Mauser, calibre 6·5 mm.), sword, and light machine-gun, model 21 (calibre 6·5 mm.); the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7·5 cm. Q.F. gun. The field artillery has also 10·5 cm. howitzers. The heavy artillery is armed with 10 cm. gun and 15 resp. 21 cm. howitzers.

The military budget for 1927-28 amounts to 86,399,768 kronor for the army, and 349,200 kronor for the ministry of defence (common to the army and navy).

#### AIR FORCE.

The Swedish Air Force consists of a chief, an air staff, four flying corps, and several aviation training schools, bases, depôts, and factories.

#### NAVY.

The Swedish Navy is maintained principally as a coast-defence force.

The following is a list of the principal ships:—



Laid down	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1894	Oden . . . . }	3,700	10	8	2 10-in.; 6 4·7-in. .	—	5,000	16
1896	Thor . . . . }							
1900	Aran . . . . }	3,800	7	7½	2 8·2-in.; 6 6-in. .	2	6,500	17
	Vasa . . . . }							
	Tapperheten . . }							
1902	Manligheten . . }	4,660	6	7½	2 8·2-in.; 8 6-in. .	2	9,000	18
1904	Oscar II. . . . }							
1903	Fylgia . . . . }	5,000	4	5	8 6-in. . . . .	2	12,400	22
1913	Sverige . . . . }	7,600	8	8	4 11-in.; 8 6-in. .	2	20,000	22·5
1915	Gustaf V. . . . }	7,900	8	8	4 11-in.; 8 6-in. .	2	22,000	22·5
	Drottning Victoria . . }							

There are 12 destroyers, 3 old torpedo-gunboats, 26 torpedo boats, one mining vessel, and 19 submarines.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz. : 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring* (Conscripts). On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 8 commodores, 35 captains, 111 commanders and lt.-commanders, 100 lieutenants, 46 sub-lieutenants, 868 warrant officers, and 2,900 petty officers and men, while about 360 officers belong to the Reserve. These figures exclude non-combatant branches.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 32 commanders and lieutenant-commanders, 34 lieutenants, 16 sub-lieutenants, 149 warrant officers, and 650 petty officers and men.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Sweden has always been an agricultural country. In 1751 only 9·5 per cent. of the population depended for a livelihood on the various industries and commerce, in 1870 the percentage had advanced to 12·3, in 1900 to 29·1, in 1910 to 37·8, and in 1920 to about 44·2 per cent., so that to-day the population of Sweden is about equally divided in the pursuit of agriculture on the one hand and commerce and industries on the other.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1919 was 428,026; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 119,899; 2 to 20 hectares, 270,625; 20 to 100 hectares, 34,926; above 100, 2,576. Of the total land area of Sweden (41,058,000 hectares), 3,860,000 hectares are under cultivation, 923,000 hectares under natural meadows, and 24,584,000 hectares under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 3 years:—

Crop	Area (hectares)			Produce (tons)		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Wheat . . . .	146,789	154,145	108,692	863,588	331,074	307,474
Rye . . . .	352,418	359,283	343,677	676,054	566,613	475,666
Barley . . . .	166,795	179,392	167,880	814,101	325,954	271,548
Oats . . . .	720,811	739,489	720,752	1,175,352	1,271,470	1,145,162
Mixed corn . .	265,364	270,331	261,880	530,306	580,938	467,214

Crop*	Area (hectares)			Produce (tons)		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Leguminous crops <sup>1</sup>	46,817	49,292	47,523	68,601	67,782	57,442
Potatoes . . .	158,708	160,414	157,729	2,106,074	1,952,876	1,068,280
Sugar beet . . .	40,500	4,594	40,786	1,365,937	142,044	993,148
Fodder-roots . .	95,679	109,843	95,650	3,225,662	4,062,997	2,571,988
Hay . . . . .	1,362,986	1,362,863	1,355,330	5,026,903	5,049,868	5,701,221

<sup>1</sup> Peas, beans, and vetches.

The value of all crops was estimated in 1924 at 1,197 million kronor, in 1925 at 1,206 million kronor, and in 1926 at 1,168 million kronor. On June 1, 1920, the live-stock was estimated as follows: Horses, 728,000; head of cattle, 2,736,000; sheep and lambs, 1,568,000; pigs, 1,011,000.

## II. MINES and MINERALS.

Mining has been from time immemorial the leading industry of Sweden, which was the biggest producer of iron in Europe until the use of coal for the manufacture of pig-iron revolutionized that industry. The lack of fossil fuel is the reason why at present mining in Lappland merely concerns itself with the raw products, though experiments made in recent years have carried the problem of electric production of iron ore a good step forward. There were raised in 1926, throughout the Kingdom, 8,465,914 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1926 to 462,155 tons, and the ingot iron to 495,220 tons. Of iron ore, in 1926, 7,655,521 tons, and of pig-iron 77,297 tons were exported. There were also raised in 1926, 3,987 tons of silver and lead ore, 40 tons of copper ore, 56,267 tons of zinc ore, 15,258 tons of manganese ore, and 69,759 tons of sulphur pyrites. The lead produced amounted to 563,000 kilogram, the copper to 4,006,000, the zinc to 4,800,000, the tin to 4,000. No gold or silver was produced in 1926. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 383,673 tons of coal in 1926. The most important produce of the Swedish quarries is paving stone; the amount produced for sale in 1926 had a value of 8,211,468 kronor, though unemployment then was very considerable. In 1926 there were 53,085 persons (2,447 young people under 18) engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries.

## III. INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country. The mining of iron ore has reached its highest perfection north of the Polar circle, and the most important sawmills are located along the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. The production of iron and steel has taken place in central Sweden since the earliest times in Swedish history; pig iron is produced chiefly in Sandviken, Domnarvet, Uddeholm, and Fagersta. Cream separators, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialised products of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factories of Rörstrand and Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Orrefors produce wares that have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world. Innumerable factories for the production of finished products are scattered all over the countryside. Of the workmen employed in the industries of Sweden, those who reside in the country exceed in number the workmen who live in towns.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 9,806,659 hectares, of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 7,276,237 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1925, 5,319,676 cubic metres of timber. The yield of all forests, public and private, was estimated in 1923 to about 42 millions cubic metres of timber. In 1925 there were in Sweden 1,260 sawmills and planing mills with 41,419 workers who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 306,760,674 kronor; 869 factories for joinery and furniture with 13,451 workers, the output for the year being valued at 75,142,762 kronor; 103 factories for wood-pulp with 17,662 workers, output 296,030,266 kronor; and 73 paper and pasteboard mills with 16,255 workers, output 203,250,617 kronor.

The following are some data for the most important Swedish industries :—

Branch of Industry	No. of establishments		Average No. of workers		Value of output (1,000 Kronor)	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wood and paper industry .	2,334	2,712	98,736	97,431	875,199	945,266
Iron and steel works .	93	85	19,728	19,371	160,166	141,919
Iron, steel, and metal goods factories .	576	672	20,896	21,976	182,206	188,095
Mechanical workshops .	876	1,005	42,114	46,391	340,164	388,922
Brick, porcelain, & glass factories .	344	357	16,893	16,605	69,265	69,726
Flour and grain mills .	874	954	3,265	3,340	194,829	182,016
Sugar works .	27	27	8,620	8,379	148,867	148,868
Tobacco factories .	11	10	3,029	2,951	116,781	116,829
Dairies .	1,333	1,374	4,429	4,528	133,586	141,579
Textiles .	684	667	50,505	53,485	420,313	440,568
Tanneries and shoe factories .	275	293	12,176	12,858	140,489	194,953
Match factories .	15	15	5,128	5,347	33,075	35,581
Other chemicals .	348	348	9,007	9,044	187,865	185,588
Electric power and gas works	609	609	5,050	5,184	128,876	137,976

The total number of industrial factories (including mines and quarries) was, in 1925, 11,493, and in 1926, 12,905. The total output had a value of 4,197,991,000 kronor in 1925, and 4,403,600,000 in 1926. The total power used in industry amounted to 3,090,000 effective h.p. in 1925 and 3,260,000 effective h.p. in 1926.

In 1925, 304,404 men, 64,614 women, 27,744 boys, and 9,929 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

#### IV. FISHERIES.

The total value of the Göteborg and Bohus fishing industry in 1926 was estimated at 14,176,000 kronor, an increase of about 340,000 kronor over the value for 1925.

#### Commerce.

The total customs-duties levied in 1926 amounted to 137,849,000 kronor, and in 1927 to 151,810,000 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18'16 kronor = £1) :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	61,352,558	71,284,559	78,440,898	79,648,678	82,028,619	86,729,000
Exports .	62,580,828	62,890,768	69,252,738	74,882,214	78,153,598	88,787,000

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included :—

	Imports 1926	Exports 1926	Imports 1927	Exports 1927
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Live animals and animal food . . .	49,498,000	83,927,000	40,210,000	125,462,000
Corn and flour . . . . .	100,120,000	28,475,000	126,901,000	27,204,000
Colonial wares . . . . .	148,153,000	369,000	145,276,000	686,000
Raw textile material and yarn . . .	132,333,000	7,160,000	181,331,000	8,552,000
Textile manufactures . . . . .	146,918,000	16,721,000	158,540,000	18,760,000
Hair, hides, and other animal products . . . . .	61,944,000	31,422,000	68,289,000	42,384,000
Oils, tallow, tar, &c. . . . .	148,564,000	24,080,000	141,684,000	26,084,000
Minerals, glass and earthenware, &c. (of imports mostly coal) . . . .	200,054,000	204,481,000	233,529,000	268,650,000
Metals, raw and partly wrought . .	76,580,000	79,972,000	82,634,000	85,407,000
Metal goods, machinery, &c. . . .	211,162,000	248,985,000	225,590,000	275,888,000
Timber, wrought and unwrought . .	20,969,000	258,209,000	22,440,000	298,501,000
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures . . . . .	11,116,000	411,442,000	10,702,000	421,628,000
Other articles . . . . .	182,099,000	14,376,000	187,823,000	17,251,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,489,808,000</b>	<b>1,419,518,000</b>	<b>1,575,000,000</b>	<b>1,611,457,000</b>

Since Jan. 1, 1914, returns as to value of imports and exports are given by the importers and exporters themselves for all goods exported and for most import goods (the so-called declared value). Imports are recorded as from the country of consignment, and exports as to the country of ultimate destination.

A national Swedish trade-mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförening (General Commercial Association of Sweden). The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns, on a light-blue ground, and the words 'Svensk Tillverkning' (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light-yellow ground below.

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals :—

Country	Imports from (1924)	Exports to (1924)	Imports from (1925)	Exports to (1925)	Imports from (1926)	Exports to (1926)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	307,690,187	363,390,896	291,299,271	366,694,075	221,228,000	390,194,000
Germany . . . . .	352,786,973	133,233,978	377,732,308	206,243,660	459,658,000	189,180,000
Denmark . . . . .	120,888,861	82,884,693	118,533,887	82,973,997	117,075,000	90,146,000
Norway . . . . .	34,027,626	54,905,188	47,225,926	65,009,714	46,882,000	64,359,000
Finland . . . . .	21,927,684	27,208,430	21,509,605	30,269,150	19,221,000	37,742,000
Russia . . . . .	4,950,350	43,803,244	3,282,861	31,834,774	11,257,000	33,882,000
France . . . . .	44,778,271	92,647,113	49,118,067	84,888,889	54,741,000	69,729,000
Spain . . . . .	8,181,552	35,637,652	8,184,864	38,154,161	8,837,000	37,949,000
Italy . . . . .	14,912,968	12,143,551	15,101,912	17,247,787	20,166,000	20,371,000
Netherlands . . . . .	56,592,883	47,850,675	59,021,180	56,115,873	58,977,000	41,440,000
Belgium . . . . .	26,179,718	41,859,852	27,596,237	48,156,950	20,615,000	38,807,000
United States . . . . .	227,235,392	152,813,170	219,444,193	142,582,263	199,878,000	172,647,000
Argentina . . . . .	46,551,993	16,657,345	45,109,709	14,913,406	41,739,000	14,644,000
Japan . . . . .	929,781	21,448,753	777,099	17,444,174	1,014,000	21,006,000
Australia . . . . .	6,201,174	23,114,623	8,107,066	27,864,763	3,063,000	23,889,000
Other countries . . . . .	147,605,049	111,304,230	154,876,369	135,483,413	196,337,000	148,518,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,424,490,413</b>	<b>1,260,953,598</b>	<b>1,446,419,544</b>	<b>1,359,810,499</b>	<b>1,489,808,000</b>	<b>1,419,518,000</b>

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade Returns) the chief articles of import and export in the trade of the United Kingdom and Sweden for 2 years.

# SHIPPING & NAVIGATION—INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS 1329

Imports	1925	1926	Exports	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Sawn wood and timber	4,379,826	4,017,001	Coal . . . .	2,391,602	569,594
Iron, pig . . . .	86,160	188,507	Coke . . . .	372,546	96,115
„ bar . . . .	137,160	96,626	Cotton piece goods .	1,049,388	910,025
Steel ingots, &c. .	250,249	415,321	Machinery . . . .	412,422	423,901
Butter . . . .	613,823	1,327,190	Woollens . . . .	314,088	266,096
Iron ore . . . .	622,915	257,645	Iron and steel . .	567,443	373,725
Packing paper . .	1,963,467	1,739,694	Lather . . . .	130,317	121,554
Wood pulp . . . .	3,688,331	3,844,444	Tin . . . .	209,743	239,988

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Sweden to U.K. . .	21,550	22,505	21,427	21,425	25,264
Exports to Sweden from U.K. . .	13,798	13,509	11,576	8,052	9,154

## Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1927, was as follows —

January 1, 1927	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
20/200 tons . . . .	1,082	77,756	562	61,001	1,644	138,757
200/2,000 „ . . . .	68	21,952	60	591,521	718	613,473
2,000 „ and above .	2	4,249	170	683,959	172	688,238
Total Jan. 1, 1927 .	1,152	103,957	1,332	1,336,511	2,534	1,440,468

The port of Göteborg had the largest tonnage in the beginning of 1927, namely, 289 vessels of 520,624 gross tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 374 vessels of a total burthen of 381,442 gross tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1926, as follows:—

1926	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered :						
Swedish . . . .	10,289	5,533,667	4,584	1,330,041	14,823	6,863,708
Foreign . . . .	10,021	4,793,199	3,682	1,889,908	13,703	6,683,107
Total entered . .	20,310	10,326,866	8,216	3,219,949	28,526	13,546,815
Cleared :						
Swedish . . . .	11,947	5,886,525	3,062	1,055,602	15,009	6,942,127
Foreign . . . .	10,475	5,682,840	3,242	1,019,506	13,717	6,702,346
Total cleared . .	22,422	11,569,365	6,304	2,105,108	28,726	13,674,473
Total entered & cleared 1926	42,732	21,896,231	14,520	5,325,057	57,252	27,221,288

## Internal Communications.

At the end of 1926 the total length of railways in Sweden was 16,079 kilometres, of which 6,055 kilometres belonged to the State. The receipts of

the State railways in 1926 were 191 million kronor, and expenses 158 million kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1926 was 1,063 million kronor, and for private railways, 751 million kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways was, in 1925, 27,660,000, and in 1926, 27,922,000; weight of goods, 16,331,000, and 16,568,000 tons; private railways, 38,078,000 passengers, in 1925, and 37,940,000 in 1926; goods 21,772,000 tons and 21,175,000 tons. The line between Luleå and Riksgransen (the Lapland iron ore line) is run by electric power, as is also, since summer, 1926, the line between Göteborg and Stockholm.

The length of the wires of the telegraph at the end of 1926 was 79,042 km., 34,308 km. of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 817,398 km., the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 11,775 km. The number of taxed telegraph messages sent in the year 1926 was 6,427,060, including 1,238,940 in transit. In 1926 there were 450,646 instruments (in Stockholm 119,067) employed in the telephone service, including only 5,774 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 698,786,910 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1926. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,778. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1926 amounted to 67,130,019 kronor, and the total expenditure to 54,638,655 kronor.

### Banking and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries; it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

There are 9 jointly responsible private banks and 20 joint-stock banks (December 1927). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, and private banks (joint-stock banks included) in Sweden for December 31, 1927 (18'16 kronor = 11.) :—

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture . . .	—	86,771,357	86,771,357
Cash <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	232,713,621	83,983,475	317,677,096
Bills, etc., payable at sight . . .	25,778,805	33,579,742	59,358,547
Bonds and Government securities .	117,317,988	292,319,543	409,637,531
Shares . . . . .	—	133,887,005	133,887,005
Claims on Swedish banks . . . .	—	89,824,330	89,824,330
Claims on Foreign banks . . . .	72,309,187	267,041,643	339,350,830
Bills payable in Sweden . . . .	217,522,409	923,304,009	1,140,826,418
Bills payable Abroad . . . . .	86,682,342	53,672,525	140,354,867
Outstanding loans . . . . .	128,647,865	2,418,623,510	2,547,271,375
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts . . . . .	2,070,855	702,537,873	704,608,728
Sundries . . . . .	2,332,289	269,519,050	271,851,339
Total . . . . .	886,374,861	5,855,044,062	6,241,418,923

<sup>1</sup> Gold, silver, and for the private banks notes of the Riksbank, etc. (Gold in coin and bullion: Riksbank 230,168,179; other banks 736,827; total 230,905,006 kronor.)

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital . . . . .	50,000,000	512,607,050	562,607,050
Other funds . . . . .	12,500,000	297,832,562	310,332,562
Notes in circulation . . . . .	526,236,406	—	526,236,406
Bank post bills in circulation . . . . .	1,826,967	77,748,539	79,575,506
Current accounts . . . . .	267,695,020	678,446,465	946,041,485
Deposit accounts . . . . .	800	2,088,340,028	2,088,340,828
Deposit on savings bank accounts . . . . .	—	722,179,700	722,179,700
Liabilities to Swedish banks . . . . .	—	185,998,165	185,998,165
Liabilities to Foreign banks . . . . .	622,112	143,823,804	144,445,916
Loans raised . . . . .	—	291,791,056	291,791,056
Sundries . . . . .	27,594,056	861,281,693	888,875,749
Total . . . . .	886,874,861	5,355,044,062	6,241,418,923

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926 <sup>1</sup>
Number of depositors at end of year	2,392,809	2,430,065	2,497,449	2,598,406
Deposits at end of year, kronor . . . . .	2,358,987,233	2,399,478,179	2,468,688,589	2,620,942,234
Capital and reserve fund, kronor . . . . .	145,360,342	156,793,484	169,414,115	182,927,887

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

At the end of 1926 the Post Office Savings Bank had 786,907 depositors and 189,640,883 kronor of deposits, and at the end of 1927 deposits of 205,568,433 kronor.

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows :—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number of depositors at end of year	2,017,868	2,021,846	1,992,320	1,986,647
Deposits at end of year, kronor . . . . .	787,182,004	779,876,220	754,458,015	722,179,700

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system. Since then the small money circulated in all the said countries. In 1924, when the money of the neighbouring countries became depreciated, it was found necessary to cease taking the Danish and Norwegian small coins as legal payment in Sweden. By a treaty still in force each of the three countries withdrew their own money from the other countries.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kronor 16 öre to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, ·900 fine, containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, ·800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. Iron coins were issued in 1917, 1918, and 1919; nickel coins from 1920.

The standard of value is gold. Gold coins, however, practically do not exist as a currency. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF SWEDEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O. (appointed November, 1920).

*Counsellor.*—Baron E. Gyllenstierna.

*Secretary.*—B. H. B. de Ribbing.

*Attaché.*—A. N. O. K. Ståhle.

*Military Attaché.*—Lieut.-Colonel A. R. de Uggla.

*Naval Attaché.*—Baron L. M. Beck-Friis.

*Air Attaché.*—Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.

*Representative of Press Department.*—E. Sundström.

*Agricultural Attaché.*—M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.

*Consul-General in London.*—E. G. Sahlén.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, and many other places.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir J. C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed December 4, 1927).

*First Secretary.*—J. L. Dodds.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N. (lives in Berlin).

*Military Attaché.*—C. J. B. Daubigny (lives in Brussels).

*Commercial Secretary.*—W. Peters, C.M.G.

*Consul at Stockholm.*—M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.

There are also Consular representatives at Gävle, Helsingborg, Kalmar, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Sundsvall, Söderhamn, Visby, &c.

## References concerning Sweden.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Statistisk årsbok för Sverige* (Annuaire statistique de la Suède), Utgiven av Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån. Annual. (First Year 1914.) Stockholm.

*Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik* See STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1915. The series 'Bidrag' ends with the year 1911 (except the publications with the letter U, which ends with the year 1917. It has been replaced by the new series, 'Sveriges officiella statistik,' mentioned below). Stockholm, 1857-1921.

*Arbetsstatistik.* Stockholm, 1899-1911. Replaced by the Social Statistics of the new series, mentioned below.

*Sveriges officiella statistik.* (Reports on Population, Agriculture, Mining, Industry, Commerce and Navigation, Social Statistics, &c.) Stockholm, 1912-1928.

*Statistiska meddelanden.* Stockholm, 1912-1928. Including Occasional Statistical Investigations (a), not yet arranged for (b), Monthly Trade Statistics (c), Railway Statistical Returns (d), Banking Returns (e), Social Returns (f).

*Kommersiella meddelanden,* utgivna av K. Kommerskollegium. Stockholm, 1914-28.

*Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegii afdelning för arbetsstatistik.* Stockholm, 1903-1911. Replaced by: *Sociala meddelanden,* utgivna av Socialstyrelsen (=Statistiska meddelanden, series f.).

*Årsbok för Sveriges kommuner.* Utgiven av Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån. Annual. (First issue, 1918.) Stockholm. (For distribution, as a rule, only within Scandinavia.)

*Statistisk tidskrift,* utgiven av Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån. Stockholm, 1862-1918. *Sveriges riksbank.* Published by the Bank of Sweden. Annual. (First issue, 1908.) Stockholm.

*Sveriges statskalender för år 1928* Utgiven efter Kungl. Majestäts nädligaste förordnande av dess Vetenskaps-Akademien. Uppsala, 1928.

*The Sweden Year-Book, 1928.* Edited and published with the assistance of public authorities. Stockholm.

*Garnrichard (J.), Sweden, Historical and Statistical Handbook,* issued by order of the Swedish Government. 2 vols. Stockholm, 1914.

*Department of Overseas Trade Reports, Annual Series.* London.



## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Swedish Export. Published by the General Export Association of Sweden. Stockholm (Monthly).
- La Suède industrielle et l'exportation.* Stockholm, 1920.
- Ahlenius* (K.) and *Sjögren* (O.), Sverige, geografisk, topografisk, statistisk beskrifning. Parts 1-6. Stockholm, 1908-24.
- Arnheim* (F.), Schweden. Gotha, 1917.
- Åsbrink* (Gustav), Ein Buch über Schweden. Stockholm, 1926.
- Bardeker's* Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. 10th ed. Leipzig, 1912.
- Bain* (R. N.), Gustavus III. and his Contemporaries. 2 vols. London, 1894.—Charles XII and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire in 'Heroes of the Nations' series. London, 1895.—Scandinavia. A Political History of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (1515-1800). Cambridge, 1905.
- Barnes* (W.), Things Seen in Sweden. London, 1915.
- Coussange* (J. de), La Scandinavie. Paris, 1914.
- Drachmann* (P.) and *Westergaard* (H.), The Industrial Development and Commercial Policy of the Three Scandinavian Countries. London, 1915.
- Dahlerus* (C. G.), Exposé de l'industrie minière et métallurgique de la Suède. Stockholm, 1905.
- Fahlbeck* (P.), Constitution Suédoise et le Parlementarisme Moderne. Paris, 1905.
- Flach* (W.), *Dannfelt* (H. J.) and *Sundbärg* (G.), Sveriges Jordbruk (L'Agriculture de la Suède au Commencement du XX<sup>ème</sup> Siècle). Folio. Uppsala, 1909. (Statistical Atlas.)
- Heathcote* (O.), Sweden. London, 1927.
- Heckscher* (Eli F., and others), Beitrag till Sveriges ekonomiska och sociala historia under och efter värld-kriget. Parts 1-2. Stockholm, 1926.
- Hildebrand* (E.), and others, Sveriges historia intill tjugonde seklet. Stockholm. 1903-10.
- Hildebrand* (E.), and *Stavenow* (L.), Sveriges historia till våra dagar. Parts 1-2, 4-14. Stockholm, 1921-27.
- Kennedy* (E. B.), Thirty Seasons in Scandinavia. London, 1903.
- Körp* (H.), Landeskunde von Skandinavien und Finland. 2 vols. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1925.
- Key* (H.), La vie économique de la Suède. Paris, 1918.
- Kjellén* (R.), Schweden. Eine politische Monographie. German edition. Munich, 1918.
- Leach* (H. G.), Scandinavia of the Scandinavians. London, 1915.
- Lundborg* (H.) and *Linders* (J. F.), The Racial Characters of the Swedish Nation. (The State Institute for Race Biology.) Uppsala, 1926. Distrib. by G. E. Stecher & Co., 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, W.C.
- Niemann* (Walter), Das Nordlandbuch. Eine Einführung in die gesamte nordische Natur und Kultur. Berlin, 1909.
- Schefer* (Ch.), Les Etats Scandinaves de 1815 à 1847; de 1848 à 1870; de 1870 à nos jours. Vols. X., XI, and XII. of Histoire Générale. Paris, 1898-99.
- Stefansson* (J.), Denmark and Sweden (Story of the Nations). London, 1916.
- Stevani* (J. W. B.), Unknown Sweden. London 1925.
- Sundbärg* (G.), Anerkna statistiska internationaux 11<sup>e</sup> année. Stockholm, 1908.
- Sundbärg* (G.), Bevölkerungsstatistik Schweden- 1750-1900. Stockholm, 1907.
- Whyte* (F.), A Wayfarer in Sweden. London, 1926.

## SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.—SVIZZERA.)

### Constitution and Government.

#### I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss, and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands

formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zürich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote (*popular initiative*) a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government (*i.e.*, the Parliament and the Federal Council) is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the railway, postal and telegraph systems, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. The Federal Parliament legislates on matters of copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zürich, a Federal University and other educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerat,' or Council of States, and a 'Nationalrat,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs per day; representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs, from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrat' consists (according to the Census of 1920) of 198 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 25 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. On the basis of the general census 1920, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	27	Schwyz	8
Bern (Berne)	34	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Luzern (Lucerne)	9	Glarus (Glaris)	2
Uri	1		

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zug (Zoug) . . . . .	2	Aargau (Argovie) . . . . .	12
Fribourg (Freiburg) . . . . .	7	Thurgau (Thurgovie) . . . . .	7
Solothurn (Soleure) . . . . .	7	Ticino (Tessin) . . . . .	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country . . . . .	11	Vaud (Waadt) . . . . .	16
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) . . . . .	3	Valais (Wallis) . . . . .	6
Appenzell—Exterior and Interior . . . . .	4	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . . . .	7
St. Gallen (St. Gall) . . . . .	15	Genève (Genf) . . . . .	9
Graubünden (Grisons) . . . . .	6	Total . . . . .	198

At the elections held on October 24–25, 1925, the following parties were returned:—Radicals, 59; Catholics, 42; Social Democrats, 49; Agrarians, 31; Liberal Conservatives, 7; other parties, 10.

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme government of the Republic. Laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice, which means in effect that 30,000 citizens or eight cantons may demand that the law in question should be submitted to the direct vote of the nation, which can only say 'Yes' or 'No.' For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on.

The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrat,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. In the Federal Parliament legislation may be introduced either by a member, or by either House, or by the Federal Council (but not by the people). Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be, and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

*President of the Confederation for 1928.*—Edmund Schulthess (Argovie).

*Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1927.*—Dr. Robert Haab (Zurich).

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, while the President has 1,080*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are:—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry (*Economie publique*). 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, usually called *der Grosse Rath*, or Cantons Rath, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. By this principle, where it is most fully developed, as in Zurich, all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In all the cantons, the *popular initiative* for constitutional affairs, as well as for legislation, has been introduced, except in Lucerne, where the *initiative* exists only for constitutional affairs. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In most cantons there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the cantonal government. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

## Area and Population.

## I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Area and population, according to the census held on December 1, 1920, and the estimated population on December 1, 1926, are shown in the following table. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated:—

Canton	Area: sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1920
		Dec. 1 1920 (census)	Dec. 1, 1926 estimated	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351) . . .	667	538,602	548,800	823
Bern (Berne) (1353) . . .	2,657	674,394	695,400	254
Luzern (Lucerne) (1382) . . .	575	177,073	183,600	306
Uri (1291) . . . . .	415	23,973	25,150	58
Schwyz (1291) . . . . .	348	59,731	61,400	170
Obwalden (Obwald) (1291) . . .	189	17,567	18,150	96
Nidwalden (Nidwald) (1291) . .	106	13,956	14,400	125
Glarus (Glaris) (1352) . . . .	264	33,834	34,200	127
Zug (Zoug) (1352) . . . . .	92	31,569	33,100	343
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481) . . .	644	143,055	148,000	222
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481) . . .	305	130,617	133,600	433
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501) . .	14	140,708	145,450	10,050
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501) . .	163	82,390	86,400	505

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1920
		Dec. 1, 1920 (census)	Dec. 1, 1926 (estimated)	
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	50,428	51,850	442
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	93	55,354	55,250	548
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	72	14,814	14,600	240
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	785	295,543	298,400	379
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,746	119,854	122,200	43
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	548	240,776	249,100	444
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	386	135,933	139,100	357
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,085	152,256	152,500	139
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,238	317,498	320,700	255
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,020	128,246	134,200	63
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	305	131,349	125,750	421
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	171,000	162,700	1,583
Total . . . . .	15,940	3,880,320	3,959,000	243

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 19 of the 25 cantons, the French in five (Fribourg, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève), the Italian in one (Ticino). In 1920, 2,750,622 spoke German, 824,320 French, 238,544 Italian, 42,940 Romansch, and 23,894 other languages.

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1920 was 402,385.

## II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1922	78,586	2,246	30,063	52,538	25,998
1923	77,694	2,143	29,561	48,126	29,560
1924	75,564	2,066	28,510	51,043	24,520
1925	74,509	1,989	28,110	49,816	24,693
1926	73,963	1,845	28,079	48,297	25,666

In 1926 the illegitimate births numbered 2,844. The number of divorces was 2,215 in 1926.

The number of emigrants in five years was : 1922, 5,737 ; 1923, 8,006 ; 1924, 4,140 ; 1925, 4,334 ; 1926, 4,947.

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In 1925 the estimated population of the principal towns was as follows :—Zürich, 210,720 ; Bâle, 139,560 ; Geneva, 126,000 ; Bern, 107,960 ; Lausanne, 74,250 ; St. Gallen, 65,650 ; Winterthur, 51,950 ; Luzern, 45,900 ; Biel, 36,100 ; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 35,950 ; Neuchâtel, 22,050 ; Fribourg, 20,800 ; Schaffhausen, 20,800 ; Thun, 18,350 ; Montreux, 18,250 ; Chur, 15,250 ; Herisau, 15,200 ; Lugano, 13,950 ; Solothurn, 13,550 ; Vevey, 12,550 ; Olten, 12,400 ; Le Locle, 12,150 ; Bellinzona, 11,800 ; Aaran, 11,500 ; Rorschach, 11,250.

## Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on

Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1920, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,230,597 (57 per cent. of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1,585,311 (41 per cent.), and of Jews to 20,979 (0.5 per cent.). Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons, and Catholics in ten. Of the more populous cantons, Zürich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Freiburg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

### Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organised a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1925-26:—primary schools 4,407, with 17,128 teachers (8,359 men and 8,769 women), and 491,289 pupils (247,878 boys and 243,911 girls); the 599 secondary schools had 25,369 boys and 24,413 girls, with 1,776 men and 536 women teachers; 111 lower middle schools had 9,446 boys and 5,348 girls with 693 men and 68 women teachers. There are also cantonal schools, gymnasia, higher schools for girls, complementary schools, teachers' seminaries, commercial and administrative schools, trade schools, art schools, technical schools, schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; agricultural schools, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. There are also institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded. In 1926 the Federation spent on primary education 2,465,436 francs.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a

senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zürich, with 1,443 matriculated students in 1925-26. The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1926-27 :—

	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff 1925-26
Basel (1460) . . . . .	32	123	409	569	1,133	154
Zürich (1382) . . . . .	64	539	505	483	1,591	188
Bern (1834) . . . . .	38	549	357	440	1,384	181
Genève (1559 <sup>1</sup> & 1873 <sup>2</sup> )	29	293	241	269	832	176
Lausanne (1537 <sup>1</sup> & 1890 <sup>2</sup> )	22	211	126	354	713	136
Fribourg (1889) . . . . .	259	155	—	210	624	78
Neuchâtel (1866 <sup>1</sup> & 1909) <sup>2</sup>	17	106	—	126	249	64

<sup>1</sup> As an Academy.

<sup>2</sup> As a University.

These numbers are exclusive of 'visitors,' but inclusive of 910 women students.

A University Institute for International Studies was opened at Genève in October, 1927.

## Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 24 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and are eligible for re-election; the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years and cannot be re-elected. The President has a salary of 22,000 francs a year, and the other members 20,000 francs. The Tribunal has three sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons; between cantons and cantons; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1926, the prison population of Switzerland consisted of 3,737, of whom 387 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Fribourg.

### Social Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 13, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 529,001, of which 287,583 were for and 241,418 against the measure.

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law. Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet, but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c., which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation). The Swiss Accident Insurance Institution commenced operations on April 1, 1918. In 1925 the 1,017 societies insuring against illness had 1,100,716 members.

### Finance.

The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (estimated at 6,547,000 francs in 1928) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years (1£ = 25 francs) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1923	10,137,804	11,956,554	1926	12,550,571	12,925,708
1924	11,814,608	12,178,860	1927	12,539,120	13,099,000
1925	11,958,090	12,318,984	1928 <sup>1</sup>	12,889,200	13,262,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1928 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested . . . .	24,097,888	Debt, Total Charge . . .	112,752,800
General administration . .	527,100	General administration . .	5,134,187
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political . . . . .	193,050	Political . . . . .	6,654,000
Interior . . . . .	1,188,950	Interior . . . . .	27,045,731
Justice and Police . . . .	2,188,500	Justice and Police . . . .	8,010,531
Military . . . . .	1,692,435	Military . . . . .	84,941,864
Finance and Customs . . .	282,101,970	Finance and Customs . . .	21,304,229
Commerce, Industry, and		Commerce, Industry, and	
Agriculture . . . . .	1,596,996	Agriculture . . . . .	58,501,812
Posts and Railways . . . .	8,120,112	Posts and Railways . . . .	984,014
Miscellaneous . . . . .	522,999	Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,219,932
Total . . . . .	322,230,000	Total . . . . .	381,550,000

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1926, to 2,068,470,000 francs. The floating debt (January 1, 1926) was 106,794,000 francs. The total debt was thus 4,832,279,000 francs.



## Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St. Gothard pass; others have been constructed at St. Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley.

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia*. Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability. Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu. Liability extends from the 20th to the end of the 48th year. The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or 'Elite'; the next 8 in the Landwehr; and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm. For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the Auszug, and 12 in the Landwehr. The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training. The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non-combatant duties of any description.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days *annually*; but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days.

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts. There is a staff organisation for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c. The peace establishment normally under training is 46,200, organised as follows:—

	Divisions	Brigades	Regiments	Battalions	Squadrons	Batteries	Companies
Infantry . . . .	6	18	37	110	—	—	482
Cavalry . . . .	—	3	6	—	36	—	—
Artillery—							
Field . . . .	—	6	10	—	—	84	—
Mountain . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	10	—
Heavy . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Engineers . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	23	—
Medical . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Aviation . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Transport . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	30

The fortress troops, mostly Landwehr, man the fortifications which close the St. Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south. They amount to about 21,000 men. The Landwehr is organised in 56 battalions and 36 squadrons. Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery is armed with a Q.F. shielded Krupp 7.5 cm. calibre. The 'position' artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 12 cm. guns. The Swiss Government inaugurated an aviation service in 1919. It is organised in 5 flights and 2 balloon companies and has 60 fighting and 120 scouting aeroplanes.

## Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there were (1920) 212,290 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area 926,897 hectares, or 2,317,242 acres, being 22·4 per cent., is unproductive; of the productive area 926,193 hectares, or 2,315,482 acres, being 28·9 per cent., is forest; and of the rest about 1,210,000 hectares, or 3,025,000 acres (53·2 per cent.) is under grass, and about 800,000 hectares, or 2,000,000 acres (35·7 per cent.) is pasturage. In 1926, there were 123,667 acres under wheat and 49,725 acres under rye.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. Wine is produced in eight of the cantons, tobacco in three. On April 21, 1926 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 139,283 horses, 3,843 mules, 901 donkeys, 1,587,110 cattle, 873,293 cows, 162,252 sheep, 635,349 pigs, 287,083 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland on January 1, 1924, was 2,434,053 acres in extent (comprising 111,333 acres of cantonal forest, 1,641,675 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 631,042 acres of private forests). The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,825,175 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. In the year 1925, 15,281,250 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1925-26, 238 establishments for pisciculture with 176,493,000 fry of various species, produced from the incubation of 223,612,000 eggs. Of these, 174,667,000 fry were released in public waters under official control.

Many industries flourish in Switzerland. There are 2 salt-mining districts; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company, and those at Schweizerhalle, Rheinfelden and Ryburg are worked by a joint-stock company formed by the Cantons interested. The output of salt of all kinds in 1926 reached 772,673 quintals (751,409 in 1925). In the province of St. Gall (Gonzen mine) iron ore and manganese ore are mined. In 1926, the output was 45,000 tons of hematite and 15,000 tons of manganese ore. In 1926 there were 8,123 factories in Switzerland. Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture; number of clocks exported in 1926, 18,851,928; in 1925, 21,161,343. The number of persons employed in factories (1925) was 363,730; the motive machinery had 1,838,797 horse-power. In 1926, 67 breweries produced 2,044,075 hectolitres (44,969,650 gallons) of beer.

In 1926 the Swiss embroidery establishments numbered 722 and employed 11,044 workers.

In 1925 there were 335 electric power enterprises, with an installed capacity of 1,182,070 kw., of which 1,113,300 kw. was from water power (with 300 kw. and more).

## Commerce.

The special commerce, not including precious metals, was as follows in five years (25 francs = 1l.) :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	89,723,240	100,178,720	99,600,000	96,580,384	102,551,760
Exports . . .	70,408,440	82,808,544	81,200,000	73,459,840	80,929,984

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1926 and 1927 :—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Cereals . . . . .	250,544	269,266	4,268	3,492
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	88,048	81,824	6,806	6,888
Colonial produce . . . . .	121,666	132,910	30,831	33,560
Animal food substances . . . . .	118,447	119,909	139,036	163,516
Beverages . . . . .	68,844	70,036	1,307	2,168
Animals, living . . . . .	42,298	25,064	5,517	5,494
Hides and skins . . . . .	65,542	80,892	62,573	76,321
Timber . . . . .	66,030	62,181	7,490	9,544
Cotton goods . . . . .	166,472	185,484	268,915	298,455
Linen, hemp, &c., goods . . . . .	28,886	32,610	6,555	7,979
Silk goods . . . . .	189,810	196,135	323,698	337,132
Woollen goods . . . . .	134,487	150,842	56,981	64,477
Clothing, ready made . . . . .	69,857	72,888	45,805	53,767
Mineral substances . . . . .	144,923	158,736	20,154	19,280
Iron work . . . . .	118,917	123,075	37,600	47,752
Copper work . . . . .	38,670	47,020	23,040	25,422
Machinery . . . . .	59,730	72,094	166,092	182,218
Clocks . . . . .	3,452	1,572	258,260	250,362
Chemicals . . . . .	95,864	105,681	23,717	80,936
Dyes . . . . .	16,423	19,043	63,504	77,269
Grease, oils, &c. . . . .	36,323	33,819	2,685	3,077
Total incl. other merchandise	2,414,510	2,563,794	1,836,496	2,023,249

The customs duties amounted in 1923, to 182,975,496 francs; in 1924, to 205,118,400 francs; in 1925, to 217,399,444 francs (including tobacco dues, 20,286,948 francs); in 1926, to 228,268,400 (including tobacco dues, 18,725,739 francs).

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin) among the principal countries. Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany . . . . .	465,037	541,701	266,778	397,896
France . . . . .	495,507	474,693	154,131	185,196
Italy . . . . .	251,830	225,551	112,508	115,833
Austria . . . . .	39,622	45,009	66,259	80,584
United Kingdom . . . . .	148,025	189,317	298,654	309,523
United States . . . . .	187,708	220,360	201,091	209,647
Denmark . . . . .	25,306	24,166	17,278	17,404

According to Board of Trade returns the staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Switzerland in 1926 were:—Silk goods, 3,935,462*l.*; watches, 492,745*l.*; embroidery, 1,165,997*l.*; condensed milk, 142,510*l.* Exports to Switzerland were chiefly cotton piece goods, 2,458,837*l.*, and cotton yarns, 1,486,386*l.*

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns) —

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports from Switzerland into U.K. .	19,426	19,486	18,966	18,693	14,412
Exports to Switzerland from U.K. .	7,288	11,807	9,312	6,194	7,645

### Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1928, the State railways of Switzerland (excluding tramways and funiculars) had a length of 1,789 miles. The net operating receipts from traffic of the Swiss Federal railways amounted (1927) to 390,000,000 francs, of which 142,000,000 francs were for passenger traffic. Operating expenses amounted to 250,000,000 francs. The State railways are gradually being electrified; by the beginning of 1928, 925 miles of electrified normal gauge lines were being operated by the Federal Railways. According to the pre-ent programme 1,032 miles should be open for traffic in the early part of 1929. The traffic on the Swiss waters (not including Lago Maggiore) in 1926 was carried on by 118 boats or barges belonging to 14 companies.

State aerial service is being gradually developed. In 1926 there were 8,157 flights, and 12,730 passengers were carried.

In 1926 there were in Switzerland 4,007 post-offices. By the internal service there were forwarded 195,100,000 letters, 69,800,000 post-cards, 122,600,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 313,496,168 newspapers. In the international service there were forwarded 33,200,000 letters, 24,700,000 post-cards, 11,500,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 2,185,468 newspapers. Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 841,719,333 francs. Receipts, 1926, 136,605,000 francs; expenditure, 123,140,000 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1926) of 623 miles of line with 23,430 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,019,471 inland telegrams, 3,846,736 international, and 1,052,938 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,569. There were 206,826 telephones installed, and 18,617 miles of line and 585,735 miles of wire; conversations, 159,655,000 (1926). The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1926 amounted to 88,500,642 francs; the expenditure to 86,507,935 francs.

The Marconi Company under a concession from the Federal Government has erected a wireless telegraphy station at Münchenbuchsee near Bern.

### Banking and Credit.

On December 31, 1926, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows:—15,268,678 gold coins of the nominal value of 279,273,560 francs; 88,149,419 silver coins of the nominal value of 151,766,206 francs; 195,861,400 nickel coins of the nominal value of 19,040,285 francs; and 124,023,120 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,616,742 francs; total (including other ken coins), 423,302,617 coins of the nominal value of 451,696,793 francs.

There were in Switzerland in 1918, 1,894 savings banks of all kinds, with 2,749,859 depositors having to their credit 2,646,645,767 francs.

The National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907. It has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes in Switzerland. On March 7, 1928, the condition of the bank was as follows:—

	Francs		Francs
Bullion (gold and silver) .	432,546,234	Other assets . . . .	14,300,722
Bills . . . . .	315,188,657	Notes in circulation . .	795,819,090
Advances . . . . .	68,690,661	Current and deposit	
Securities . . . . .	7,843,662	accounts . . . . .	91,704,708
		Other securities . . . .	17,682,095

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The international metric system is the sole legal standard of weights and measures in Switzerland. It was made compulsory in the country by the Federal law of July 3, 1875, and since January 1, 1887, no other units than the metric units have been legal. By the Federal law of June 24, 1909, the international electric units were also adopted. By that law, copies of the French standards, deposited at the International Office for Weights and Measures at Sèvres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland.

The *Franc* of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*, is the monetary unit. The par rate of exchange is 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

As a result of the dissolution of the Latin Monetary Union in 1926, the gold currencies of other countries of the Union are, after April 1, 1927, no longer legal tender in Switzerland, where they have circulated since 1860.

Before the war 50-franc National Bank notes were the smallest paper currency, but in consequence of the war, notes of lesser denominations have been issued, viz., 20-franc notes (by law of July 30, 1914), 5-franc notes (August 3, 1914), and 25-franc notes (September 9, 1914).

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. *avoirdupois*. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. *avoirdupois*. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8·9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Charles R. Paravicini, appointed October 13, 1919.  
*Chancellor*.—Paul Hilfer.

*First Secretaries*.—Francis J. Borsinger, Walter de Bourg and Louis Micheli.

*Second Secretary*.—Clément Rezzonico.

*Consul-General in London*.—Henri Martin.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Claud Frederick William Russell. Appointed December 14, 1927.

*Secretary*.—J. H. Leche, O.B.E.

*Military Attaché*.—Captain M. Parry-Jones, M.C.

*Consul-General at Zürich*.—L. E. Keyser.

There are Consuls at Bâle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Davos; Vice-Consuls at Zurich, Montreux, Lucerne, Lugano, St. Moritz and Neuchâtel.

## Statistical and Other Books of Reference concerning Switzerland.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annuaire Statistique de la Suisse. Berne.  
 Feuille fédérale suisse. Bern.  
 Department of Overseas Trade Reports. London.  
 Voranschlag der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. Annual. Berne.  
 Résultats du compte d'état de la Confédération suisse. Annual. Berne.  
 Sammlung enthaltend die Bundesverfassung und die in Kraft tretenden Kantonsverfassungen (in German, French, and Italian). Bern, 1910. Supplement published in 1914.  
 Schweizerische Statistische Mitteilungen. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Bureau. Annual. Bern.  
 Statistique du commerce de la Suisse avec l'étranger. Berne. Annual.  
 Archiv für Schweizerisches Unterrichtswesen. Annual. Zürich.  
 La Suisse Economique et sa Legislation Sociale. Berne, 1922.  
 Volkswirtschaft, Arbeitsrecht und Sozialversicherung der Schweiz. Published by the Agricultural Department. 1924.  
 Marx (Dr. Paul), Systematisches Register zu den geltenden Staatsverträgen der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft und der Kantone mit dem Auslande. Zurich, 1918.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz. Neuenburg, 1919-1927.  
 Journal Statistique et revue économique Suisse. Bern, Annual.  
 L'Economiste Suisse. Zurich. First Issue, 1915.  
 Schweizerische Bundesverfassung. Chur, 1922.  
 Adams (Sir F. O.), and Cunningham (C. D.), The Swiss Confederation. 1889.  
 Affolter (A.), Grundzüge des Schweizerischen Staatsrechts. Zurich, 1904.  
 Anner (Dr. Hedwig), and Anner (Karl), Landes- und Völkerkunde des Lötschentaales. Berne, 1918.  
 Baedeker's Switzerland. 26th edition. London, 1922.  
 Baker (Grenfell), The Model Republic: a History of the Rise and Progress of the Swiss People. London, 1895.  
 Ball (J.), The Central Alps. Part I. New edition. London, 1907. Part II. London, 1911.  
 Battara (A.), La Svizzera d'ieri e d'oggi. Milan, 1921.  
 Bonjour (F.), Real Democracy in Operation. The example of Switzerland (English translation). London, 1920.  
 Barth (Hans), Bibliographie der Schweizer Geschichte (to 1912). Basel, 1914.  
 Blue Guide to Switzerland. Edited by F. Muirhead. London, 1923.  
 Brooks (Robert C.), Government and Politics of Switzerland. London, 1920.  
 Burckhardt (W.), Kommentar der Schweiz. Bundesverfassung. Bern, 1905.—Politisches Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. Bern. Annual.  
 Cagliardi (E.), Geschichte der Schweiz. 2 vols. Zurich, 1921.  
 Cameron (F. C.), Switzerland ('Nation's Histories'). London, 1918.  
 Clerget (P.), La Suisse au XX<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris, 1908.  
 Conway (Sir W. M.), The Alps from End to End. London, 1895.  
 Conway (Sir W. M.) and Coolidge (W. A. B.), Climbers' Guides: The Bernese Oberland. 4 vols. London, 1908.  
 Coolidge and Ball (J.), Alpine Guide: the Western Alps. London, 1898.  
 Coolidge (W. A. B.), Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide Books. London 1898.—Guide to Switzerland. London, 1901.—The Alps in Nature and History. London, 1908.  
 Crawford (V. M.), Switzerland of To-day. A Study in Social Progress. London, 1911.  
 Curti (E.), Geschichte der schweizerischen Volksgesetzgebung. 2nd ed. Zürich, 1885.  
 Daendliker (Carl), Geschichte der Schweiz. 2 vols. Zürich, 1892. [Condensed Eng. Trans. by E. Salisbury. London, 1898.]  
 Dauzat, La Suisse illustrée. Paris, 1914.  
 Dierauer (J.), Histoire de la Confédération Suisse. 4 vols. [also in German]. Lausanne, 1911-14. New edition, 1922.  
 Eggenschwyler (Walter), Die Schweizer Volkswirtschaft am Scheideweg. Ratschläge zur Neu-Orientierung unserer Industrie. Zurich, 1915.  
 Frauchiger (F.), Der schweizerische Bundestaat. Sein Wesen und seine verfassungsrechtlichen Grundlagen. Zürich, 1922.  
 Gagliardi (Ernst), Geschichte der Schweiz. 3 vols. Zürich, 1927.  
 Gering (T.) and Hols (R.), Wirtschaftskunde der Schweiz. Zurich, 1917.  
 Giorgio (H.) and Nabholz (P.), Schweizerische obligatorische Unfallversicherung. Zurich, 1920.  
 Grande (Julian), A Citizens' Army. The Swiss System. London, 1916.

- Gremli* (A.), *The Flora of Switzerland*. 5th English edition. London, 1914.
- Gubler* (A.), *Die schweizerische Nationalbahn*. Zürich, 1922.
- Haas* (A.) and *Diem* (A.), *Schweizerisches Export-Jahrbuch*. Annual. (In German French and English.) Zurich.
- Heer* (J. C.), *Die Schweiz* [in 'Land und Leute' series]. Bielefeld and Leipzig, 1902.
- Hensler* (A.), *Schweizerische Verfassungsgeschichte*. Basel 1920.
- Hill* (Atherton), *Switzerland: Past and Present*. London, 1924.
- James* (E. J.), (Translator), *The Federal Constitution of Switzerland*. Philadelphia, 1890.
- Kaiser* (S.) and *Strickler* (J.), *Geschichte und Texte der Bundesverfassung und Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*. Bern, 1901.
- Knapp* (C.), *Borel* (M.), et *Attinger* (V.), *Dictionnaire géographique de la Suisse*. [Published both in French and German.] Neuchâtel, 1902-1910.
- Lampert* (U.), *Das schweizerische Bundesstaatsrecht*. Zurich, 1918.
- Lavis* (E.) et *Rimbaud* (A.) (Eds.), *Histoire Générale: La Suisse de 1815 à 1848; de 1848 à nos jours*. Par Fr. de Crue. Vols. X, XI. Paris 1898 and 1899.
- Lipschitz* (Dr. F.), *Die Schweiz und die Schweizer*. Bern, 1924.
- MacCracken* (W. D.), *The Rise of the Swiss Republic*. London, 1892.
- Martin* (William), *Histoire de la Suisse*. Paris, 1926.
- Martonne* (E. de), *Les Alpes; Géographie Générale*. Paris, 1926.
- Murray's Handbook for Switzerland*. 19th ed. London, 1905.
- Muyden* (B. van), *Histoire de la Nation Suisse*. 3 vols. Lausanne, 1896-1901.
- Oechsli* (W.), *Die Anfänge der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*. Zurich, 1891.—*Geschichte der Schweiz im Neunzehnten Jahrhundert*. Erster Band, 1798-1813. Leipzig, 1903.—*History of Switzerland, 1499-1914*. Cambridge and London, 1922.
- Reclus* (Elisée), *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. Vol. III. Paris, 1878.
- Reynold* (G. de), *Comment se forme une nation: la Suisse, sa terre et son histoire*. London, 1920.
- Sals* (L. R. de), *Le Droit Fédéral Suisse*. 2nd ed. Berne 1902.
- Sauser-Hall* (Georges), *La Nationalité en droit Suisse*. Bern, 1921.
- Schmidt* (P. H.), *Die schweizerischen Industrien im internationalen Konkurrenzkampfe*. 2nd ed. Zurich, 1921.—*Die Schweiz und die europäische Handelspolitik*. Zurich, 1914.
- Schollenberger* (J.), *Bundesverfassung der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*. Kommentar mit Einleit. Berlin, 1905.
- Seppel* (P.) (Editor), *La Suisse au XIX<sup>me</sup> Siècle*. 3 vols. Lausanne, 1898-1900.
- Sowerby* (J.), *The Forest Cantons of Switzerland*. London, 1892.
- Stead* (R.) and *Hug* (Lina), *Switzerland*. In 'Story of the Nations' Series. New edition. London, 1920.
- Steiger* (J.), *Finanzhaushalt der Schweiz*. 6 vols. Bern, 1912-19.—*Schweizerisches Finanz-Jahrbuch*. First issue, 1899. Annual. Bern.
- Story* (A. T.), *Swiss Life in Town and Country*. London, 1902.
- Studer* (J.), *Schweizer Ortsnamen*. Zürich, 1896.
- Suter* (L.), *Histoire Suisse*. Einsiedeln, 1914.
- Tschudi* (I. von) and *Tauber* (C.), *Der tourist in der Schweiz und Grenzgebieten*. 35th ed. Zurich, 1917.
- Waldvogel* (W.), *Les relations Économiques entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Suisse dans le Passé et le Présent*. Neuveville, 1922.
- Williams* (Ivy), *The Swiss Civil Code*, English version. Oxford, 1925.
- Waber* (A.), *Landes- und Reisebeschreibungen* (contains bibliographies of Swiss travel books). Bern, 1909.
- Webb* (F.) *Switzerland and the Swiss*. London, 1909.
- Wiget* (G.), *Schweizergeschichte vom Dreiländerbund bis zum Völkerbund*. Frauenfeld, 1921.

## TURKEY

### (THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY)

In November, 1922, a change of capital importance took place in the internal economy of Turkey. Up to that time Constantinople continued to be the residence of the Sultan, and a Government deriving its authority from him still existed there. This Government, however, exerted no effective power outside Constantinople, together with a small adjacent area and another small area adjoining Chanak on the Dardanelles. Except for the small areas mentioned above, the whole of Asia Minor was under the authority of the *de facto* Government set up at Angora in April, 1920, under

the name of the 'Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.' On November 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly voted a resolution declaring that the office of Sultan had ceased to exist and providing that the office of Caliph, which had hitherto been vested in the person of the Sultan, should be filled by election from among the Princes of the House of Osman. Previous to this the Angora Government had made preparations not only to take delivery of Eastern Thrace from the Greek occupying authorities in accordance with the military Convention concluded at Moudania on October 11, 1922, but also to take over the administration of Constantinople whenever an opportunity offered. On November 4, 1922, the administration of Constantinople passed into the hands of the Angora Government. The same day the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, presented the resignation of the Constantinople Cabinet to the Sultan. The Sultan himself, on November 17, left Constantinople. Nearly a whole year was, however, to elapse before the decisive step of proclaiming a Republic was taken. On October 29, 1923, the national leader, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who had been born at Salonica in 1881, was elected first President of the Turkish Republic, and the revolution was complete when, on March 2, 1924, the Grand National Assembly decided upon the abolition of the Turkish Caliphate, a decision which was immediately followed by the expulsion from Turkey of all the male members of the House of Osman, at the same time depriving them of their Turkish citizenship. On November 1, 1927, Mustafa Kemal Pasha was re-elected President of the Republic by the unanimous vote of the new Assembly which met on that day.

*President of the Republic.*—Mustafa Kemal Pasha, born at Salonica in 1881, re-elected November 1, 1927.

By a decision of the Grand National Assembly on October 13, 1923, Angora was declared to be the capital of Turkey. All central departments of state are now established there.

### Constitution and Government.

For a list of the former sovereigns of Turkey and an account of the older constitutions of the country, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1923, page 1380.

The Grand National Assembly of Angora voted, on January 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law which introduced constitutional changes of the most radical kind. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people, and that all power, both executive and legislative, was vested in the Grand National Assembly as being the sole representative of the people. The old name 'Ottoman Empire' was discarded in favour of the designation 'Turkey.' No provision was made for a Senate. It was laid down that the members of the Grand National Assembly should be elected for a period of two years, and that the Assembly should delegate its executive powers to a certain number of *Vekils* or Commissioners. The mode of effecting this delegation of power varied somewhat, and ultimately at the beginning of 1924 circumstances necessitated a further revision of the Constitution. This was effected by the law of April 20, 1924, in the first articles of which the Turkish State was declared to be a Republic, the religion of which is Islam, the official language Turkish and the capital Angora. The new law provided for the election of the Assembly every four years, while according to article 7 'the Assembly exercises the executive power through the President of the Republic elected by itself and through the Council of Ministers chosen by him,' with the proviso that the Assembly may at any time control the actions of the Government and at any time dismiss it.



The new law also provided that the President of the Republic should be chosen from among the deputies constituting the National Assembly, and that his term of office should be identical with the life of each Assembly. He is *ipso facto* President of the Assembly and also, in case of necessity, of the Council of Ministers. He may, however, take no part in the debates of the Assembly, nor has he absolute powers to veto legislation or to dissolve the Assembly.

The present Cabinet, which was formed on November 2, 1927, is constituted as follows :—

*President of the Council* — Ismet Pasha.

*Minister of Interior*.—Shukri Kaya Bey.

*Minister of Finance*.—Sarrajoglu Shukri Bey.

*Minister of Public Works*.—Behij Bey.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Dr. Tefik Rushdi Bey.

*Minister of Justice*.—Mahmud Esad Bey.

*Minister of Public Instruction*.—N-jati Bey.

*Minister of Public Health*.—Dr. Refik Bey.

*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce*.—Rahmi Bey.

*Minister of Defence and Marine*.—Mustafa Abdul Halik Bey.

The present Grand National Assembly which was elected in September, 1927, and met on November 1, 1927, is the third assembly to meet at Angora, and consists of 315 deputies.

Subjects of Western Powers resident in Turkey formerly enjoyed extraterritorial privileges, including extensive fiscal immunities, in virtue of an ancient system called Capitulations. Before the Great War it had long been felt that these privileges needed revising, especially in so far as they exempted foreigners from the fiscal burdens of Ottoman subjects, but when, in September 1914, the Porte issued a decree designed to abolish them, the Powers unanimously protested against this unilateral action. In the circumstances prevailing in Europe at that time this protest, which applied also to the simultaneous suppression of the International Board of Health and the foreign Post Offices, was academic rather than effective. During the War the Central Powers recognised the *fait accompli* and entered into new treaty arrangements with the Porte. By the Treaty signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923 (see below under 'Area and Population'), the Allied Powers agreed to the suppression of the Capitulations and concluded with Turkey a Convention respecting conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction and a Commercial Convention. They agreed also to the suppression of the International Board of Health and the foreign Post Offices. Turkey on her side agreed by declarations appended to the Treaty to engage for not less than five years European legal counsellors to assist in the reorganisation of the legislative and judicial system and to entertain complaints arising out of the administration of justice, and to engage similarly three European medical advisers to act for five years as advisers in connection with the sanitary administration for the frontiers.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Fundamental Law, voted at Angora in January, 1921 (see above), altered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the country should be divided into Vilayets (now sixty-three in number) divided into Cazas, subdivided in their turn into Nahies. At the head of each Vilayet is a Vali representing the Government. The system aimed at is one of decentralisation. Each Vilayet has an elective council of its own. The

*Caza* is regarded as a mere grouping of *Nahiés* for certain purposes of general administration. The *Nahie* or commune is an autonomous entity and possesses an elective council charged with the administration of such matters as are not reserved to the State.

### Area and Population.

The series of wars beginning with the Turco-Italian War of 1911-12 and ending with the General War of 1914-18 caused the break up of the old Ottoman Empire, the acquisition by Italy and the Balkan States of considerable portions of the territories which constituted it, and the creation of several new states or mandated territories, viz. Albania, Syria (now a federation of States under the French mandate), Iraq or Mesopotamia (now an independent state under the British mandate), Palestine (British mandate), and the Hejaz (now an independent kingdom). To these losses must be added the termination of the sovereignty which up to the Great War Turkey technically possessed over Cyprus and Egypt, and the cutting off from Turkey of the various states in Arabia over which the Sultans exercised or claimed suzerainty. Towards the end of the General War, on the other hand, Turkey reacquired the territory known as the 'three Sanjaks' of Kars, Ardahan and Artwin, and she still retains under the Treaty concluded with the Caucasian States at Kars in October, 1921, a portion of this territory, not however including Batoum. The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey which was signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, defined the European frontier of the new Turkey and to some extent her Asiatic frontiers. This Treaty was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on August 23, 1923, and entered into force August 6, 1924, on its ratification by three of the four Allied Powers.

The present territories of Turkey as determined by the Treaties mentioned above are as follows:—

1. Constantinople and Eastern Thrace up to a line running roughly East and West from the mouth of the River Resvaya to a point North of Adrianople, whence the boundary takes a generally Southerly direction determined for the most part by the River Maritza, but includes in Turkey a portion of the territory West of that river in the neighbourhood of Adrianople.

2. The whole of Asia Minor, comprised within the Caucasian frontier defined by the Treaty of Kars, which leaves Kars, Artwin and Ardahan to Turkey, the Northern portion of the old Turco-Persian frontier, a boundary line between Turkey and Iraq, as determined by the Treaty signed at Angora in June, 1926, whereby Mosul was ceded to Iraq, and a boundary line between Turkey and Syria running from Jezira-ibn-Omar on the Tigris to a point on the Gulf of Alexandretta immediately South of Payas;

3. Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Islands.

The Treaty of Lausanne and the Conventions attached to it provided for the demilitarisation of zones adjoining the European frontier, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, subject to the right to maintain a garrison at Constantinople, for the demilitarisation of the Islands named above as well as the islands in the Sea of Marmora with one exception, and for a special administrative régime in Imbros and Tenedos. Otherwise Turkey holds the above territories in unrestricted sovereignty.

The area of the Republic of Turkey is estimated at 494,538 square miles.

For the first time in its history a general census was taken in Turkey on October 28, 1927, and showed the total population of the Republic to be 13,649,945, of whom 6,584,404 were men and 7,065,541 women.

The population of the vilayets was given as follows :—

Europe—		Broussa . . . . .	399,545	Kutahia . . . . .	303,641
Adrianople . . . . .	150,889	Caesarea . . . . .	250,490	Lazistan (Rizé) . . . . .	163,059
Rodosto (Tekir-Iagh) . . . . .	132,120	Chorum . . . . .	247,799	Malatia . . . . .	305,785
Kirkklar-Eli (Kirkilissa) . . . . .	109,842	Dardanelles (Tchakanakale) . . . . .	183,533	Mamuret-ul-Aziz (Kharput) . . . . .	213,299
Constantinople (Stambul) . . . . .	690,800	Denizli . . . . .	237,006	Marash . . . . .	184,958
Suburbs . . . . .	120,000	Diarbekir . . . . .	191,803	Mardin . . . . .	182,778
Asia—		Ertogrul (Biledjik) . . . . .	114,045	Mentesche (Mughla) . . . . .	274,222
Adana . . . . .	306,270	Erzeroum . . . . .	270,876	Mersina . . . . .	120,511
Adana . . . . .	227,652	Erzinjan . . . . .	143,970	Nigde . . . . .	166,576
Afion Kara Hissar . . . . .	258,741	Eski-sher . . . . .	154,195	Sairi . . . . .	101,637
Aidin . . . . .	211,004	Gumush hané . . . . .	121,907	Samsoun (Sganik) . . . . .	273,263
Aintab-Ghazi . . . . .	213,851	Hekklari . . . . .	25,016	Saroukhan (Magnesia) . . . . .	372,562
Ak Serai . . . . .	127,224	Ismid (Kodja-Eli) . . . . .	286,670	Sinope . . . . .	146,055
Amassia . . . . .	111,145	Itch Ili (Selevke) . . . . .	91,031	Sivas . . . . .	337,741
Angora . . . . .	237,640	Jebel Bereket . . . . .	108,750	Smyrna . . . . .	532,009
Ardaahan . . . . .	95,109	Kanghir (Tchanghai) . . . . .	156,588	Sparta . . . . .	144,544
Artwin . . . . .	89,630	Kara Hissar Sharki . . . . .	108,529	Tokat . . . . .	263,618
Bayezid . . . . .	103,062	Karassi (Balikesser) . . . . .	420,712	Trebizonde . . . . .	293,052
Bitlis . . . . .	80,300	Kars . . . . .	205,404	Urdu . . . . .	20,034
Bolu . . . . .	217,597	Kastamuni . . . . .	335,600	Urfa . . . . .	208,539
Bordour . . . . .	82,486	Kerassund . . . . .	166,116	Van . . . . .	75,193
		Kir Shehr . . . . .	127,064	Yozghat . . . . .	208,628
		Konia . . . . .	502,228	Zunguldak . . . . .	267,965

With the exception of Angora, which has a population of 75,000, the populations of the principal towns have not yet (March, 1928) been published, but Turkish returns prepared early in 1924 gave them as follows :—

Constantinople . . . . .	580,998	Adana . . . . .	64,110	Urfa . . . . .	42,751
Smyrna . . . . .	98,846	Caesarea . . . . .	49,567	Sivas . . . . .	31,248
Konia . . . . .	71,104	Adrianople . . . . .	56,847	Mardin . . . . .	31,077
Broussa . . . . .	64,664	Aintab . . . . .	47,930		

The events of recent years have caused an enormous reduction in the Christian population of the territory still remaining to Turkey. A very large proportion of the Armenian population of Asia Minor disappeared after the war, owing to the fact that large numbers migrated to the Republic of Erivan. The Greek population has practically ceased to exist in Asia Minor and in European Turkey outside Constantinople. A Turco-Greek agreement signed at Lausanne on January 30, 1923, provided for the compulsory exchange of the Greeks of Turkey, not including Constantinople, against the Turks of Greece, not including Western Thrace, as from May, 1923. The Moslem population of Turkey has also suffered greatly from the effects of the war. It comprises besides the Turks of Asia Minor a few Kurds in the Eastern provinces, and a few Circassians. There is a fairly considerable but diminishing Jewish element in the towns.

## Religion.

Mahommedans now form the vast majority of the population of the new Turkey. Under the old imperial system the non-Moslem communities were recognised as organised communities or *milletts*, the heads of which exercised not only spiritual but civil functions. The scope of these civil functions varied. They were in some cases, and more especially in that of the Greek Patriarch, of considerable importance. The whole position is now fluid. The Treaty of Lausanne has deprived the spiritual heads of the communities of their administrative prerogatives, and their authority is now purely ecclesiastical.

Formerly over half the settled inhabitants of Constantinople were Moslem, the other half being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians,

Roman Catholics, Armenian and other Uniates, and Jews of two rites. Recent events have caused a decrease in the non-Moslem elements. There is, besides, a large foreign population of various professions.

A priesthood in the strict sense of the term cannot be said to exist in Mahomedan Turkey. Till 1926, the Ulema, or persons connected with the official ministrations of Islam, formed a separate class. Legislation in 1926, however, has suppressed the Ulema, and there remains only an Imam for each mosque to carry out the religious ceremonies.

### Instruction.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for all children of both sexes. According to the Provisional Law of October 6, 1913, all children from 7 to 16 are to receive primary instruction, which may, however, be given in State schools, schools maintained by communities, or private schools, or, subject to certain tests, at home. Until recently there were throughout the country, both in towns and villages, Moslem religious schools, particularly for small children. In accordance with the present tendency to secularisation these were abolished by a law of March 3, 1924. The State schools are under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction. They include not only primary schools, but also secondary schools, 'preparatory' schools (for students intending to enter higher schools), and a certain number of lycées or secondary schools of a superior kind. There are also training schools for male and female teachers, and a certain number of higher technical schools, besides the University of Constantinople, founded in 1900. The University has a large number of Moslem women students. Towards the end of 1925 a School of Law was founded at Angora, where Turkish professors, possessed of French and Swiss degrees, teach the new laws adopted by Turkey, some of which, such as the Civil Code and the Code des Obligations and the Law of Civil Procedure, have been borrowed from Swiss legislation. The Government intends to attach certain other faculties to this School of Law and create a University. A further plan is on foot for the foundation of a Higher Technical School. The important non-Moslem communities in Constantinople maintain their own schools, which, like all 'private' schools, are subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Finally, there are in Constantinople and Smyrna a number of foreign schools, mostly conducted by British, French, Italian, and American congregations or societies on more or less missionary lines.

A general tendency has been manifested since 1926 to introduce the use of the Latin alphabet in Turkish official documents.

### Justice.

It is in the sphere of justice that the New Turkey has realised the greatest progress. Since the beginning of the work of secularisation two years ago, nothing now remains of the old Ottoman laws based on the religious principles. The Turkish Government began by suppressing the religious Courts (Sheri) in 1924, in order to obtain this result. The system which was thus unified consists of (1) *juges de paix* (single judges with limited but summary penal and civil jurisdiction); (2) *tribunaux de base* (a president and two assistant judges with wider powers); (3) assize courts (a president and four assistant judges who hear serious penal cases). Appeal has been abolished. The Court of Cassation sits at Eski Shehr.

The laws applied by these Courts have been recently drawn up and adopted. The Turkish Civil Code is, with the exception of a few modifica-

tions, a reproduction of the Swiss Civil Code, as also the Code of Obligations, and both entered into force towards the end of 1926 and replaced the old Mejella which was promulgated in 1869 and based upon the religious principles. The old Civil Code, which was modelled on the French one, did not suffice for modern needs and was replaced the last year by a new commercial code. The new Penal Code, which is based in great measure upon the Italian Penal Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure, which, without being identical, nevertheless closely resembles that of the Canton of Neuchatel, came into force during last year. A Committee of Turkish jurists is at present engaged in drafting the articles of the new Code of Penal Procedure. It is thus seen that the Turkish Republic possesses a complete collection of modern laws.

### Finance.

The revenue is derived from land, property, income and profits taxes, Customs, consumption taxes, sheep and cattle tax, monopolies, and other sources. The principal monopolies in 1927 were, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, alcohol, matches, explosives, cartridges and salt.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for five financial years were as follows:—

—	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Revenue . .	129,214,610	145,806,978	218,315,245	194,580,544	206,291,668
Expenditure .	140,438,860	162,288,942	233,361,930	194,454,620	206,291,668

The Budget Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year 1928-29 are as follows:—

	£T		£T
National Defence . .	57,474,810	Marine . . . . .	6,024,680
Finance and Pensions .	27,107,532	Posts and Telegraphs .	5,416,853
Public Works . . . .	32,733,000	Public Security . . .	4,044,097
Gendarmerie . . . .	9,505,815	Commerce . . . . .	1,084,147
Debt . . . . .	14,874,709	Military Factories . .	5,105,457
Education . . . . .	6,558,000	National Assembly . .	2,158,968
Customs . . . . .	5,010,344	Foreign Affairs . . .	4,200,000
Justice . . . . .	5,549,146	Religious Affairs . .	1,750,348
Interior . . . . .	4,782,774	Refugees . . . . .	1,422,083
Agriculture . . . . .	3,927,268	Property Registration .	1,225,414
Health . . . . .	3,403,400	Other Items . . . . .	2,533,822

The service of the Foreign Debt incurred previously to 1881 (Unified Bonds and 'Lots Turcs') is in normal times assured by the 'Conseil de la Dette Ottomane,' created under the Decree of Muharrem of Dec. 20, 1881, to which certain revenues were ceded by the Turkish Government. The Foreign Debt incurred subsequently to 1881 is secured on certain Government revenues assigned by contract to the respective Loans, and for the collection of these revenues the 'Council of the Debt' acts as intermediary, the service of the loans being in the hands of the Ottoman Bank and other Banks. After the Treaty of Lausanne the Turkish Government entered into negotiations with the Bondholders' Representatives with a view to an arrangement for the payment of the Debt of the former Ottoman Govern-

ment which Republican Turkey does not refuse to recognise. On account of the difficulties due to the claim, advances by the Bondholders' Representatives that all interest matured should be paid in gold francs, and Turkey's refusal to consent to this, the negotiations dragged considerably, but finally, an arrangement in principle was arrived at towards the end of 1927, and the Turkish Government included the necessary credit for these payments in its 1928-29 Budget. By the Treaty of Lausanne the foreign debt of Turkey was to be distributed among the succession States, of which the new Turkey is one. The Turkish debt has been apportioned as follows (the first figure refers to the loans prior to October 17, 1912, the second to those between October 17, 1912 and November 1, 1924): Turkey, 62.25 per cent. and 76.54 per cent.; Greece, 10.57 per cent. and 0.55 per cent.; Yugoslavia, 5.25 per cent.; Bulgaria, 1.63 per cent. and 0.16 per cent.; Albania, 1.57 per cent.; Syria, 8.15 per cent. and 10.02 per cent.; Iraq, 3.96 per cent. and 4.87 per cent.; Palestine, 2.49 per cent. and 3.06 per cent.; and the Arab States, 4.13 per cent. and 4.80 per cent. The total debt of Turkey is £T82,000,000.

### Defence.

Under the law of January 24, 1924, military service is for 18 months in the infantry and for two years in the cavalry, artillery and air service. The number of men liable to service in any given year is approximately 170,000. The strength of the active army in 1927 was 120,000 organised in 3 armies and 9 army corps, subdivided as follows:—

	Divisions	Regiments	Artillery Groups	Aviation Groups	Battalions	Batteries
Infantry . . .	18	54	—	—	162	—
Cavalry . . .	5 <sup>1</sup>	11	—	—	—	—
Artillery:—						
Horse . . .	—	—	3	—	—	8
Field . . .	—	19	—	76	—	228
Heavy . . .	—	7	2	—	—	69
Air Force . . .	—	—	—	15	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 reserve divisions.

The infantry is equipped with Mauser rifles. The artillery with 75 mm. Krupp field guns and 10.5 and 12 c.m. Schneider howitzers.

The Turkish Navy is at present undergoing reorganisation, all vessels of any fighting value being taken in hand for refit as soon as money for this purpose can be spared. The effective fleet when this renovation programme has been completed will comprise the ex-German battle cruiser *Favuz* launched in 1911, displacing 22,500 tons, and armed with ten 11-inch guns; the old battleship *Touregout Reis*, 9,900 tons, and six 11-inch guns, now used as a training ship for naval cadets; the light cruisers *Hamidieh*, 3,830 tons, and *Medjidieh*, 3,300 tons, both dating from 1903; 8 gunboats of from 1,000 to 400 tons; 5 obsolete torpedo boats and two small submarines.

The *Favuz* is undergoing an extensive refit at Ismid under a contract made with a group of French shipbuilding yards. The repairs should be completed by December 1928.

A new naval base at Ismid has replaced the former dockyard in the Golden Horn. It is proposed to order two small submarines, two destroyers and a minelayer, to be built abroad.

The future strength of the personnel does not appear to have been fixed, but no difficulty is anticipated in manning the ships at present ready for sea.

Efforts are being made to develop an air service, with headquarters at Smyrna. A certain number of aeroplanes and hydroplanes have been bought, and further orders have been placed in France and Germany. Owing, however, to a dearth of pilots, and especially of trained mechanics, it cannot be said that this service is in an efficient condition, but the personnel is gradually being increased.

### Production and Industry.

*Agriculture.*—Agriculture is most primitive, but modern methods are now being adopted. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, mohair, cereals, figs, silk, olives and olive oil, dried fruits, nuts and almonds, skins and hides, furs, licorice root, wool, gums, canary seed, linseed and sesame. Tobacco, wool, mohair, dried fruit, opium nuts and valona nuts are the principal exports from Anatolia. Opium is an important crop in Konia and Afion Karahissar. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey. The principal tobacco districts are Samsun (the most important), Bafra, Tsmid, Charchamba and Smyrna. The production of tobacco was in 1924, 61,000 tons, and in 1925, 52,060 tons. In 1926, 46,660 tons of tobacco were exported. The principal centres for silk production are Brusa and Constantinople. The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Vilayet of Aidin, is very important. The production of figs in 1926 was estimated at 28,000 tons, and that of raisins, 35,000 tons. In 1925, about 200,000 bales of cotton were produced.

The forest laws of the empire are modelled on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 17 million acres are under forest. The most-wooded vilayets are Castamouni, Aidin, Broussa, Bolou, Trebizond, Konia and Karassi. Of the forest land, about 88 per cent. belongs to the State, 6 per cent. to private persons, and the rest to communes and wakfs (pious foundations).

In 1926 there were in Turkey 12,871,894 sheep, 10,876,387 goats, 5,492,615 cattle, 968,754 asses and mules, and 529,082 horses.

*Mining.*—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are reported rich in minerals, which are little worked. Chrome ore is to be found in Menteshe, Kutahia, Smyrna, Adana, Brusa, Konia and Diarbekir. The Government owns silver mines at Bulgar Maden; zinc is found in the Ismidt district, Aidin, Trebizonde, Adana, and at the Dardanelles; manganese ore in Aidin, Menteshe, Brussa, Karassi and Merghir, and antimony in Aidin. Copper ore is found in the Taurus, at Tireboli, near Trebizond, at Arghana Maden, near Diarbekir, said to be one of the largest and most productive mines in the world; borax from 6,000 to 8,000 tons exported annually from the Marmora; meerschaum at Eskishehr; emery principally in the vilayet of Aidin; asphalt in small quantities at Aivalik; coal at Heraclea and at Zoungouldak on the Black Sea (500,000 tons in 1925). Lignite is found on the European coast of the Black Sea, a short distance from the entrance to the Bosphorus, Erzeroum, Aidin, Angora, Karassi, Sivas and Keshan near Uzun Kenpru near the Dardanelles. There are salt works at Erzeroum and in the vicinity of Smyrna and other places. Gold is found at Bulghar Maden (Konia); mercury at Sisma near Konia, at Ouchak, and in the vilayet of Aidin; arsenic in Aidin and Sivas; iron in the sandjak of Carassi, in the vilayet of Aidin, and in the Adana region. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes.

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries of Turkey are important; the total value of marine produce for Constantinople and dependencies was in 1921–22 £T2,400,77£.15 as against £T2,922,332.21 in 1920–21. The total weight of marine produce in 1922–23 attained 22,000 tons. No later statistics are available.

*Industry.*—Industries are relatively unimportant. The vilayet of Aidin, was before the war one of Turkey's industrial centres. An attempt is being made by the Government to revive industry in Smyrna, and a fair amount of machinery has been imported. Carpet weaving represents approximately 60 per cent. of pre-war capacity. Textile factories have not suffered any material damage. The number of fig-packing establishments has been reduced from 35 to 12. Cotton ginneries are being rebuilt, and in June, 1926, an oilcake factory was established at Adana. A further recent development has been the opening in December, 1926, of sugar factories at Ushak, near Smyrna, and at Alpollu in Thrace, their estimated total production being about 15,000 tons per annum.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for three years:—

	1923	1924	1925
	£T	£T	£T
Imports . . . .	144,788,671	194,000,000	242,814,118
Exports . . . .	84,651,190	159,000,000	193,119,456

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
	£T	£T	£T	£T
United Kingdom . . . .	87,846,817	84,278,190	17,441,277	23,281,808
Italy . . . . .	48,421,077	40,983,960	50,490,718	34,843,764
Germany . . . . .	27,442,072	19,114,015	27,662,802	20,551,136
France . . . . .	26,077,966	18,297,978	24,182,022	18,786,621
United States . . . .	19,654,074	11,377,684	25,102,934	16,391,604

During 1925, the chief articles of import were: cotton goods, £T74,127,634; cereals, £T22,691,092; metals, £T21,556,081; colonial goods, £T20,863,710; woollens, £T17,625,521.

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports from Turkey	1925	1926	Exports to Turkey	1925	1926
	£	£		£	£
Dried fruit . . . .	257,905	322,869	Coal . . . . .	132,084	53,876
Nuts . . . . .	143,195	219,521	Cotton yarn . . .	100,154	9,750
Wool . . . . .	228,888	350,564	Cottons . . . . .	2,555,813	1,440,406
Carpets . . . . .	581,450	43,818	Woolens . . . . .	556,881	414,294
Tobacco . . . . .	137,713	103,929	Iron and steel . .	220,889	172,418
			Machinery . . . .	120,470	142,840



## SHIPPING & NAVIGATION—INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS 1357

The value of the commercial intercourse between Turkey and Great Britain during the last five years according to the Board of Trade Returns is shown in the following table:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	£ 3,146,153	£ 3,154,902	£ 2,424,459	£ 3,003,922	£ 3,003,947
Exports of British produce to Turkey	£ 3,930,226	£ 4,216,079	£ 4,600,192	£ 3,103,229	£ 3,180,672

### Shipping and Navigation.

At the beginning of 1927, the vessels under the Turkish flag had a tonnage of 186,986 tons. The coasting privileges in Turkish waters which certain foreign companies enjoyed by virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne came to an end in July, 1926. The most important Turkish company engaged in the coastal service is the "Seri-Séfine." This company, which lost the greater part of its vessels during the war and which possessed 12,258 tons at the Armistice, has increased this tonnage to 34,240. Other craft flying the Turkish flag included 29 tugs, 12 power barges, 300 ordinary barges and 42 motor launches. Three thousand seamen were employed in the Turkish merchant service.

In 1926 a total of 2,227 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,935,200 called at the port of Smyrna, as against 2,554 vessels of 1,999,000 tons in 1925. At Constantinople the number of vessels clearing and in transit in 1926 was 5,994 of a total tonnage of 10,643,812.

### Internal Communications.

In 1926, there were 30,319 miles of road in Turkey, of which 8,500 miles were national roads and 21,819 miles provincial roads.

The length of railway line in Turkey in January, 1926, was about 3,500 kilometres (2,173 miles).

The Oriental Railway (336 kilometres, or 208 miles) connects Constantinople *via* Adrianople with Sofia, Belgrade, and the chief centres of Europe. The Anatolian Railway (1,035 kilometres, or 643 miles) runs from Constantinople to Angora and Konia. The Bagdad Railway (633 kilometres, or 393 miles), starting from Konia, was completed during the war as far as Nisibin in Mesopotamia. Other railways are Smyrna-Aidin-Eghirdir (English Company) (606 kilometres, or 376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba-Afion Karahissar (French Company) (703 kilometres, or 440 miles), Smyrna-Balikessir-Panderma (French Company), and Mudania-Brusa (42 kilometres, or 26 miles). The following railways are in course of construction: Samsoun-Sivas (Samsoun-Turhal, built by the Government, is now in operation; remainder Turhal-Sivas is being built by a Belgian Company); another line is being built from Césaréa to Sivas; Samsoun-Charshamba (narrow gauge); a Swedish Company is building a line from Angora to Ereghli with branch from Zafranbolou to Seughid-Euzn, and a further line from Keller to Diarbékir via Marash, Malatia and El Aziz. A German Company has commenced a line from Kutahia to Tavchanli. Others projected are Bafra-Samsoun, Césaréa to Oulou-Kishla; Ozoun-Keupru-Keshan (narrow gauge), Trebizonde-Erzzeroum. A contract was also signed with a German group for the construction of the Césaréa-Oulou-Kishla line and the Kutahia-Tavchanli-Balik Hissar lines.

There are over 2,000 post-offices in Turkey. Foreign post-offices disappeared as a result of the Treaty of Lausanne.

### Banking and Credit.

In January, 1917, the Turkish Government issued a Charter for a new National Bank, to be styled the Ottoman National Credit Bank (*Osmanli Itibar milli Bancasi*). Its capital is 4 million Turkish pounds. The future status of this bank was fixed in 1926 by an agreement with the Government. A fusion took place recently between this Bank and the *Banque d'Affaires*, the head office of which is in Angora. Amongst the more important Turkish banks may be mentioned the *Banque Agricole*, the oldest of the Turkish institutions, with a capital of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds. The other banks are the *Banque d'Affaires*, the business of which is increasing rapidly, *Banque Industrielle et Minière*, *Banque de Commerce et d'Industrie*, *Banque d'Emlak* (*Crédit Foncier*). The principal Bank in Turkey is the Ottoman Bank, founded in 1863. It has a Branch in every important town of Turkey. The concession of the Ottoman Bank was extended in August 1925, by the Turkish Government, for a further period of 10 years.

The total amount of paper currency in circulation on January 31, 1926, was approximately £T153,000,000. New notes to this amount were printed in London, and are being issued to replace the old notes, which bore the name of the Ottoman Empire. This in no sense means an increase of the paper currency. The new notes are for the value of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 pounds. The notes of 50 piastres and £T25 will, therefore, disappear from circulation. All the new notes, except that of £T1, have on them a portrait of the Turkish president.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

On April 17, 1916, an order was issued reforming the currency. A gold standard, with the piastre as the unit, was thenceforth to be general all over Turkey, and the piastre to equal 40 para. The piastre, as well as the half piastre (20 para), quarter piastre (10 para) and eighth piastre (5 para) pieces were to be of nickel. Silver coins were 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres; and gold coins 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Silver was legal tender up to 300 piastres, and nickel up to 50 piastres.

The only money in general circulation, apart from nickel coins for 10 and 20 paras and for 1 piastre and coins for 2½, 5, 10 and 25 piastres, is paper money issued during the war. This forced currency is very depreciated, the Turkish paper lira being worth about one-eighth of the gold coin of the same denomination.

The gold 100-piastre piece (which is equivalent to £T1) weighs 7·216 grammes, .916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes, .830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver. £T11 equals £10 approximately (pre-war).

Weights and measures are as follows:—

1 Oke	= 400 drams	. . .	= 2·8264 lbs.
1 Batman = 6 Okes	. . .	. . .	= 16·958 lbs.
39·6263 Okes	. . .	. . .	= 1 cwt.
1 Cantar = 44 Okes	. . .	. . .	= 124·8616 lbs.
1 Cheki = 195 Okes	. . .	. . .	= 551·148 lbs.
1 Kileh	. . .	. . .	= 0·9120 bushel.
1 Muscal (Ess. of rose) 1½ drams	. . .	. . .	= 74·171 grains.
1 Arshin (cloth)	. . .	. . .	= 26·96 inches.

1 <i>Endaze</i> . . . . .	= 25.555 inches.*
1 <i>Arshin</i> (land) . . . . .	= 29.830 inches.
1 <i>Deunum</i> . . . . .	= 1098.765 sq. yards.
1 <i>Djerib</i> (hectare) . . . . .	= 2.47 acres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced. In 1915 the metric system was made the official standard of weights and measures.

On March 1, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar, while as from January 1, 1926, it was decided finally to adopt the Gregorian calendar alone, the Turkish civil year 1342 becoming 1926.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Ahmed Ferid Bey (July, 1925).

*Counsellor*.—Mehmed Ali Chevky Pasha (September 1, 1927).

*First Secretary*.—Féridun Bey.

*Third Secretary*.—Orhan Tahsin Bey.

*Archivist*.—Mehmed Tevfik Bey.

*Consul*.—Orhan Halis Bey (April 13, 1927).

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

*Ambassador*.—The Right Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (appointed November 12, 1926).

*Counsellor*.—R. H. Hoare, C.M.G.

*Secretaries*.—G. G. Knox, R. H. Hadow, M.C., J. M. Troutbeck, W. I. Mallet.

*Secretaries (local rank)*.—W. S. Edmonds, C.M.G., O.B.E., W. L. C. Knight, and A. K. Helm, O.B.E.

*Military Attaché*.—Major R. E. Harenc.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. C. D. Burke, R.N.

*Commercial Secretary*.—Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.

*Archivist*.—H. W. Gunningham.

*Consul-General*.—A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.

There is a Consul-General at Smyrna, and Consuls at Adrianople, Mersina, and Trebizond.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Salnamé. Official Almanac for the Turkish Republic. Angora.

La Législation turque. Recueil des lois. . . . Constantinople, 1925.

Destur, Collection of Turkish Laws, (now in process of completion).

Department of Overseas Trade Report. London. Annual.

Turkey in Asia; Anatolia. (Handbooks prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office) London, 1920.

A Manual on the Turanians and Pan-Turanianism. (Handbooks prepared by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Admiralty.) London, 1921.

Lausanne Conference on Near Eastern Affairs, Records of Proceedings and Draft Terms of Peace. London, 1923.

Treaty of Peace with Turkey and other Instruments signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, etc. London, 1925.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Abbot (G. F.), Turkey, Greece, and the Great Powers. London, 1917.

Allen (W. E. D.), The Turks in Europe. London, 1920.

- Annuaire Commercial Turc. Constantinople. (No. 1, 1924).
- Armstrong* (Harold), Turkey in Travail. London, 1925.
- Baedeker*, Konstantinopel, Balkanstaaten, Kleinasien, Archipel, Cypern. 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1914.
- Blagowischtschensky* (G.), Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans. Berlin, 1913.
- Buzato* (C. R.), Turkey in Revolution. London, 1909.
- Childs* (W. J.), Across Asia Minor on Foot. London, 1917.
- Creasy* (Sir Edward Shepherd), History of the Ottoman Turks. [Founded on Von Hammer, but continued to 1876.] New ed. London, 1882.
- Curtis* (W. E.), Turkestan. London, 1911.
- Czaplicka* (Miss M. A.), Turks of Central Asia in History and at the Present Day: an Ethnological Enquiry into the Pan-Turanian Problem, and Bibliographical Material relating to the Early Turks and the Present Turks of Central Asia. London, 1918.
- Dwight* (H. G.), Constantinople. Old and New. London, 1915.
- Elston* (R.), The Traveller's Handbook for Constantinople and Asia Minor. London, 1923.
- Emin* (Achmed), Die Türkei. Gotha, 1918.
- Endres* (F. C.), Die Türkei. 4th ed. Munich, 1917.
- Eversley* (Lord), The Turkish Empire: Its growth and decay (2nd edition). London, 1923.
- Franco* (Gad), Développements constitutionnels en Turquie. Paris, 1926.
- Frech* (F.), *Häning* (A.) and *Sack* (A.), Das Wirtschaftsleben der Türkei. Vol. I. Berlin, 1916.
- Freeman* (Edward A.), The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline. London, 1877.—History and Conquests of the Saracens. 3rd ed. London, 1877.
- Garnett* (Lucy M.), Turkey of the Ottomans. London, 1912.
- Gaulis* (Berthe-Georges), La Nouvelle Turquie. Paris, 1924.
- Grotte* (H.), Geographische Charakterbilder aus der Asiatischen Türkei. Leipzig, 1909.
- Hasevert* (Kurt), Das Türkische Reich. Tübingen, 1918.
- Huntley* (Walter) Asia Minor. London, 1918.
- Hubbard* (G. E.), Gulf to Ararat. Edinburgh, 1917.—Day of the Crescent. Cambridge, 1920.
- Johnson* (C. R.), Constantinople To-day. New York, 1922.
- Jurga* (N.), Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches. 5 vols. Gotha, 1908-18.
- Klinghardt* (Karl), Türkün Jodu: der Türken Heimatland. Hamburg, 1925.
- Kontoleon* (P. M.), Geography of Asia Minor. Athens, 1921.
- Le Coq* (A. V.), Volkskundliches aus Ost-Turkestan. Berlin, 1916.
- Leonard* (R.), Paphlagonia. Reisen und Forschungen im nördlichen Kleinasien. Berlin, 1915.
- Luke* (H. C.), The Fringe of the East. a Journey through past and present Provinces of Turkey. London, 1913.—The City of Dancing Dervishes. London, 1914.—Anatolica. London, 1924.
- Macmillan's* Guide to Greece, the Archipelago, Constantinople, the Coasts of Asia Minor, Crete, and Cyprus &c. 4th ed. London, 1908.
- Marriott* (J. A. R.), The Eastern Question. Oxford, 1924.
- Mears* (E. G.), Modern Turkey. New York, 1925.
- Meyers* Reisebücher Türkei, Rumänien, Serbien, Bulgarien. New edition. Leipzig and Wien, 1914.
- Miller* (W.), Travels and Politics in the Near East. London, 1898.—The Ottoman Empire and its Successors, 3rd enlarged edition. London, 1927.
- Muir* (Sir W.) and *Weir* (T. H.), The Caliphate: its rise, decline, and fall. Edinburgh, 1915.
- Murray's* Handbooks for Travellers Asia Minor. London, 1905.
- Nogales* (R. de), Four Years beneath the Crescent. London, 1926.
- Ostrogorsky* (Count L.), The Angora Reform. London, 1928.
- Pearce* (Sir Edwin), Turkey and its People. London, 1911.
- Percy* (Earl), The Highlands of Asiatic Turkey. London, 1901.
- Pernot* (M.), La Question Turque. Paris, 1928.
- Poole* (Stanley Lane-), Turkey. In Story of the Nations Series. New edition. London, 1922.
- Price* (Clair), The Re-Birth of Turkey. New York, 1923.
- Puassat* (R.), Constantinople et la Question d'Orient. Paris 1920.
- Ramsay* (Sir W. M.), The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey. London, 1909.—The Cities and Bishopricks of Phrygia. 2 vols. Oxford, 1897.—Historical Geography of Asia Minor. London, 1890.—Impressions of Turkey during Twelve Years' Wanderings. London, 1897.—Also, Every-day Life in Turkey, by Mrs. Ramsay. London 1897.
- Reclus* (Elisée), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Vols. IX and XI. 8. Paris, 1884 and 1886.
- Roumian* (Adil), Essai historique et technique sur la Dette Publique Ottomane. Paris, 1927.
- Schevill* (F.), The Balkan Peninsula and the Near East. London, 1922.

- Sykes* (Sir Mark), *The Caliphs' Last Heritage: a Short History of the Turkish Empire*. London, 1915.—Through Five Turkish Provinces. London, 1900 —*Dar-ul-Islam: Journey through Ten Asiatic Provinces of Turkey*. London, 1904.
- Toynbee* (A. J.), and *Kirkwood* (K. P.), *Turkey* (Modern World Series). London, 1926.
- Trivetsch* (D.), *Levante Handbuch*. Berlin, 1918.
- Warfield* (W.), *The Gate of Asia. A journey from the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea*. London, 1916.
- Wigram* (Dr. W. A. and Sir. E. T. A.), *The Cradle of Mankind: Life in Eastern Kurdistan*. 2nd ed. London, 1922.
- Wratislaw* (A. C.), *A Consul in the East*. London, 1924.
- Young* (G.) *Constantinople*. London, 1926.
- Jovanovitch* (V. M.), *An English Bibliography on the Near Eastern Question, 1481-1906*. Belgrade, 1909.
- Zinkeisen* (J. W.), *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs in Europa*. 7 vols. Hamburg and Gotha, 1840-68.

## URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was last amended on January 3, 1918, and came into force on March 1, 1919. The franchise is universal for males over 18 years of age; voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from March 15 to December 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assumes the control of the executive power. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are 124 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is divided between the President of the Republic and a National Administrative Council. The President is elected for four years by the direct vote of the people, and may be re-elected after an interval of 8 years since his last holding office. The National Administrative Council consists of nine members (with nine alternates), elected for six years; six are of the majority party, and three of the largest minority; three retire every two years. The election is by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War and Marine, and of the Interior, and has supreme control of these departments. The other ministers—of Finance, Public Works, Industry and Education—are appointed by the Council, which is the controlling power of these departments. It proposes the annual budget and recommends to the President such fiscal measures as it deems expedient.

*President of the Republic*.—Senor Dr. Don Juan Campisteguy (March 1, 1927, to February 28, 1931). Salary, 24,000 pesos per annum.

### Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the 19 departments (capitals in brackets) on December 31, 1926:—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1926	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	42,621	10.0
Canelones (Canelones)	1,834	158,977	72.4
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	75,260	11.4
Colonia (Colonia)	2,193	99,993	44.6
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	72,705	11.6
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	27,436	16.1
Florida (Florida)	4,073	33,108	15.5
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	51,516	30.3
Minas (Minas)	4,819	91,387	16.4
Montevideo	256	439,129	1,611.3
Paysandu (Paysandu)	5,115	63,891	17.7
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	35,778	13.8
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	57,853	13.8
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	62,421	13.0
Salto (Salto)	4,865	76,690	18.1
San José (San José)	2,688	79,305	25.9
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,561	69,277	18.4
Tacuarembó (Tacuarembó)	3,112	80,192	8.6
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,652	52,836	18.1
Total	72,153	1,720,468	22.7

The last census was taken in 1908, when the total population was 1,042,686, divided into 861,464 native-born and 181,222 immigrants, including 62,357 Italians, 54,885 Spaniards, 27,789 Brazilians and 18,600 Argentinians. The population on December 31, 1926 (1,720,468) included 945,964 males and 774,504 females.

In 1914 the Uruguayan and Brazilian Boundary Commissions drew up the documents respecting three islands belonging to Uruguay, to be called Socorro, Jacinto, and Denis.

The population of Montevideo City on December 31, 1926, was 439,129. Of the other cities, Paysandu had 26,000 inhabitants; Salto, 30,000; Mercedes, 23,000.

Births, deaths, and marriages for three years:—

Years	Living Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births over Deaths
1924	41,880	1,472	9,178	19,182	22,748
1925	42,167	1,362	9,363	19,332	22,835
1926	43,091	1,437	9,585	17,828	25,263

Of the living births in 1926, 12,458 were illegitimate. Divorces: 368 in 1926; 381 in 1925; 231 in 1924.

For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at all the ports were:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Immigrants . .	165,435	172,503	173,833	161,942	170,535
Emigrants . .	152,339	153,078	158,633	147,305	153,016

### Religion and Instruction.

State and church are separated ; and there is complete religious liberty. The religion professed by the majority of the inhabitants is Roman Catholic. The archbishopric of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops in Salto and Melo. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,232 Protestants, 45,470 unspecified and 126,425 Liberals

Primary education is obligatory. In 1926 there were 1,264 public and private schools with 148,485 enrolled pupils and 3,890 teachers. There were also 64 evening courses for adults with 7,161 pupils and 160 teachers. Pupils attending secondary schools numbered 1,188 in 1926.

The University of the Republic at Montevideo has 2,230 students. There are two normal schools for males and for females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a school for the blind, two for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic science.

The Asistencia Pública is an institution which has general charge of hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and similar relief works all over the country. In March 1919 old-age pensions were first granted.

### Justice.

The judicial power rests with the High Court of Justice, consisting of 5 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers. The President is chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 2 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 2 correctional courts, and 3 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 214 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court; further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

### Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows (4·7 gold pesos = £1) :—

—	Receipts	Expenditure	—	Receipts	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1922-23	7,884,143	8,908,196	1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	8,725,800	8,708,200
1923-24 <sup>1</sup>	9,295,575	9,300,949	1926-27 <sup>1</sup>	10,240,402	10,267,219
1924-25 <sup>1</sup>	8,725,800	8,708,200	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>	11,025,654	11,081,437

<sup>1</sup> Estimate. See below.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1924-25, which were prolonged to cover those for 1925-26 as well, were as follows (4·7 gold pesos = £1) :—

Revenue	Gold pesos	Expenditure	Gold pesos
Customs . . . . .	15,150,000	Legislature . . . . .	961,427
Property tax . . . . .	5,190,000	Presidency . . . . .	57,320
Trade licences . . . . .	1,900,000	National Administrative Council . . . . .	147,510
Stamped paper and stamps . . . . .	1,756,000	Ministry of Interior . . . . .	4,101,971
Internal revenue taxes . . . . .	6,495,000	„ of Foreign Affairs . . . . .	632,135
Public instruction revenue . . . . .	1,862,500	Minister of Finance . . . . .	2,682,675
Consular Fees . . . . .	750,000	„ of Public Instruction . . . . .	6,287,227
Services of loans (internal). . . . .	3,602,825	„ of Industries . . . . .	1,431,323
Other receipts . . . . .	6,380,377	„ of Public Works . . . . .	1,213,603
		„ of War and Marine . . . . .	7,029,571
		Justice . . . . .	581,690
		Public Debt . . . . .	13,896,480
		Sundry Credits . . . . .	912,116
		Pension Lists . . . . .	2,979,991
Total . . . . .	43,086,702	Total . . . . .	43,005,039

This budget was prolonged to cover the finances of 1926-1927 (during which period expenditure had increased to 48,255,930 gold pesos and revenue was estimated at 48,139,893 pesos), and it has since been prolonged for the financial year 1927-1928. Expenditure has been increased, by laws promulgated since July, 1926, to 52,082,757 pesos, while revenue is estimated at 51,820,577 pesos.

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1, 1927, is given as 222,111,295 pesos, of which 146,674,044 was external, 72,898,751 pesos internal and 2,538,500 pesos was the debt contracted jointly with Brazil for the construction of an international bridge over the Yaguaron River.

### Defence.

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing army, and the National Guard. Service in the standing army is voluntary, lasting from 2 to 5 years with re-engagement up to the age of 44. It consists of 19 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 9 cavalry regiments, 3 field artillery regiments of 3 batteries each, a fortress artillery company and machine gun company, 1 engineers' battalion, and 1 bearer company with a peace strength in 1926 of 788 officers and 7,464 men, and a nominal war strength of 50,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory in the event of war. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans.' The first 'ban,' or 'mobile' national guard contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, who would take the field with the standing army. The second ban, consisting of men fit for service between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 19 and 45, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is, nominally, about 100,000 men and 120 guns.

There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000, and a force of mounted police ('Guardia Republicana') of 392. The Fire Brigade, which also undertakes police duties, numbers 360.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the field batteries have either Schneider or Krupp 7.5 cm. guns. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The Military Aviation School possessed, at the end of 1925, some 65 machines. The School has its own workshops and staff of mechanics, and an



establishment of 8 instructors and 335 officers and men. A naval aeronautical service is also in process of being organized.

The fleet consists of the light cruiser *Montevideo*, the training vessel (ex-yacht) *18 de Julio*, the torpedo gunboat *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910, and a few smaller craft.

### Production and Industry.

Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, 60 per cent. (27,573,919 acres) of the total area being devoted to the stock-raising industry, 20 per cent. (10,002,126 acres) to mixed farms and ranches, and only 5 per cent. (2,681,613 acres) to agriculture. The remaining 15 per cent. of the country's area is unproductive. Animals and animal products constitute 95 per cent. of the country's exports. Wool shipments for recent seasons have been: 1924-25, 89,000 bales; 1925-26, 108,400 bales; and 1926-27, 125,000 bales. Nutria skins are exported at the rate of 50,000 a year.

In 1925 there were within the Republic 8,431,613 head of cattle, including 3,124,957 cows, 1,230,765 heifers, 333,105 oxen, 14,443,341 sheep, and 73,464 young bulls.

Agricultural products are raised chiefly in the Departments of Canelones, Colonia, San José, Minas, and Florida. The average farm is about 250 acres. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—

	Area		Yield	
	1925-1926	1926-1927	1925-1926	1926-1927
	Acres	Acres	Metric tons	Metric tons
Wheat . . . . .	959,591	998,905	272,809	278,520
Maize . . . . .	423,194	440,827	135,871	84,683
Barley . . . . .	6,895	5,092	2,327	1,524
Oats . . . . .	149,978	101,800	35,414	20,834
Linseed . . . . .	186,201	177,172	51,538	50,028

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandú. In 1926 there were 3,727 properties of 24,760 acres, producing 48,396,255 kilos. of grapes, and 6,457,800 gallons of wine. Tobacco and olives are also cultivated.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912).

### Commerce.

The foreign trade was as follows (4·7 gold pesos = £1):—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . . . .	11,723,429	18,240,160	15,412,393	15,588,723	17,329,780
Exports . . . . .	20,157,830	22,773,995	21,005,745	20,164,468	19,809,574

The principal exports in 1926 were as follows:—Live animals, 139,435; meat and extracts, 182,791,384 kilos; wool, 51,510,658 kilos; and hides, 1,400,343.

The imports and exports for 1926 and 1927 were distributed as follows in gold pesos):—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Argentina . . . . .	7,238,000	8,712,870	8,010,000	11,375,848
Brazil . . . . .	3,848,000	4,188,488	4,373,000	3,969,008
France . . . . .	5,329,000	4,750,418	12,329,000	11,430,664
Germany . . . . .	8,143,000	7,402,375	14,159,000	15,723,566
Italy . . . . .	4,042,000	3,448,604	4,507,000	3,914,816
Spain . . . . .	3,419,000	2,425,254	654,961	846,291
Great Britain . . . . .	9,817,000	11,886,922	23,956,000	15,412,438
United States . . . . .	21,323,000	22,648,130	11,166,000	6,687,152

In 1926 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Uruguay (according to Board of Trade Returns) were chilled beef, 1,531,343*l.*; frozen beef, 615,586*l.*; tinned beef, etc., 455,282*l.*; frozen mutton, 538,462*l.*; wool, 582,686*l.* The principal articles exported to Uruguay were cotton piece goods, 575,011*l.*, and iron and steel manufactures, 323,957*l.*

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Uruguay into U.K.	4,855,562	5,449,475	4,899,057	4,544,642	4,566,986
Exports to Uruguay from U.K.	3,146,241	3,208,160	3,179,129	2,377,068	2,865,621

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1921 Uruguay had 22 steamers of a total net tonnage of 42,114 tons, and 254 coasting vessels of a total net tonnage of 18,061.

The following table shows the vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Uruguay for 4 years:—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1923 .	6,714	11,647,966	4,441	838,701	6,707	11,675,602	4,401	836,067
1924 .	6,742	11,954,451	4,601	870,480	6,611	11,877,416	4,594	873,734
1925 .	6,639	12,205,688	4,731	1,023,261	6,565	12,115,591	4,808	1,034,749
1926 .	6,740	12,118,746	4,944	1,053,166	6,719	11,899,881	4,935	1,051,425

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads, of which about 300 miles are macadamised. River transport is also very extensive.

The three principal railway systems are the Central (Combined System, 980 miles), the Midland (320 miles), North Western (113 miles), Northern (73 miles), all British owned. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3 minor lines are controlled by the State. On June 30, 1924, the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a total length of 1,654 miles of standard gauge, of which 1,060 miles are under State guarantee. Early in 1927, 27·9 miles of the State line from San Carlos to Garzon were opened; 45 miles of the line from San Carlos to Rocha are expected to be available for traffic very shortly.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 6,398<sup>3</sup> miles; in 1925, 249 offices through which 1,868,742 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies of Montevideo have 45,719 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 26 companies in 1926 have 47,243 miles of wire. Number of subscribers, 24,838.

In 1926 there were 995 post offices. The movement of mail in 1926 (internal) comprised 121,030,668 letters, packets, &c., and external, 11,837,410. Postal savings deposits on May 14, 1927, totalled 550,000 pesos.

### Money and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic, whose president and directors are appointed by the Government, had a paid-up capital on June 30, 1927, of 35,000,000 gold pesos. Its earnings for year ending December 31, 1926, were 2,371,000 pesos. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes. On September 30, 1927, notes to the value of 63,194,968 pesos were in circulation, and its stock of gold amounted to 59,011,816 pesos. British gold coin held by the Bank on December 31, 1926, amounted to £5,263,000.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (*Banco de Seguros del Estado*) with a monopoly of insurance business of all kinds. No new insurance companies may now be established. The Insurance Bank opened its doors on March 1, 1912. In 1926 the premiums collected amounted to 5,780,834 pesos, and the claims settled totalled 2,610,553 pesos. This bank's reserves on July 31, 1927, amounted to 11,246,705 pesos.

The British Banks operating in Uruguay are: British Bank of South America, Bank of London and South America, and Royal Bank of Canada.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso oro*, weighing 1·697 grammes, ·917 fine. The actual circulating medium consists of paper notes issued by the Bank of the Republic in denominations of 10, 5, and 1 dollars. Silver coins of 50 and 20 *centesimos*; and nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 *centesimos* are also in circulation. The paper issue is fully covered by gold reserves.

The exchange value of the peso in London ranged during 1927 between 48½ pence and 51½ pence; in New York, between 99 cents and 1·04 dollars.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted by a law of May 20, 1862, and came into force on January 1, 1867, replacing the old Spanish weights and measures which were current with slight modifications. By a law of October 2, 1894, the metric system was made compulsory in all civil and commercial transactions. The strict requirements concerning weights and measures were reinforced by a decree of February 8, 1918.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Señor Luis Alberto Herrera.

*First Secretary.*—Carlos de Santiago.

*Consul-General.*—A. R. O'Shanahan.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General.*—Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed January 1, 1925.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. St. A. B. Wake, R.N.

*Air Attaché.*—Wing Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., O.F.C.

*Vice-Consul.*—H. C. Sillery Vale.

*Secretary to Minister.*—Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

There are also Vice-Consuls at Montevideo, Paysandú, and Salto.

### Books of Reference concerning Uruguay.

Anuario Estadístico de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo. Annual.

Síntesis Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. Annual Series. London.

*Accevedo* (Eduardo), Manual de historia uruguaya. Tomo 1, Abarca los tiempos heroicos, desde la conquista del territorio por los españoles, hasta la cruzada de los Treinta y Tres orientales. Montevideo, 1916.

*Araújo* (O.), Diccionario Geográfico del Uruguay, (2nd edition). Montevideo, 1912.—El libro de 'El Siglo.'—Montevideo, 1918.

*Bausa* (Francisco), Historia de la dominación española en el Uruguay. Montevideo, 1880.

*Keane* (A. H.), Central and South America. 2nd ed. Vol. I. In Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. London, 1909.

*Koebel* (W. H.), Uruguay. London, 1912.

*Maeso* (C. M.), El Uruguay al través de un Siglo. Montevideo, 1910.—Impresione de Uruguay en el Siglo. XX. London, 1912.

*Parker* (W.), Uruguayans of To-day. New York, 1921.

*Ross* (H. J. Gordon), Argentina and Uruguay. London, 1917.

*Rumbold* (Sir H.), The Great Silver River. London, 1888.

*Sampognaro* (V.), L'Uruguay au commencement du XX<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Brussels 1910.

## VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 by secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of July 1, 1925. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for 8 years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each State chooses by direct election for 3 years one deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and over 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have one deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, or may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts. The President is elected by Congress for 7 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age.

*President of the Republic.*—General Juan Vicente Gómez, elected May 3, 1922, for the period 1922–1929. Assumed office on June 24, 1922.

*First Vice-President.*—General José Vicente Gómez, elected June 24, 1922.

The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas, but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President and a general Secretary. The States

are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Federal District and the Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors who in turn appoint secretaries.

### Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of 398,874 square miles. According to the census of January, 1926, the population was 3,026,878, not including 10,520 Venezuelans known to be residing abroad. Estimated population on December 31, 1926, was 3,053,497.

The long-standing boundary dispute with Colombia, which has continued since the separation of the two Republics in 1830, is now settled; the decision of the President of the Swiss Confederation, to whom it was submitted by a Convention signed at Bogotá in 1916, was given on March 24, 1922. By it the line fixed by the award of the King of Spain of March 16, 1891, is practically upheld, the north-eastern end of the Goajira Peninsula being definitely assigned to Colombia. Swiss surveyors, with airplanes and cameras, mapped out the unexplored areas in dispute.

The country is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, as follows:—

State	Capital	Pop. January, 1926	State	Capital	Pop. January, 1926
Anzoátegui .	Barcelona	112,797	Portuguesa .	Guanare	58,721
Apure . .	San Fernando		Sucre . .	Cumana	216,476
	de Apure	42,999	Táchira . .	San Cristobal	172,900
Aragua . .	Maracay	105,839	Trujillo . .	Trujillo	218,780
Bolívar . .	Ciudad Bolívar	75,227	Yaracuy . .	San Felipe	122,836
Carabobo .	Valencia	147,204	Zamora . .	Barinas	57,841
Cojedes . .	San Carlos	52,153	Zulia . .	Maracaibo	222,613
Falcón . .	Coro	178,642	Ter. Amazonas	San Fernando	
Guárico . .	Calabozo	125,242		de Atabapo	60,276
Lara . .	Barquisimeto	271,369	„ Delta-	Tucupita	26,582
Mérida . .	Mérida	150,123	Amacuro		
Miranda . .	Ocumare	189,572	Federal Dist.	Caracas	195,460
Monagas . .	Maturín	68,765			
Nueva Esparta	La Asunción	69,392		Total .	3,026,878

Some of the more important cities with their population according to the census of 1926, are:

Caracas . .	185,258	San Cristobal . .	15,205	Maracay . .	11,108
Maracaibo . .	74,767	Ciudad Bolívar . .	16,762	La Guaira . .	8,323
Valencia . .	36,804	Cumana . .	18,737		
Barquisimeto . .	23,109	Coro . .	10,932		

The movement of population, according to official statistics, shown as follows:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1922	7,081	76,385	56,498	9,709	8,882
1923	8,820	82,137	54,509	10,707	11,003
1924	9,183	81,750	54,261	13,070	11,170
1925	11,556	95,741	51,782	14,590	13,369
1926	17,834	91,648	66,092	21,672	16,552

## Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others. The Archbishop of Caracas has 5 suffragan bishops.

Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. The number of pupils in the Government primary schools in 1926 was 63,747; in 341 private schools, 15,302; in 236 municipal schools, 10,473; in secondary schools, 588; in special schools, 1,618; in institutes of higher learning, 716. At Caracas is the Central University (re-opened in July, 1922, after being closed since October, 1912), with 570 students in 1926-27, and in Mérida is the University of Los Andes. Superior instruction is divided into schools, viz.: Philosophy and Letters; Physical, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences; Medical Science; Political Science; and Ecclesiastical Science. These schools can be established separately or can unite to form Universities. There are at present in activity, the University of Los Andes, eight schools of Political Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, and in Caracas Schools of Medical Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, besides private schools of Political Science. The Government supports also the following Institutes for special instruction: a School of Plastic Arts, another of Music and Elocution, two of Arts and Trades (one for men and the other for women), and three of Commerce.

## Justice.

Judicial authority resides in the 'Federal Court of Cassation,' which is the supreme tribunal of the Federation and States, and in various tribunals and courts established by special laws. Members of the Federal Court of Cassation (seven in number) are elected by Congress for 7 years, one for each of seven groups of States into which the Republic is divided for this purpose. They select their own President, Vice-President, and Chancellor. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed for 3 years.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts. The States' judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipalities.

## Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows (25·25 bolivars = £1):—

—	1923-24 <sup>1</sup>	1924-25 <sup>1</sup>	1925-26 <sup>1</sup>	1926-27	1927-28 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	2,513,800	2,646,680	2,765,900	3,762,100	4,422,024
Expenditure .	2,513,800	2,554,180	2,651,214	3,078,800	4,405,415

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The following table shows (in bolivars) the principal items of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928:—

Revenue	Bolivars	Expenditure	Bolivars
Customs . . . . .	33,000,000	Department of Interior .	18,284,846
Land taxes . . . . .	8,500,000	Department of Foreign Affairs .	4,021,684
Cigarette revenue . . . . .	10,000,000	Department of Finance .	19,220,449
Stamp duty . . . . .	8,500,000	Ministry of War and Marine	16,749,778
Salt revenue . . . . .	6,600,000	Department of Internal Development .	9,100,684
Minerals . . . . .	11,000,000	Ministry of Public Works .	36,000,000
Match monopoly . . . . .	8,500,000	"    Education .	6,967,123
		Unforeseen Expenditure .	1,103,486
Total (all items) . . . . .	112,000,000	Total (all items) . . . . .	111,457,000

The public debt on June 30, 1927, was 87,367,816 bolivars. The internal debt amounted to 36,239,440 bolivars, and the external debt to 51,127,876 bolivars.

### Defence.

In 1920 a law was promulgated according to which all Venezuelans have to serve two years with the active forces of the army, and to remain in the reserve until the age of 45. The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men; artillery, 8 batteries, each of 200 men, and 1 naval battalion. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy, which consists of 3 gunboats and a training ship acquired in 1912.

### Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, beans, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third, which covers nearly half the country, tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. Forest resources have been barely tapped; 600 species of wood have been identified. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. Coffee and cocoa together represent in value two-thirds of the exports of the country, not excluding oil. There are about 600 sugar plantations. The annual production of sugar may be estimated at 60,000 tons; exports ranged from 9,406 tons in 1924 to 4,679 tons in 1926.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live-stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—2,077,684 oxen, 118,439 sheep, 2,154,716 goats, 167,708 horses, 54,565 mules, 200,439 asses, 512,086 pigs. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. One of the principal mining industries is the production of gold in the region to the south-east of Ciudad Bolívar. Copper ore is also produced. Coal is worked at Coro, in Falcon State, and at Naricual. Salt mines in various States are now worked by the Government. Venezuela to-day is one of the principal petroleum producing countries in the world; the production in 1926 amounted to 33,473,644 barrels against 19,022,214 barrels in 1925. The only difficulty lies in transport; oil tankers able to cross the sand bar into Lake Maracaibo have to be specially built. Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States. Round the island of Margarita and

neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on under government licence.

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported. There are two cotton mills at Valencia, one at Caracas, and one at Cumana, producing textiles which compete with imported Manchester goods in the cheaper qualities. There is also a cement and a glass factory at Caracas. Salt and matches are Government monopolies; the latter is farmed by a British Company.

### Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela for 4 years was :—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Imports . . . .	102,249,052	215,925,000	303,673,000	386,616,000
Exports . . . .	186,744,504	213,486,434	323,278,427	395,403,000

The distribution of the commerce in 2 years was mainly as follows :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
United States . . . .	163,305,000	228,613,000	54,123,000	98,214,000
United Kingdom . . . .	57,442,000	53,457,000	10,088,000	6,500,000
Spain . . . . .	7,941,000	7,341,000	21,961,000	20,111,000
France . . . . .	15,307,000	26,077,000	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	13,237,000	21,816,000	15,286,000	11,892,000
Germany . . . . .	25,128,000	38,087,000	19,525,000	20,658,000

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom	504,107	480,437	1,370,076	299,707	410,293
Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom	1,554,495	1,742,894	2,450,027	2,290,583	2,170,502

### Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels in the foreign trade which entered the ports of Venezuela in 1926 was 1,963, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,459,938 (British vessels, 137 of 270,119 tons). The number that cleared was 3,797 of 4,719,574 tons (British, 518 of 557,630 tons). Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government.

There are good motor roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto, from Caracas to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, eventually to be continued to San Cristobal (683 miles), and from Caracas to Guatire, projected as far as Ciudad Bolivar; from Maracay two new roads have been opened to Ocumare de la



Costa, and to Villa de Cura and the Llanos of Apure; in remoter parts, away from the rivers, traffic is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule-carts. A new road has also been constructed in the western part of the country from Uraca, the present terminus of the Tachira Railroad, southward of the mountains of San Cristobal. Two great new roads are under construction, the Gran Carretera Oriental (626 miles), and the Gran Carretera Occidental (540 miles). Altogether there are about 4,064 miles of road fit for motor traffic.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign—the latter including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1927) 661 miles. The Great Railway of Venezuela, 113 miles in extent, is one of the longest lines in the Republic, running between Caracas and Valencia. Other lines are the La Guaira and Caracas line (22 miles), the Venezuela Central Railway (45 miles), the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway (84 miles), the Bolivar Railway (143 miles), the oldest line in operation in the country, and which runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto; Great Tachira Railway (74 miles); Great Railway of La Crita (52 miles); Carenero Railway (33 miles); Guanta to Barcelona Railway (22 miles); and Santa Barbara to El Vigia Railway (37 miles). In 1923 gross railway receipts amounted to 16,680,380 bolivars, and in 1924 to 18,092,782 bolivars. In Caracas electric tramways are worked by a British Company.

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Compañía Venezolana de Navegacion has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries and the Lake of Maracaibo.

The telegraph system has a network of 6,244 miles with 218 telegraph offices handling 1,000,000 messages. A British company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country in the neighbourhood of Caracas. There are 359 post-offices.

There are wireless stations at Caracas, Maracay, Maiquetia, San Cristobal, Porlamar, La Guaira, and Barquisimeto.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 24,000,000 bolivars) had on June 30, 1921, a reserve fund of 4,404,719 bolivars; cash holdings (June 30, 1922) of 50,562,207 bolivars gold and 8,135,861 bolivars silver. The Bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars. There are also two other banks, the Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 1,250,000 bolivars, and the Commercial Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 400,000 bolivars, as well as local branches of British, American and Dutch banks.

The new Venezuelan banking law (July 18, 1927) authorises the free establishment of banks in Venezuela, which, provided they are incorporated as native companies, shall have power to issue notes to bearer convertible on presentation. They must publish monthly balance sheets, keep 10 per cent. of their reserves in gold and 60 per cent. in Venezuelan securities. Circulation of foreign banknotes is prohibited; they must be declared by travellers at the Customs before they can be exchanged into local currency.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolívar* (equivalent to 0.290323 grammes fine gold), which corresponds to the franc. It is divided into 100 céntimos. The face value of £1 is 25.25 bolivars. The following are the coins in current circulation: Gold, 100 (morocotas) and 20 bolivars; silver, 5, 2.50, 2, 1, 0.50 (real) bolivars, and 0.25 (medio) bolivars; nickel, 0.125 (locha), 0.05 (centavo) bolivars.

The bank notes in circulation are as follows (the figures in brackets showing their values at par): 1,000 bolivars (£39 11s. 8d.); 800 bolivars (£31 13s. 4d.);

500 bolivars (£19 15s. 10d.); 400 bolivars (£15 16s. 8d.); 100 bolivars (£3 19s. 2d.); 50 bolivars (£1 19s. 7d.); 20 bolivars (15s. 10d.); and 10 bolivars (7s. 11d.).

Gold coins are the old Spanish *onza* (80 bolivars—very rare) and 20 bolivars. Silver coins are 5-bolivar pieces, commonly called *fuerte* (3s. 11½d.); 2½ bolivars (1s. 11¾d.); 2 bolivars (1s. 7d.); 1 bolivar (9¼d.); ½-bolivar, called a *real* (4¼d.); and ¼ bolivar, called a *medio* (2¼d.). Nickel coins are 0.125 bolivar, commonly called a *cuartillo* or a *locha* (1¼d.), and 0.05 bolivar, called a *centavo* (½d.).

A decree of May 18, 1912, provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Dr. Diógenes Escalante.

*Secretary.*—Don Julio F. Méndez.

*Commercial Attaché.*—Dr. Eduardo Arroyo Lameda.

*Consul in London.*—P. H. Altuna.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newport, Birmingham, and Southampton.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—W. E. O'Reilly, appointed October 29, 1926.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.

*Consul at Caracas.*—H. E. Beard.

There are Vice-Consuls at Bolivar, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and San Fernando de Apure; and a Consular-Agent at Carupano.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadístico de Venezuela. Annual.

Sinopsis de Estadística General.

Boletín de Estadística de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. Monthly.

Respecting the Question of the Boundary of British Guiana and Venezuela: Correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States with respect to Proposals for Arbitration (United States. No. 2, 1896); Documents and Correspondence (Venezuela, No. 1, 1896); Maps to accompany Documents (Venezuela, No. 1, 1896, Appendix No. III.); Errata in "Venezuela No. 1." (Venezuela, No. 2, 1896); Further Documents (Venezuela, No. 3, 1896); Case on the Part of British Government (Venezuela, No. 1, 1899); Counter-case on the Part of British Government (Venezuela, No. 2, 1899); Argument on the Part of British Government (Venezuela, No. 3, 1899); Case, Counter-case, and Argument on the Part of Venezuela (Venezuela, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, 1899); Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration (Venezuela, No. 7, 1899). London, 1896 and 1899. *Gaceta Oficial*. Daily, Caracas.

Constitución de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela Sancionada por la Asamblea nacional constituyente en 1909. Caracas, 1909.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports, Annual Series. London.

Venezuela: Geographical Sketch, Natural Resources, Laws, &c. Issued by the Bureau of American Republics. Washington, 1904.

Venezuela 1924. Geographic Sketch, fauna, flora, population, laws, finance, etc., etc. Official Edition of the Department of Fomento of the United States of Venezuela. Caracas, 1924.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Indicator de Caracas y de la Republica. First Year, 1919-20. Caracas. —  
 El libro amarillo de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, 1919. Caracas, 1919.  
 Bell (P. L.), Venezuela. Washington, 1922.  
 Bingham (Hiram), The Journal of an Expedition across Venezuela and Colombia, 1906-7. New Haven, 1909.  
 Compendium of Geography and Travel (Stanford's); Central and South America. 2d. ed. Vol I. London, 1909.  
 Dalton (L. V.), Venezuela. London, 1912.  
 Dawson (T. C.), The South American Republics. Part II. New York, 1905.  
 Fortoul (J. G.), Historia Constitucional de Venezuela Vol. 1 Berlin, 1907.  
 Humboldt (A. von), Personal Narrative of Travel to the Equinoctial Regions of America. 3 vols. London, 1900.—Views of Nature. London, 1900.  
 Landaeta Rosales (M.), Gran Recopilación Geográfica, Estadística é Histórica de Venezuela. 1889.  
 Macpherson (T. A.), Vocabulario historico, geographico, &c., del Estado Carabobo. 2 pts. Carácas, 1890-91. Diccionario histórico, geográfico, estadístico, &c., del Estado Miranda. Carácas. 1891.  
 Mombello (G. Orsi de), Venezuela y sus Riquezas. Carácas, 1890.  
 Pacanins (G. M.), Jurisprudencia y Critica de la Doctrina de la Casacion Venezolana. Caracas, 1925.  
 Pimentel y Roth (F.), Resumen Cronológico de las Leyes y Decreto del Crédito Público de Venezuela, des de el año de 1826 hasta el de 1872-1873  
 Report of Council of Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. London. Annual.  
 Scruggs (W. L.), The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics. 2d. ed. Boston, Mass., 1905.  
 Strickland (J.), Documents and Maps of the Boundary Question between Venezuela and British Guiana. London, 1896.  
 Veloz Goiticoa (N.), Venezuela-Esbozo Geográfico, Recursos Naturales, Legislación Condiciones Económicas, Desarrollo Alcanzado, Prospecto de Futuro Desenvolvimiento 1904.
-



## INDEX



# INDEX

THIS Index contains no reference to the Introductory Tables, nor to the Additions and Corrections. (For index for these, see pages xiv, xv.)

## AAC

AACHEN (Prussia), 938, 971; technical schools, 940  
 Aalborg (Denmark), 792  
 Aalen (Wurtemberg), 980  
 Aarau (Switzerland), 1337  
 Aargau (Switzerland), 1335, 1337  
 Aarhus (Denmark), 792  
 Abaco Island (Bahamas), 327  
 Abaiang Island (Pacific), 419  
 Abancay (Peru), 1197  
 Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, 651, 652, 653; Wahhabi war under, 651, 652, 653  
 Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, Sultan, (Kedah), 182  
 Abdullah, Sultan (Pahang), 177  
 Abdullah Ibn Hussein, Amir of Trans-Jordan, 191  
 Abemama Is. (Pacific), 419  
 Abercorn (N. Rhodesia), 220  
 Aberdeen, burgh, 17  
   — county, 17  
   — university, 22, 23  
 Aberdeen (South Dakota), 589  
 Aberdeen (Washington, U.S.A.), 606  
 Aberystwyth College, 22  
 Abeshr (Wadai), 911  
 Abha (Yemen), 654, 655  
 Abidjan (French West Africa), 922  
 Abkhasia, Soviet Rep. of (Georgia), 1271  
 Abo (Finland), 845; university, 846  
 Åbo-Bjorneborg (Finland), 845  
 Aboisso (French West Africa), 922  
 Abruzzi e Molise (Italy), 1025  
 Abu (India), 145, 170  
 Abu Arish (Yemen), 654  
 Abu Zabal (Egypt), wireless stn., 835  
 Abuna (Coptic bishop), 638

## ACC

Abyssinia, 213, 637 *sqg*  
   — agriculture, 639  
   — area, 637  
   — army, 639  
   — bank, 640  
   — books of reference, 641, 642  
   — boundary, 213, 260, 637, 917, 1046  
   — coffee, 639  
   — commerce, 640, 918  
   — communications, 640  
   — defence, 639  
   — diplomatic representatives, 641  
   — education, 638  
   — Empress, 637  
   — government, 637  
   — imports and exports, 640, 918  
   — justice, 639  
   — leased territory, 260, 638  
   — minerals, 639  
   — money and credit, 640, 641  
   — population, 638  
   — provinces, 637  
   — races, 638  
   — railways, 640, 918  
   — Regent, 637  
   — religion, 638, 825  
   — roads, 640, 918  
   — slavery, 638  
   — telegraphs and telephones, 640  
   — towns, 638  
   — trade routes, 640, 918  
   — weights and measures, 641  
 Abyssinian race, 638  
 Acajutla (Salvador), port, 1276  
 Acarnania (Greece), 982  
 Acchelé Guzai (Eritrea), 1044  
 Accra (Gold Coast), 254  
   — wireless station, 255

## ACC

- Accrington, 14  
 Achaia (Greece), 982  
 Achimota Univ. Coll. (Gold Coast), 254  
 Acklin's Island (Bahamas), 327  
 Aconcagua (Chile), prov., 725  
 Acre (Palestine), 186, 187; port, 190  
 Acré Territory (Brazil), 704; rubber, 708; schools in, 706  
 Adalia (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Adana (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; mining, 1355; town, 1351, 1356  
 Addis Ababa (Abyssinia), 637, 638, 640, 918  
 Adelaide (S. Australia), 381; port, 351; univ., 382  
 Aden, 94, 95, 118, 203, 651, 654; boundary, 94; railway, 95  
 Adi Caieh (Eritrea), 1044  
 Adi Ugri (Eritrea), 1044  
 Adjame (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Admiralty Is. (N. Guinea), 423, 424  
 Adowa (Abyssinia), 637  
 Adrar (Mauritania), 925  
 — (Spanish Sahara), 1313  
 Adrianople (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; town, 1351  
 Adua (Abyssinia), 638  
 Adygeiskaia (U.S.S.R.) auton. region, 1245  
 Aegean Islands, 982, 983, 1051  
 — Greek, 982, 983  
 — — minerals, 987  
 — Italian, 1051, 1052  
 — — agriculture, 1052  
 — — area and population, 1051  
 — — book of reference, 1054  
 — — commerce, 1052  
 — — defence, 1052  
 — — education, 1051  
 — — government, 1051  
 — — governor, 1051  
 — — islands, 1051  
 — — justice, 1051  
 — — navigation, 1052  
 — — production, 1052  
 — — towns, 1051  
 — Turkish, 983, 1350  
 Aegios Nicolaos (Greece), 983  
 Afghanistan, 642 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 644

## AFR

- Afghanistan, Amir, 643  
 — area and population, 643  
 — army, 644  
 — books of reference, 646  
 — boundaries, 642  
 — commerce, 645  
 — communications, 645  
 — currency, 645  
 — defence, 644  
 — finance, 644  
 — gold, 644  
 — government, 643  
 — imports and exports, 645  
 — instruction, 643  
 — justice, 643  
 — manufactures, 644  
 — minerals, 644  
 — posts, 645  
 — production, 644  
 — provinces, 643  
 — sheep, 644  
 — telegraphs and telephones, 645  
 — towns, 643  
 — trade and trade routes, 645  
 — treaty with Great Britain, 642  
 — wool, 645  
 Afgoi (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Afion Kara Hissar (Turkey), vilayet, 1351, 1355  
 Afaj (Nejd), 653  
 Afmadd (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Africa, Central, Protectorate, *see* Nyasaland Protectorate, 207  
 — Colonies in, Belgian, 265, 689 *sqq*  
 — — British, 193 *sqq*  
 — — French, 257, 271, 272, 884, 885, 897 *sqq*  
 — — Italian, 200, 213, 260, 1035, 1044 *sqq*  
 — — Portuguese, 1219, 1221, 1224, 1225 *sqq*  
 — — Spanish, 1300, 1303, 1304, 1313 *sqq*; *see also* Morocco, Spanish Zone, 1109 *sqq*  
 — East (British), 193 *sqq*  
 — — (Italian), 200, 203, 260, 1035, 1044 *sqq*  
 — — (Port.), 1219, 1224, 1226 *sqq*  
 — Equatorial (French), 885, 909 *sqq*  
 — North (French), 884, 885, 897 *sqq*; *see also* Algeria, Morocco, Tunis  
 — — (Italian), 1035, 1047 *sqq*



## AFR

- Africa, North (Spanish), 1300, 1303, 1304, 1313; *see also* Morocco, Spanish Zone, 1109 *sqg*  
 — South (British), 214 *sqg*  
 — — Union of, 222 *sqg*  
 — S.-West (British), 269 *sqg*  
 — West (British), 248 *sqg*  
 — — (French), 271, 272, 884, 885, 918 *sqg*  
 — — (Port.), 1219, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1229  
 — — (Spanish), 1300, 1313, 1314  
 Afrikyā, *see* Tunis  
 Agalega Is. (Mauritius), 207  
 Agaña (Guam), 630  
 Agdenes (Norway) fort, 1163  
 Agder, Aust & Vest (Norway), 1159  
 Agordat (Eritrea), 1044  
 Agra (prov.), *see* United Provinces  
 — — land tenure and revenue, 130  
 — — tea, 133  
 — (town), 121, 163  
 Agram or Zagreb (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280; univ., 1281  
 Aguadulce (Panama), port, 1173  
 Aguas Blancas (Chile), 729  
 Aguascalientes (Mexico), 1100; town, 1100, 1101  
 Agusan dist. (Philippine Is.), 625  
 Ahmad Shah (Persia), deposed, 1185  
 Ahmadi, El, mosque, 825  
 Ahmedábád (India), 121, 153  
 Ahmed ibn Jabir, Sultan of Kuwait, 656  
 Ahvenanmaa (Finland), 845  
 Aidin (Asia Minor), 1351; forest, 1355; industries, 1355; mining, 1355  
 Aigun (China), port, 737  
 Ain (France), dept., 857  
 Ain Galakka (Kanem), 911  
 Ain Sefra (Algeria), 898  
 Aintab (Turkey), 1351  
 Aintab-Ghazi (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Aisne (France), dept., 857  
 Aitape (New Guinea), 423  
 Aitutaki Island (Cook Islands), 413; wireless station, 413  
 Aivalik (Turkey), asphalt, 1355  
 Aix (France), univ., 864  
 Ajaristan, Soviet Rep. of (Georgia), 1271

## ALA

- Ajk (Hungary), coal, 1011  
 Ajmer, town (India), 121, 145  
 Ajmer-Merwara (India), 145; agric., 132  
 — area and pop., 117  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — education, 145  
 — finance, 145  
 — forests, 131, 132  
 — government, 115  
 — land revenue, 130  
 — — tenure, 130  
 — religion, 122  
 Akassa (Nigeria), 251  
 Akershus (Norway), 1159; fort, 1163  
 Akmolinsk (U.S.S.R.), 1265  
 Akron (Ohio), 444, 572; univ., 572  
 Ak Serai (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Aksu (Sin-Kiang), 754  
 Aksun (Abyssinia), 637  
 Akureyri (Iceland), 804  
 Alabama, 440, 483 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 460, 485  
 — area and population, 440, 457, 484  
 — books of reference, 486  
 — cities, 484  
 — communications, 485  
 — constitution and government, 483  
 — cotton, 460, 485  
 — crops, 485  
 — defence, 484  
 — education, 484  
 — farms, 485  
 — finance, 485  
 — imports and exports, 485  
 — iron, 485  
 — live stock, 485  
 — manufactures, 485  
 — port, 473, 485  
 — production and industry, 461, 485  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 485  
 — religion, 484  
 — representation, 435, 483  
 — sugar, 485  
 — timber, 485  
 — tobacco, 485  
 — universities, 484  
 Alagôas (Brazil), state, 704, 705  
 Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, Sultan (Selangor), 177

## ALA

- Alajuela (Costa Rica), 767; town, 768  
 Aland (Finland), 844  
 Alaouite, Territory of the (Syria), 894, 895  
 Alaska, 440, 615 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 615  
 — area and pop., 440, 458, 615  
 — books of reference, 617  
 — commerce, 617  
 — communications, 617  
 — copper, 617  
 — defence, 452  
 — education, 447, 615  
 — farms, 616  
 — finance, 616  
 — fisheries, 468, 616  
 — forests, 616  
 — gold, 468, 617  
 — government, 438, 615  
 — Governor, 615  
 — imports and exports, 617  
 — Japanese in, 615  
 — justice, 615  
 — mining, 463, 616  
 — ports, 473, 617  
 — posts and telegraphs, 617  
 — production, &c., 463, 616  
 — public lands, 458, 616  
 — railways, 617  
 — reindeer, 616  
 — religion, 615  
 — representation, 615  
 — sealing, 617  
 — shipping, 473, 617  
 — silver, 617  
 — timber, 616  
 — towns, 615  
 — troops in, 452  
 Alava (Spain), prov., 1299  
 Albacete (Spain), province, 1299; town, 1300  
 Albania, 647 *sqg*, 1350  
 — agriculture, 649  
 — area and population, 647  
 — bank, 649  
 — books of reference, 650  
 — commerce, 649  
 — communications, 649  
 — defence, 648  
 — diplomatic representatives, 650  
 — education, 648  
 — finance, 648

## ALB

- Albania, government, 647  
 — imports, 649  
 — justice, 648  
 — minerals, 649  
 — Parliament, 647  
 — ports, 647  
 — production and industry, 648  
 — religion, 648  
 — roads, 649  
 — towns, 648  
 Albany (New York), 444, 561, 562  
 Albany (W. Australia), 387  
 Albay (Philippines), 626  
 Albert, King (Belgium), 677  
 Alberta (Canada), 275, 296 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 284, 285, 286, 298  
 — area and pop., 277, 297  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 278, 297  
 — bitumen, 298  
 — books of reference, 299  
 — coal, 298  
 — commerce, 299  
 — communications, 299  
 — constitution and government, 275, 296  
 — crops, 284, 285, 286  
 — dairy products, 285, 286  
 — education, 280, 298  
 — exports, 299  
 — finance, 282, 298  
 — fisheries, 299  
 — forests, 287, 299  
 — justice and crime, 298  
 — Legislative Assembly, 277, 296  
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 296, 297  
 — live stock, 286  
 — local government, 297  
 — manufactures, 299  
 — mining, 288, 298, 299  
 — ministry, 297  
 — municipal districts, 297  
 — natural gas, 298  
 — petroleum, 298  
 — political parties, 296  
 — production & industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 298, 299  
 — railways, 299  
 — religion, 279  
 — representation, 275, 296  
 — telephones, 299  
 — towns, 297

## ALB

- Alberta (Canada), university, 298  
 — wheat, 284  
 — wool, 299  
 Albuquerque (New Mexico), 559  
 Albury (New South Wales), 357  
 Alcazar (Morocco), 1111  
 Alcoy (Spain), 1300  
 Aldabra Islands (Seychelles), 211  
 Alderney, government, 71; population, 18  
 Aldershot Command (U.K.), 40  
 Alemtejo (Portugal), 1218  
 Aleppo (Syria), 894, 895, 896;  
   schools, 894; tobacco, 895;  
   town, 894, 896, 897  
 Alessandria (Italy), 1023; town, 1027  
 Ålesund (Norway), 1160  
 Alexander I, King (Serb, Croat,  
   Slovene), 1278  
 Alexander Bay (Newfoundland),  
   paper-mill, 325  
 Alexandretta (Syria), 894; town, 894  
 Alexandria (Egypt), 824  
   — shipping, 833  
   — town, 823, 825  
   — trade, 833  
 Alexandria, Patriarch of, 638, 825,  
   1248  
 Alexandria (Virginia), 603  
 Alexandropolis (Greece), 983  
 Alfonso XIII. (Spain), 3, 1295  
 Algarve (Portugal), prov., 1219  
 Algeria, 885, 897 *sqq*  
   — agriculture, 901  
   — air service, 903  
   — area and pop., 885, 898, 899  
   — army, 900, 901  
   — banks, 903  
   — books of reference, 903, 904  
   — budget, 898, 900  
   — commerce, 902  
   — communications, 903  
   — crops, 901  
   — defence, 900, 901  
   — delegations, 898  
   — divisions, 898, 899  
   — education, 883, 864, 899  
   — faculties, 864, 899  
   — finance, 898, 900  
   — fisheries, 902  
   — forests, 901  
   — fruit, 901  
   — government, 856, 884, 897, 898

## ALM

- Algeria, Governor-General, 898  
 — imports and exports, 902  
 — justice and crime, 899, 900  
 — land tenure, 901  
 — live stock, 901, 902  
 — mining, 902  
 — money, weights, measures, 903  
 — naval station, 872  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 903  
 — production, 901, 902  
 — railways, 903  
 — religion, 899  
 — representation, 856, 897, 898  
 — roads, 903  
 — shipping, 903  
 — timber, 901  
 — tobacco, 901  
 — towns, 899  
 — university, 864, 899  
 — wheat, 901  
 — wine, 901  
 Al Ghail (Yemen), 654  
 Algiers (Alger), 872, 899  
   — faculties, 864, 899  
   — naval station, 872  
   — population, 899  
   — schools, 899  
   — university, 864, 899  
 Al Hahl (Yemen), 654  
 Alhajuela dam (Panama Canal), 1177  
 Al Hazm (Yemen), 654  
 Alhucema Isles (Spanish Africa),  
   1110, 1300  
 Ali, King of the Hejaz, 653, 654  
 Alicante (Spain), 1299; town, 1300  
 Aligarh (India), 121; university, 123,  
   163  
 Ali Navaz Khan Talpur, ruler  
   (Khairpur), 165  
 Al Jauf (Yemen), 654  
 Al Khamr (Yemen), 654  
 Alkmaar (Netherlands), 1127  
 Allahabad, 121, 163; university, 123,  
   163  
 Allentown (Pa.), 444, 580  
 Alliance (Ohio), 572  
 Allier (France), dept., 857  
 Al Matamma (Yemen), 654  
 Almelo (Netherlands), 1127  
 Almeria (Spain), prov., 1299  
   — minerals, 1307; town, 1300  
 Almirante (Panama), port, 770  
 Almora (India), 754

## ALM

Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Ab-dullah (Pahang), 177  
 Alofi Is. (Fr. Pacific), 932  
 Alor Star (Kedah), 182  
 Alost (Belgium), 681  
 Alpes, Basses- (France), dept., 857  
 — Hautes- (France), dept., 857  
 — Maritimes (France), dept., 857  
 Alphonse Island (Seychelles), 211  
 Alpollu (Turkey), 1356  
 Alsace-Lorraine, 859, 936, 937  
 — area and population, 854, 937  
 — forts, 869  
 — potash, 875  
 — university, 864  
 Al Suda (Yemen), 654  
 Altenburg (Thuringia), 977  
 Alton (Illinois), 513  
 Altona (Germany), 938, 971; port, 951  
 Altoona (Pa.), 444, 580  
 Alula (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Alvsborg (Sweden), province, 1319  
 Alwar (India), 170; town, 121  
 Amanullah Khán, Amir (Afghanistan), 643  
 Amapala (Honduras), 1002  
 Amarah (Iraq), 1016  
 Amassia (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Amazonas (Brazil), state, 704; rubber, 708  
 — (Peru), department, 1197  
 — (Venezuela), ter., 1369  
 Ambado (French Somali Coast), 918  
 Ambala (India), 121  
 Ambans, Tibetan officials, 753  
 Ambato (Ecuador), 815, 816  
 Ambeno (Portuguese Timor), 1229  
 Amberg (Bavaria), 960  
 Amboina (Dutch Indies), 1141  
 Ambriz (Portuguese West Africa), 1226  
 Ambrym Is. (New Hebrides), 421  
 America, *see* United States  
 — British Colonies, Dominions, &c., in (*see* Bermuda, Canada, West Indies, &c.), 273 *sqq*  
 — French cols. in, 885, 928 *sqq*  
 Amersfoort (Netherlands), 1127  
 Amhara (Abyssinia), 637, 638  
 Amherst (Nova Scotia), 306  
 Amiens (France), 861  
 Amirantes Islands (Seychelles), 211

## ANG

Amman (Trans-Jordan), 192, 654  
 Amorgos (Cyclades), 982  
 Amoy (China), port, 737  
 Amran (Yemen), 654  
 Amritsar (India), 121, 161  
 Amsterdam (Netherlands), 1127; canal, 1132; fort, 1132; port, 1137; univ., 1132  
 — (New York), 562  
 Amsterdam Island (Reunion), 917  
 Amur prov. (Manchuria), 752  
 Anaconda (Montana), 548  
 Anaiza (Nejd), 651, 653  
 Anatolia (Turkey), 1355  
 Ancachs (Peru), department, 1197  
 Anchorage (Alaska), 615  
 Ancona (Italy), prov., 1025; town, 1027  
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 115, 117, 122, 145, 146  
 — area and population, 117, 122, 145, 146  
 — Chief Commissioner, 115, 146  
 — forests, 131, 145  
 — penal settlement, 145  
 — religion, 122  
 Anderlecht (Brussels), 681  
 Anderson (Indiana), 516  
 Andes, Los (Argentina), 659  
 — (Venezuela), univ., 1370  
 Andhra (India) univ., 123  
 Andijan (Uzbekistan), 1248, 1266  
 Andorra, 884  
 Andover Staff College, 47  
 Andros (Cyclades), 982  
 Andros Island (West Indies), 327  
 Anecho (Togo), 926  
 Anegada (Virgin Is.), 334  
 Anityúm Island (Pacific), 421  
 Angdúphorang (Bhutan), 695  
 Angers (France), 861, 866; faculties, 864  
 Angkor (Cambodia), 891  
 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 259 *sqq*, 909  
 — agriculture, 262  
 — area and population, 260  
 — books of reference, 265  
 — boundary, 909  
 — commerce, 263, 264  
 — communications, 264  
 — cotton, 262  
 — defence, 261, 830  
 — education, 260, 261

## ANG

- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, finance, 262  
 — forests, 262  
 — frontiers, 197, 260, 909  
 — gold, 263  
 — government, 259, 260  
 — Governor-General, 260, 264  
 — imports and exports, 263, 264  
 — irrigation, 262  
 — justice, 261  
 — leased station, 260  
 — posts and telegraphs, 262, 264  
 — production, 262, 263  
 — provinces, 260  
 — railway, 262, 264  
 — river steamers, 264  
 — rubber, 262  
 — salt, 263  
 — towns, 260  
 — troops in, 830  
 — wireless stations, 264  
 Angola (Port. W. Africa), 1224, 1225, 1226  
 — administration, 1226  
 — area and population, 1225, 1226  
 — books of reference, 1229, 1230  
 — communications, 1226  
 — districts, 1226  
 — products, 1226  
 — railways, 1226  
 — shipping, 1226  
 Angora (Turkey), vilayet, 1351;  
   mining, 1355; town, 1348,  
   1349, 1351  
 Angora Government (Turkey), 1347,  
   1348, 1349, 1353  
 — army, 1354  
 — Caliphate abolished by, 653, 1348  
 — Grand National Assembly, 1347,  
   1348, 1349  
 — Lausanne Treaty, 1349, 1350,  
   1353, 1354  
 — local government, 1349  
 Angra do Heroismo (Azores), 1219  
 Anguilla Is. (W.I.), 333, 334  
 Anhalt, 936, 956  
 — area and population, 936, 956  
 — potash, 948  
 Anhwei or Anhui (China), prov., 735,  
   736  
 Animists (D. E. I.), 1142  
 Anjouan Is. (Comoro Is.), 915  
 Anking (China), 735  
 Ankober (Abyssinia), 638

## APO

- Ankole (Uganda), 197, 198  
 Ann Arbor (Mich.), 538; univ.,  
   538  
 Annai (Br. Guiana), 321  
 Annam (French), 885, 887, 889  
 — agriculture, 887, 889  
 — area and population, 885, 889, 890  
 — budget, 889  
 — education, 889  
 — government, 889  
 — imports and exports, 887, 890  
 — irrigation, 889  
 — King, 889  
 — live stock, 889  
 — mining, 890  
 — port, 887, 890  
 — rice, 887, 889  
 — shipping, 890  
 Annapolis (Md.), 530, 531  
 Annapolis Valley (Nova Scotia), 287  
 Annobon Is. (Sp. Africa), 1313, 1314  
 Antalo (Abyssinia), 638  
 Antanànarivo (Madagascar), 913, 914,  
   915; wireless station, 915  
 Antigua Is. (W. I.), 332, 333, 334  
 — area and population, 334  
 — dependencies, 334  
 — education, 334  
 — products, 334  
 Antilles Is. (French), 928  
 Antioch (Syria), 894; Patriarch of,  
   894, 1248  
 Antioquia (Colom.), 760, 762; gold,  
   763  
 Antipodes Islands (N.Z.), 414  
 Antofagasta (Chile), province, 725,  
   729  
 — port, 700; town, 725  
 — wireless station, 731  
 Antrim, 66, 67  
 Antsirabe (Madagascar), 912, 914  
 An-tung (Manchuria), 737, 752  
 Antwerp (Belgium), 680; shipping,  
   686; town, 681  
 Anvers, *see* Antwerp  
 Anzoátegui (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Aomori (Japan), 1059  
 Aosta (Italy), 1023  
 Apache Indians (New Mexico), 559  
 Apeldoorn (Netherlands), 1127  
 Apia (Western Samoa), 426  
 — wireless station, 426  
 Apolda (Thuringia), 977

## APO

- Apolima (Western Samoa), 425  
 Appenzell (Switzerland), 1334, 1335, 1337, 1339  
   — area and population, 1337  
 Appleton (Wis.), 611  
 Apra Harbour (Guam), 630  
 Apulia (Italy), province, 1026, 1037  
 Apure (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Apurimac (Peru), department, 1197  
 Aqaba (Palestine), port, 654  
 Aquaba-Maan (Arabia), 651  
 Aquila degli Abruzzi (Italy), 1025 ; town, 1027  
 Arabia, 650 *sqq*, 1350  
   — area, 650  
   — books of reference, 656, 657  
   — boundaries, 650  
   — communities, 651 *sqq*  
   — oases, 651  
   — population, 651  
   — rainfall, 651  
   — territories of, 651 *sqq*  
   — warfare in, 651, 652, 653  
 Aracajú (Brazil), 704  
 Arad (Rumania), 1237  
 Arada (Wadai), 911  
 Aragua (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Aranjuez (Spain), wireless station, 1311  
 Aranuka Is. (Gilbert Is.), 419  
 Aranya Pradesa (Siam), 1293  
 Ararat (Victoria), 367  
 Arauca (Colombia), 761 ; town, 761  
 Araucan race (Chile), 725  
 Arauco (Chile), province, 725  
 Arbil (Iraq), 1017  
 Arcadia (Greece), 982  
 Archangel (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Ardahan (Turkey), vilayet, 1350, 1351  
 Ardèche (France), dept., 857, 874  
 Ardennes (France), dept., 857  
 Ardmore (Okl.), 575  
 Arendal (Norway), 1160  
 Arensburg (Estonia), 840  
 Arequipa (Peru), 1197, town, 1197 ; univ., 1199  
 Arezzo (Italy), 1025, 1038 ; town, 1027  
 Argentine Republic, 657 *sqq*  
   — aerial routes, 666  
   — agriculture, 668  
   — area and population, 658  
   — army, 661, 662

## ARG

- Argentine Republic, aviation, civil, 664  
   — — military, 661, 662  
   — banking and credit, 666, 667  
   — births, marriages, deaths, 659  
   — books of reference, 667, 668  
   — commerce, 664, 665  
   — communications, 665, 666  
   — Congress, 657  
   — constitution and government, 657, *sqq*  
   — crops, 663  
   — customs, 661  
   — defence, 661, 662  
   — diplomatic representatives, 667  
   — divisions, 658, 659  
   — education, 660  
   — federal district, 658  
   — finance, 660, 661  
   — gold, 664  
   — House of Deputies, 657  
   — immigration and emigration, 659  
   — imports and exports, 664, 665  
   — Jewish Colonies, 663  
   — justice, 660  
   — live stock, 663  
   — local government, 658  
   — mining, 664  
   — ministry, 657, 658  
   — money, weights, and measures, 666, 667  
   — municipal government, 658  
   — navy, 662  
   — newspapers, 660  
   — petroleum, 664  
   — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 666 ; aerial mails, 665  
   — President, 658  
   — production and industry, 662 *sqq*  
   — provinces and territories, 658, 659  
   — railways, 665  
   — religion, 659, 660  
   — representation, 657  
   — savings bank, 666  
   — Senate, 657  
   — shipping and navigation, 665  
   — sugar, 663  
   — tobacco, 663  
   — towns, 659  
   — universities, 660  
   — wheat, 663  
   — wine, 663  
   — wireless stations, 666

## ARG

- Arghana Maden (Turk.), copper, 1855  
 Argolis (Greece), 982  
 Argostolia (Greece), 982  
 Argovie (Switzerland), 1335, 1337  
 Argyll (Scotland), 17  
 Argyrocastro (Albania), 648  
 Ariancoupom (French India), 886  
 Arica (Chile), port, 699; wireless station, 731  
   — province (Peru), 1198  
 Aridh (Nejd), 653  
 Ariège (France), dept., 857  
 Arikis, rulers (Cook Is.), 413  
 Arizona, 440, 486 *sqg*  
   — agriculture, 460, 487  
   — area and population, 440, 457, 486  
   — books of reference, 488  
   — communications, 488  
   — constitution and government, 486  
   — copper, 488  
   — cotton, 460, 487  
   — defence, 487  
   — education, 487  
   — farms, 487  
   — finance, 487  
   — forests, 488  
   — gold, 488  
   — Indian reservations, 486  
   — irrigation, 487  
   — live stock, 487, 488  
   — manufactures, 488  
   — mining, 488  
   — production and industry, 460, 487, 480  
   — public lands, 457  
   — railways, 488  
   — religion, 487  
   — representation, 435, 486  
   — savings bank, 488  
   — silver, 488  
   — timber, 488  
   — university, 487  
   — wheat, 487  
   — wool, 488  
 Arkansas, 440, 488 *sqg*  
   — agriculture, 459, 460, 490  
   — area and population, 440, 457, 488  
   — books of reference, 490  
   — coal, 490  
   — communications, 490  
   — constitution and government, 488  
   — cotton, 460, 490  
   — defence, 489

## ASC

- Arkansas, education, 489  
   — exports, 490  
   — farms, 490  
   — finance, 489  
   — forests, 490  
   — fruit, 490  
   — live stock, 490  
   — manufactures, 490  
   — minerals, 490  
   — port, 490  
   — production and industry, 459, 460, 490  
   — public lands, 457  
   — railways, 490  
   — religion, 489  
   — representation, 435, 488  
   — rice, 459  
   — timber, 490  
   — towns, 489  
   — university, 489  
   — wheat, 490  
 Arkansas City (Kansas), 521  
 Armagh, 66, 67  
 Armavir (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Armenia, Soviet Republic of, 1245, 1267, 1268 *sqg*  
   — area and population, 1269  
   — books of reference, 1269, 1270  
   — constitution and government, 1268, 1269  
   — education, 1269  
   — independence, 1269  
   — production and industry, 1269  
 Armidale (N.S.W.), 357  
 Arnhem (Netherlands), 1127  
 Arnstadt (Thuringia), 977  
 Arolsen (Waldeck), 979  
 Aroras Island (Pacific), 419  
 Arta (Greece), 982; town, 982  
 Artawiya (Arabia), 652  
 Arthington (Liberia), 1087  
 Artigas (Uruguay), province, 1362  
   — town, 1362  
 Artvin (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Aruba Is. (D.W.I.), 1149  
 Arnssi (Abyssinia), 637  
 Aruwimi (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Arzila (Morocco), port, 1111, 1118  
 Asahigawa (Japan), 1059  
 Ascension Island, 210  
 Aschaffenburg (Bavaria), 960  
 Ascoli Piceno (Italy), 1025; town, 1027

## ASH

- Ashanti (W. Africa), 248, 254, 255, 256  
 — forests, 256  
 — gold, 256  
 — police, 256  
 — production, 256  
 Asheville (North Carolina), 567  
 Ashland (Kentucky), 523  
 — (Wis.), 611  
 Ashtabula (Ohio), 572  
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 14  
 Asia, Colonies, &c., in—  
   British, 94 *sqg*  
   Dutch, 1140 *sqg*  
   French, 885, 887 *sqg*  
   Italian, 1051, 1052  
   Portuguese, 1219, 1224, 1228, 1229  
   Russian, 1247, 1264 *sqg*  
   Turkish, 1350, 1351  
 Asia Minor (Turkey), 1347, 1350, 1351, 1355  
 Asir Province (Arabia), 651, 652, 654, 655; war in, 652  
 Askhabad (Turkmenistan), 1265  
 Asmara (Eritrea), 1044, 1045  
 Asnieres (France), 861  
 Assab (Eritrea), 1044, 1045  
 Assaba (Mauritania), 925  
 Assam, agriculture, 132, 147  
 — area and pop., 117, 130, 132, 146  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — books of reference, 147  
 — commerce, 147  
 — communications, 147  
 — constitution, 146  
 — education, 146, 147  
 — finance, 127, 147  
 — forests, 131, 132  
 — government, 115, 116, 146  
 — justice, 147  
 — land revenue, 127, 130  
 — land tenure, 130  
 — native state, 118, 122, 164  
 — oil, 147  
 — police, 147  
 — production, 147  
 — religion, 122, 146  
 — roads, 147  
 — state, 118, 122, 164  
 — tea, 133, 147  
 Assiniboia (Canada), 278, 314  
 Assinie (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Assiout, *see* Asyût

## AUS

- Assuan (Egypt), 264, 824, 825; dam, 831  
 Assumption Island (Seychelles), 211  
 Astara (Persia), port, 1188, 1190  
 Astarabad (Persia), port, 1188  
 Astoria (Oregon), 577  
 Astove Is. (Seychelles), 211  
 Astrakhan (U.S.S.R.), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Asuncion (Paraguay), 1181, 1182; port, 1183  
 — wireless station, 1184  
 Asuncion, La (Venezuela), 1369  
 Aswân, *see* Assuan  
 Asyût (Egypt), 824; barrage, 831  
 — town, 825  
 Atacamá (Chile), province, 725, 729  
 Atafu Island (Pacific), 414  
 Atakpame (Togo), 926  
 Atbara (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Atchison (Kans.), 521  
 Athabaska (Canada), 275, 314  
 Athens, 982; archæological work, 984; universities, 984  
 Athos, Mount (Greece), 933  
 Ati (French Congo), 910  
 Atiu Is. (Cook Islands), 413  
 Atjeh Is. (Sumatra), 1141  
 Atlanta, (Ga.), 444, 508  
 — Federal Bank, 477  
 Atlantic City (New Jersey), 557  
 Atlantic Islands (British), 209 *sqg*  
 Atlantico (Colombia), 760  
 Attica (Greece), 982  
 Attleboro' (Mass.), 534  
 Aube (France), dept., 857  
 Auburn (Maine), 528  
 — (New South Wales), 357  
 — (New York), 562  
 Auckland (N. Zealand), district, 403  
 — town, 403  
 — university college, 404  
 Auckland Islands, (N.Z.), 413  
 Aude (France), dept., 857  
 Audele (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Aue (Saxony), 975  
 Augsburg (Bavaria), 938, 960  
 Augusta (Ga.), 508  
 — (Maine), 528  
 Aunuu (Samoa), 632  
 Aurora (Illinois), 313  
 Aussig (Czechoslovakia), 784  
 Aust-Agder (Norway), 1159



## AUS

- Austin (Texas), 594, 595  
 Australasia & Oceania (Brit.), 340 *sqg*  
 — French, 885, 931 *sqg*  
 Australia, Commonwealth of, 340 *sqg*  
 — aborigines, 342, 367, 374, 381, 386, 397  
 — aerial mail, 352  
 — agriculture, 346  
 — air force, 345, 346  
 — area and population, 342  
 — army, 344  
 — aviation, civil, 352  
 — banks, 352  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 342  
 — books of reference, 354, 355  
 — capital city, 341  
 — Chinese in, *see each State*  
 — coal, 347  
 — commerce, 347 *sqg*  
 — communications, 351, 352  
 — constitution and govt., 340, 341  
 — copper, 347  
 — crops, 346  
 — customs valuation, 348  
 — dairying, 347  
 — defence, 44, 46, 344 *sqg*  
 — dependencies, 340, 353, 398 *sqg*, 422 *sqg*  
 — emigration and immigration, 342  
 — Executive Council, 341  
 — Federal Judicature, 341, 344  
 — — Parliament, 340, 344  
 — — railways, 351  
 — — Territory, 341, 342, 351, 352  
 — finance, 342, 343  
 — — war, 343  
 — forests, 346  
 — gold, 347, 348  
 — Governor-General, 340, 341  
 — High Commissioner, 341  
 — House of Representatives, 340  
 — imports and exports, 347 *sqg*  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — Inter-State Commission, 341  
 — invalid pensions, 343  
 — Japanese in, 374, 1059  
 — justice, 341, 344  
 — live stock, 346  
 — mandatory territories, 340, 422 *sqg*  
 — manufactures, 347  
 — maternity provision, 344  
 — meat export, 348, 349, 350

## AUS

- Australia, Commonwealth of, migra-  
 tion, 342  
 — minerals, 347  
 — ministry, 341  
 — mints, 353  
 — money and credit, 353  
 — motor vehicles, 352  
 — navy, 44, 46, 345  
 — old-age pensions, 343  
 — Parliament, Federal, 340, 344  
 — pensions, 343, 344  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 352  
 — production, 346, 347  
 — railways, 351  
 — representation, 340  
 — savings banks, 353  
 — Senate, 340  
 — sheep and mutton, 346, 349, 350  
 — shipping and navigation, 350, 351  
 — silver, 347, 348  
 — States, 340, 342; *and see under their names*  
 — — finance, 342, 343  
 — — Parliaments, *see under separate States*  
 — — railways, 351, 352  
 — sugar, 346  
 — tariff reciprocity with New Zealand and Canada, 348  
 — territories, 342, 353, 396 *sqg*, 398 *sqg*, 422 *sqg*  
 — tin, 347  
 — tramways, 352  
 — War expenditure, 343  
 — War pensioners, 344  
 — wheat, 346  
 — wine, 346  
 — wireless stations, 352, 353  
 — wool, 346  
 Austria, 669 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 674  
 — area and population, 670  
 — army, 673, 674  
 — bank, 675  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 671  
 — books of reference, 676, 677  
 — Bundesrat, 670  
 — coal, 674  
 — commerce, 675  
 — communications, 675  
 — constitution, 669  
 — crops, 674  
 — defence, 673, 674

## AUS

- Austria, diplomatic representatives, 676
- education, 671
  - finance, 672, 673
  - government, 669, 670
  - imports and exports, 675
  - insurance, unemployment, 672
  - iron, 674
  - justice and crime, 672
  - live stock, 674
  - local government, 670
  - manufactures, 674
  - mining and minerals, 674
  - ministry, 670
  - money, weights and measures, 676
  - National Assembly, 670
  - navy, 674
  - pauperism, 672
  - President, 670
  - production and industry, 674
  - provinces, 671
  - provincial government, 670
  - railways, 675
  - religion, 671
  - representation, 670
  - towns, 671
  - universities, 672
  - wheat, 674
- Aveiro (Portugal), 1218; town, 1219
- Avellaneda (Argentina), 659
- Avellino (Italy), 1025; town, 1027
- Aveyron (France), dept., 857
- Avignon (France), 861
- Avila (Spain), province, 1299
- Awaji Island (Japan), 1057, 1058
- Axum (Abyssinia), 638
- Ayacucho (Peru), 1197; town, 1197
- Ayr, 17; burgh, 17
- Ayudhya (Siam), 1289
- Azerbaijan (Persia), 1188, 1190
- Azerbaijan, Soc. Sov. Rep. of, 1245, 1267, 1270
- area and population, 1270
  - education, 1270
  - ethnic elements, 1270
  - government, 1270
  - petroleum, 1270
  - production and industry, 1270
- Azhar, El (Cairo), mosque, 825
- Azogues (Ecuador), 815
- Azores Is. (Port.), 1219
- Azua (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809
- petroleum, 811

## BAH

- Azua (Dominican Repub.), town, 810
- Azuay (Ecuador), 815; univ., 816
- BAANFU (Tibet), 753
- Babahoyo (Ecuador), 815
- Babanango (Natal), 240
- Bacau (Rumania), petroleum, 1240
- Bačka (Serb, Croat, Slovene State), 1281, 1284
- Badajoz (Spain), province, 1299
- fort, 1304; town, 1300
- Badakshān (Afghanistan), 644
- Baden (Austria), 671
- Baden, 936, 957 *sqg*
- agriculture, 958
  - area and population, 936, 957
  - beer brewing, 948
  - books of reference, 958, 959
  - Cabinet, 957
  - constitution, 957
  - districts, 957
  - education, 958
  - finance, 958
  - government, 957
  - Landtag, 957
  - live stock, 946, 958
  - local government, 957
  - manufactures, 948, 958
  - political parties, 957
  - production and industry, 948, 958
  - religion, 958
  - representation, 935, 957
  - tobacco, 958
  - towns, 958
  - universities, 941, 958
  - wine, 958
- Baden (Baden), 958
- Bafra (Turkey), tobacco, 1355
- Bagabag Is. (New Guinea), 423
- Bagagem (Brazil), diamonds, 708
- Bagamoyo (Tanganyika), 267
- Baganda race, 198
- Baghdad (Iraq), 1016
- area and population, 1016
  - railway, 1019
  - religion, 1016
- Baghelkhand (India), 166
- Baguio (Philippines), 626
- Bahamas (Islands), 327, 328
- area and population, 327
  - bank, 328
  - currency, 328

## BAH

- Bahamas (Islands), education, 327  
 — finance, 328  
 — Governor, 327  
 — imports and exports, 328  
 — islands, 327  
 — posts, telegraphs & telephones, 328  
 — production, 328  
 Baháwalpur (India), state, 169, 170  
 Bahia (Brazil), 704, 708  
 Bahia (Ecuador), 815  
 Bahía Blanca (Argentina), 659  
 Bahía Honda (Cuba), U.S.N. coaling station, 772  
 Bahour (French India), 886  
 Bahr el Ghazal (A.-E. Sudan), 262  
 Bahrain Is., 95, 96  
 — chief, 95  
 — imports and exports, 96  
 — money, weights, and measures, 96  
 — pearl fishery, 96  
 Baïdoa (Italian Somaliland), 1046  
 Baja California (Mexico), 1100  
 Bajau race (Borneo), 97  
 Baker Islands (Pacific), 420  
 Bakhatla tribe (South Africa), 215  
 Bakil tribe (Yemen), 654  
 Bakong, 99  
 Baku (Azerbaijan), petroleum, 1270 ; town, 1248, 1270  
 Bakuriani (Georgia), 1272  
 Bakwena tribe (South Africa), 215  
 Balad (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Balaton, Lake (Hungary), 1012  
 Balboa (Panama), 1176 ; navy yard, 455  
 Bâle, *see* Basel  
 Balearic Is. (Spain), 1299  
 — defence, 1304  
 — fort, 1304  
 Bali (Dutch East Indies), 1141  
 Balikesser (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Ballarat (Victoria), 367  
 Baltic Islands (Danish), 792  
 Baltimore (Maryland), 444, 530, 531, 532  
 — shipping, 532  
 Balúchi race (Oman), 655  
 — (Persia), 1186  
 Baluchistan, 115, 147 *sqq*  
 — area and pop., 117, 122, 147  
 — books of reference, 149  
 — Chief Commissioner, 148

## BAN

- Baluchistan, commerce, 148, 149  
 — communications, 149  
 — defence, 148  
 — divisions, 148  
 — education, 148  
 — finance, 148  
 — forests, 131  
 — government, 115, 147, 148  
 — justice, 148  
 — land revenue, 127  
 — native states, 118, 122, 164  
 — posts and telegraphs, 149  
 — production and industry, 148  
 — railways, 149  
 — religion, 122, 148  
 — revenue, 148  
 — roads, 149  
 — ruling chiefs, 164  
 — tribal areas, 147  
 Balzar dist. (Ecuador), rubber, 817  
 Bamako (French Sudan), 924  
 Bamalet tribe (South Africa), 215  
 Bamangwato tribe (S. Africa), 215  
 Bamberg (Bav.), 939, 960 ; faculties, 941  
 Banana (Belgian Congo), 693 ; wireless station, 693  
 Banas Kantha (India), 171  
 Banat (Rumania), 1236 ; forests, 1239  
 — (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1281  
 Banca (Dutch East Indies), *see* Bangka  
 Bandar Abbas, 1188, 1190  
 — Gaz (Persia), 1190  
 — Ziyada (Somaliland), 212  
 Bandawe (Nyasaland), 207  
 Bandoeng (Java), 1142  
 Banff (Scotland), 17  
 Bangala (Belgian Congo), 689  
 Bangalore (India), 121, 168  
 Bangka (Dutch East Indies), 1140, 1141 ; tin, 1145  
 Bangkok (Siam), 1288, 1289  
 — port, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293 ; rice mills, 1291 ; town, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294 ; univ., 1290 ; wireless stn., 1293  
 Bangor (Maine), 528  
 Bangor College, 22  
 Bangui (French Congo), 909, 910  
 Bangwaketse tribe (S. Africa), 215  
 Bank of England, 64  
 Bankstown (N.S.W.), 357

## BAN

- Banswara (India), 170  
 Bantu race and language, 194, 198, 225, 238, 266, 269, 271, 690, 926  
 Bao-Dai, king (Annam), 889  
 Baoulé (Ivory Coast), gold at, 922  
 Bara race (Madagascar), 912  
 Barahona (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809  
 Baram (Sarawak), 99  
 Baranja (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1281  
 Barbados Is. (W. Ind.), 328, 329  
 — area and population, 328  
 — banks, 329  
 — commerce, 329  
 — communications, 329  
 — education, 329  
 — finance, 329  
 — Governor, 328  
 — justice, 329  
 — production, 329  
 — shipping, 329  
 Barberton (Ohio), 572  
 Barbuda Is. (West Indies), 332, 333  
 Barca (Eritrea), 1044  
 Barcelona (Spain), 1299  
 — port, 1309; town, 1300; underground railway, 1310; university, 1302  
 — wireless station, 1311  
 Barcelona (Venezuela), 1369  
 Bardera (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Bareilly (India), 121  
 Barents Land (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 Barentu (Eritrea), 1044  
 Barfurush (Persia), 1186  
 Bari (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 — university, 1030  
 Barinas (Venezuela), 1369  
 Bārkān tahsil (Baluchistan), 147  
 Barlavento (Cape Verde Is.), group, 1225  
 Barmen (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Barnaul (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Barnsley, population, 14  
 Baroda (India), area, &c., 118, 165  
 — government, 165  
 — religion, 122  
 — town, 121, 165  
 Baros (Yugoslavia), 1279  
 Barquisimeto (Venezuela), 1369;  
 — wireless station, 1373

## BAU

- Barranquilla (Colombia), 760, 761, 763, 764  
 Barre (Vermont), 600  
 Barrow-in-Furness, 14  
 Barsak (Cambodia), 1288  
 Basel (Switz.), 1334, 1336  
 — town, 1337; university, 1339  
 Bashkir (autonomous Republic), 1245, 1247  
 Basilicata (Italy), prov., 1026, 1037  
 Basque race (Spain), 1300  
 Basrah (Iraq), 1016, 1018, 1019, 1020; telephones and wireless station, 1020  
 Bas-Rhin Alsace (France), 858, 859  
 Bassa (Liberia), 1087  
 Bassam (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Basseterre (St. Kitts), 334  
 Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe), 928  
 Bassora, *see* Basrah  
 Bastar (India), state, 166  
 Bastard Gebiet (S. W. Africa), 269  
 Bastard race (S. W. Af.), 269  
 Basutoland (South Africa), 213 *sqg*, 246  
 — area and population, 213  
 — books of reference, 215  
 — districts, 214  
 — education, 214  
 — finance, 214  
 — government, 213  
 — imports and exports, 214  
 — police, 214  
 — railway, 214  
 Bata (Spanish Africa), 1314  
 Batanes prov. (Philippines), 625  
 Batang (Tibet), 753  
 Batavia (Java), 1140, 1142  
 — (New York), 562  
 Batawana tribe (S. Africa), 215  
 Bath, population, 14  
 — (Me.), 528  
 Bathōen, Bangwaketse chief, 215  
 Bathurst (Gambia), 252, 253  
 Bathurst (New South Wales), 357  
 Baton Rouge (Louisiana), 526; university, 526  
 Batoum (Turkey), 1350  
 Battambang (Cambodia), 887, 890, 1288  
 Battle Creek (Michigan), 538  
 Batum (free port), 1267  
 Bautzen (Saxony), 974; town, 975

## BAV

- Bavaria, 936, 959 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 961  
 — area & population, 936, 960  
 — banks, 952, 961  
 — beer brewing, 948  
 — books of reference, 961  
 — Cabinet, 959  
 — coal, 961  
 — constitution and government, 959  
 — crops, 961  
 — Diet, 959  
 — divisions, 961, 977  
 — education, 961  
 — finance, 961  
 — iron, 947, 961  
 — justice and crime, 961  
 — live stock, 946, 961  
 — manufactures, 947, 948  
 — mining, 961  
 — political parties, 935, 959  
 — production and industry, 947, 948, 961  
 — religion, 961  
 — representation, 935, 959  
 — savings banks, 961  
 — towns, 960  
 — universities, 941  
 — wheat, 961  
 — wine, 961  
 — Upper and Lower, 960  
 Bay City (Michigan), 538  
 — Islands (Honduras), 1002  
 Bayab (Siam), 1289  
 Bayern, *see* Bavaria  
 Bayezid (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Bayonne (N.J.), 444, 557  
 Bayreuth (Bavaria), 960  
 Bear Is. (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 Beaumont (Texas), 594  
 Bechuanaland (Cape Colony), 215, 237  
 — Protectorate (South Africa), 215  
   *sqq*  
 — — administration, 215  
 — — area and population, 215  
 — — books of reference, 216  
 — — education, 215  
 — — finance, 216  
 — — gold, 216  
 — — live stock, 216  
 — — posts and telegraphs, 216  
 — — railway, 216  
 — — tribes, 215

## BEL

- Bedford, population, 14  
 Bedford College, London, 23  
 Bedouins, Arabia, 650, 653; Tunis, 905  
 Beersheba (Palestine), 187  
 Beglar Bégi, Khan of Kalát, 164  
 Beheira (Egypt), 824  
 Beira (Portugal), province, 1218  
 — (Portuguese East Africa), 208, 218, 1228  
 — — railway, 208, 219, 1227  
 Beirút (Syria), 894, 896, 897  
 — tobacco, 896  
 — university, 895  
 'Beit-el Mal' (Nigeria), 250  
 Beja (Portugal), 1218; town, 1219  
 — (Tunis), 906  
 Bekaa (Syria), 894  
 Békéscsaba (Hungary), 1008  
 Bela, Las, *see* Las Bela  
 Belangian (Sarawak), 99  
 Belem (Brazil), 704, 705  
 Belet Ven (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Belfast, city, 67; county borough, 66, 67; linen, 70; shipyards, 70; university, 68  
 Belfort (France), fort, 869  
 — Territoire de, (France), dept., 857  
 Belgian Congo, 689 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 691  
 — air mail, 693  
 — area and population, 690  
 — banks, 693  
 — books of reference, 694, 695  
 — boundaries, 689  
 — cattle, 691  
 — commerce, 691, 692  
 — constitution & government, 689  
 — copper, 691  
 — currency, 693  
 — defence, 691  
 — diamonds, 691  
 — districts, 689, 690  
 — education, 690  
 — finance, 691  
 — gold, 691  
 — Governor-General, 689  
 — imports and exports, 691, 692  
 — ivory, 691  
 — justice, 690  
 — King, 689  
 — languages, 690  
 — mandate, 690

## • BEL

- Belgian Congo, mining and minerals, 691
- mission work, 690
  - palm-oil, 691
  - pipe-line, 693
  - ports, 692
  - posts, telegraphs and telephones, 693
  - production, 691
  - pygmies, 198
  - railways, 693
  - religion, 690
  - river navigation, 693
  - roads, 693
  - rubber, 691
  - shipping, 693
  - wireless stations, 693
- Belgium, 677 *sqg*
- agriculture, 683, 684
  - area and population, 680 *sqg*
  - army, 682
  - banks, 687
  - births, marriages, and deaths, 680
  - books of reference, 688, 689
  - Chamber of Rep., 679
  - coal, 684
  - commerce, 685
  - communications, 686
  - constitution and government, 678
  - crops, 683
  - defence, 682
  - diplomatic representatives, 687, 688
  - distilleries, 684
  - divorces, 681
  - economic union with Luxemburg, 685, 1097
  - education, 681
  - emigration and immigration, 681
  - finance, 682
  - government, central, 678, 679
  - — local, 679
  - illiteracy, 682
  - imports and exports, 685, 686
  - iron, 684
  - justice and crime, 682
  - King, 678
  - live stock, 684
  - local government, 679
  - manufactures, 684
  - mining and metals, 684
  - ministry, 679
  - money and credit, 687

## BEN

- Belgium, money, weights, measures, 687
- navy, 683
  - pauperism, 682
  - political parties, 679
  - posts, telegraphs, telephones, 686
  - production and industry, 683 *sqg*
  - provinces, 680
  - railways, 686
  - religion, 681
  - representation, 679
  - roads, 686
  - savings bank, 687
  - Senate, 679
  - shipping and navigation, 686
  - sugar and sugar works, 684
  - territory gained, 937
  - tobacco, 683
  - towns, 681
  - universities, 681
  - wheat, 683
- Belgrade (Serb.), 1280 ; bank, 1286 ; univ., 1281
- Belitoeng or Billiton (Dutch E. Indies), 1140, 1141 ; tin, 1145
- Belize (British Honduras), 322
- Bellary (India), 121
- Belleville (Illinois), 513
- Bellingham (Washington), 606
- Bellinzona (Switzerland), 1337
- Bell Island (Newfoundland), iron, 325
- Bello Horizonte (Brazil), 704
- Belluno (Italy), 1024 ; town, 1027
- Bell-ville (Argentina), 659
- Beloit (Wis.), 611
- Benadir (It. Somaliland), 1046
- Benares (India), state, 162, 171
- town, 121, 163 ; university, 128, 163
- Bender Cassim (It. Somaliland), 1046
- Bender Ziade (Italian Africa), 1046
- Bendigo (Victoria), 367
- Benevento (Italy), 1125 ; town, 1027
- Benga race (Spanish Africa), 1814
- Bengal Presidency, 149 *sqg*
- agriculture, 132
  - area and pop., 117, 120, 150
  - births and deaths, 120
  - canals, 151
  - coal, 150
  - commerce, 135, 150, 151
  - constitution, 149
  - education, 150
  - finance, 127, 150

## BEN

- Bengal Presidency, forests, 131, 132  
 — government, 115, 116, 149  
 — Governor, 149  
 — justice, 124, 125, 150  
 — land revenue, 126, 127, 130  
 — — tenure, 130  
 — local government, 117  
 — native states, 118, 122, 165  
 — newspapers, &c., 124  
 — port, 139  
 — production and industry, 150  
 — railways, 151  
 — religion, 122, 150  
 — roads, 151  
 — tea, 133  
 — universities, 123, 150  
 — States (native), 118, 122, 165  
 Benghazi (It. Af), 911, 1047, 1050 ;  
   port, 1050  
 Benghoelos Is. (Dutch East Indies),  
   *see* Benkoelen  
 Benguella (Port. W. Africa), 1226 ;  
   town, 1226  
 Benha (Egypt), 823, 825  
 Beni, El (Bolivia), 697, 698  
 Benicia (California), 493  
 Benishangul (Abyssinia), 637  
 Beni-Suëf (Egypt), 824; *tn.*, 823,  
   825  
 Benkoelen or Benkulen I. (Dutch  
   East Indies), 1141  
 Benoni (Transvaal), 225, 243  
 Beograd (Serbia), 1280 ; *see* Belgrade  
 Beotia (Greece), 982  
 Berar, *see* Central Provinces and Berar  
 Berat (Albania), 648  
 Berber (A.-E. Sudan), 262  
 Berbera (Somali), 213  
 Berbers (Morocco), 1111  
 Berbice (British Guiana), 319, 1147  
 Berchem (Belgium), 681  
 Berditchew (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Berea (Basutoland), 214  
 Bergamo (Italy), 1024 ; *tn.*, 1027,  
   1038  
 Bergdamara race (S. W. Af.), 269  
 Bergen (Norway), 1159, 1160  
 — fort, 1163 ; port, 1168  
 Bergenhus (Norway), 1163  
 Bergen op Zoom (Netherlands), 1127  
 Berkeley (Cal.), 491 ; *univ.*, 492  
 Berlad (Rumania), 1237  
 Berlin (Germany), *prov.*, 970

## BHU •

- Berlin (Germany), *town*, 938, 948,  
   971 ; *university*, 941  
 — (N.H.), 554  
 Bermudas (West Indies), 273, 274  
 — area and population, 273  
 — banks, 274  
 — currency, 274  
 — education, 273  
 — finance, 273  
 — Governor, 273  
 — imports and exports, 274  
 — naval base, 273  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 274  
 — shipping, 274  
 Bermudez, Lake (Venezuela), asphalt,  
   1371  
 Bern (Switzerland), 1334, 1336, 1337  
 — town, 1337 ; *university*, 1339  
 Bernburg (Anhalt), 956  
 Beru Island (Pacific), 419  
 Berwick (Scotland), 17  
 Besançon (France), 861 ; *observ.*, 865 ;  
   *univ.*, 864  
 Bessarabia (Rumania), 1235, 1236  
 — railways, 1241  
 — representation, 1236  
 Bethlehem (Palestine), 186  
 — (Pa.), 581  
 Betsiléo race (Madagascar), 912  
 Betsimisarakas race (Madagascar), 912  
 Beuthen (Prussia), 939  
 Beverley (Massachusetts), 534  
 Beviato-Mongolia (U.S.S.R.) *auton.*  
   *Republic*, 1245  
 Bex (Switzerland), salt mines, 1342  
 Beyla (French Guinea), 921  
 Beyrout, *see* Beirut  
 Béziers (France), 861  
 Bhāgalpur (India), 121, 151  
 Bharatpur (India), *state*, 170  
 Bhatpara (India), 121  
 Bhavnagar (India), 121  
 Bhopal (India), 166 ; *town*, 121  
 Bhotia race (Nepal), 1121  
 — (Sikkim), 170  
 Bhuket (Siam), 1289  
 Bhupindar Sing Mahindar Bahadur,  
   *ruler*, (Patiala), 170  
 Bhután, 695  
 — area and population, 695  
 — education, 695  
 — government, 695  
 — Maharaja, 695

## • BHU

- Bhután, products, 695  
 — religion, 695  
 — trade with India, 695  
 Bhutiá race (Nepal), 1121  
 — — (Sikkim), 170  
 Bia River (Ivory Coast), gold on, 922  
 Białystok (Poland), county, 1208 ;  
     town, 1208, 1213  
 Biddeford (Maine), 528  
 Bié (Angola), 1226  
 Biel (Switzerland), 1337  
 Bielefeld (Prussia), 939  
 Bihar and Orissa, 151 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 132, 152  
 — area and population, 117, 120, 130,  
     151  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — canals, 152  
 — coal, 152  
 — commerce, 135, 152  
 — communications, 152  
 — constitution, 151  
 — education, 151  
 — finance, 127, 152  
 — forests, 131, 132, 152  
 — government, 115, 116, 151  
 — Governor, 151  
 — justice, 124, 151  
 — land revenue, 126, 127, 130, 152  
 — — tenure, 130  
 — native states, 118, 122, 165  
 — newspapers, &c., 124  
 — production and industry, 152  
 — railways, 152  
 — religion, 122, 151  
 — roads, 152  
 — tea, 133  
 — university, 151  
 Bijagoz Is. (Portuguese Guinea), 1225  
 Bijoutier Is. (Seychelles), 211  
 Bikaner (India), 170 ; town, 121  
 Bilaspur (India), state, 169  
 Bilbao (Spain), 1300 ; port, 1339  
 Bilecik (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Billings (Montana), 548  
 Billiton (Dutch E. Indies), *see*  
     Belitoeng  
 Binatong (Sarawak), 99  
 Bingerville (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Binghamton (N. Y.), 444, 562  
 Binh-Dinh (Annam), 889  
 Bintulu (Sarawak), 99  
 Biobío (Chile), province, 725

## BOH

- Birkenfeld (Oldenburg), 968  
 Birkenhead, population, 14  
 Birmingham, 14 ; university, 22, 23  
 Birmingham (Alabama), 444, 484  
 Birney Island (Pacific), 419  
 Biscay or Vizcaya (Spain), 1300, 1306  
 Bishop's Falls (Newfoundland), paper  
     mills, 325  
 Bismarck (North Dakota), 569  
 Bismarck Archipelago, 423, 425  
 — islands, 423  
 — population, 423  
 Bisnuluk (Siam), 1289  
 Bissau (Portuguese Guinea), 1225  
 Bitlis (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Bitolj (Serbia), 1280  
 Bizerta (Tunis), 905 ; naval stn.,  
     872  
 Björneborg (Finland), 845  
 Blackburn, population, 14  
 Black Forest (Württemberg), 979  
 Blackpool, population, 14  
 Blagoveshtchensk (U. S. S. R.), 1248  
 Blanche Bay (New Britain), 424  
 Blantyre (Nyasaland), 207, 208  
 Blekinge (Sweden), province, 1318  
 Blida (Algeria), 899  
 Bloemfontein (S. Africa), 225, 246  
 Bloomington (Illinois), 513  
 Bluefields (Nic.), 1152 ; port, 1155 ;  
     town, 1153  
 — wireless station, 770, 1155  
 Blue Nile prov. (A.-E. Sudan), 262  
 Boaco (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Bo-anamary (Madagascar), 914  
 Bobo-Dioulasso (Fr. W. Africa), 925 ;  
     town, 925  
 Bobovodo (Bulgaria), coal, 720  
 Bocas del Toro (Panama), 770, 1173 ;  
     port, 1173, 1175 ; railways,  
     1175 ; town, 1173  
 Bochum (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Boekolo (Netherlands), salt, 1134  
 Boffa (French Guinea), 921  
 Bogdo Khan (Urga), 736  
 Bogotá (Colombia), 761, 763  
 — mint, 765  
 — university, 761  
 Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), 777, 778,  
     779  
 — area and population, 779  
 — banks, 784  
 — books of reference, 785, 786



BOH

- Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), education, 780
- representation, 778
- Bohol Is. (P. I.), 625
- Bohus (Sweden), province, 1818 ; fisheries, 1327
- Boise (Idaho), 510
- Boké (French Guinea), 921
- Bokhara (Russian Cent. Asia), 1264, 1266, 1267 ; town, 1266
- Bōkotō Is. (Japan), 1057, 1058, 1077
- Boksburg (Transvaal), 225, 243
- Bolama Is. (Portuguese Guinea), 1225
- Bolán Pass (Baluchistan), 147, 148
- Bolívar (Colom.), 760
- (Ecuador), 815
- (Venezuela), state, 1369
- Bolivia, 696 *sqg*
- agriculture, 699
- area and population, 696, 697
- army, 698
- bank, 700
- books of reference, 701
- boundary, treaties, 1198
- Chamber of Deputies, 696
- commerce, 699, 730
- communications, 700
- Congress, 696
- constitution and government, 696
- defence, 698
- departments and territories, 697
- diplomatic representatives, 701
- divisions, 696
- education, 697
- finance, 694
- imports and exports, 699, 730
- Indians, 697
- justice, 697
- lake shipping, 700
- language, 697
- mines and minerals, 699, 700
- money, weights, measures, 700
- occupations of the people, 697
- petroleum, 699
- posts and telegraphs, 700
- President, 696
- production and industry, 699
- public lands, 699
- railways, 700
- religion, 697
- representation, 696
- roads, 700
- rubber, 699

BON

- Bolivia, salt, 699
- Senate, 696
- tin, 699, 700
- towns, 697
- universities, 697
- wireless stations, 700
- Bologna (Italy), 1024 ; town, 1027 ; univ., 1030
- Bolon (Turkey), forest, 1355
- Bolton, population, 14
- Bolu (Turkey), vilayet, 1351
- Bolzano (Italy), 1024
- Boma (Belgian Congo), 690, 692
- Bombay (city), 121, 153
- port, 139
- telephones, 140
- university, 123, 153
- Bombay Presidency, 115, 152 *sqg*
- agriculture, 132, 153
- area and population, 118, 120, 122, 153
- births and deaths, 120
- books of reference, 154
- commerce, 135, 154
- constitution, 152
- divisions, 152
- education, 123, 153
- finance, 127, 153
- forests, 131, 132, 153
- government, 115, 152
- Governor, 153
- irrigation, 154
- justice and crime, 124, 153
- land revenue, 127
- — tenure, 130
- languages, 153
- mint, 140
- native states, 118, 122, 165
- newspapers, &c., 124
- port, 139
- railways, 154
- religion, 122, 153
- roads, 154
- textiles, 153
- town, 121, 139, 140
- university, 123, 153
- States (native), 118, 122, 165
- Bon religion (Tibet), 753
- Bonaire Island (Dutch W. I.), 1149
- Bonavista (Newfoundland), 324
- Bondoukou (French West Africa), 922
- Bône or Bona (Algeria), 899 ; naval station, 872

## BON

- Bonin Islands (Japan), 1057, 1058  
 Bonn (Germany), 939; university, 941  
 Bonne Bay (Newfoundland), 325  
 Bonny (Nigeria), 251  
 Bootle, population, 14  
 Bor (Serbia), copper, 1284  
 Bora-Bora-Maupiti I. (Fr. Pacif.), 933  
 Borana (Abyssinia), 637  
 Boras (Sweden), 1320  
 Bordeaux (France), 860; observ., 865; shipping, 877; univ., 864  
 Border Province (Prussia), 970  
 Bordour (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Bongerhout (Belgium), 681  
 Bori valley, *see* Loralai  
 Boris III., King (Bulgaria), 715  
 Borjom (Georgia), 1272  
 Borker (Cyrenaica), 1050  
 Borneo, British North, 96 *sqq.*, 172  
 — — books of reference, 99  
 — — wireless stations, 99  
 — Dutch, 1140, 1141, 1142  
 — — area and population, 1141  
 — — coal, 1145  
 Bornu (Nigeria), 271  
 Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb, Croat, and Slovene State), area and population, 1280  
 — forests, 1284  
 — iron, 1284  
 — justice, 1281  
 Bosphorus demilitarisation, 1350  
 Boston (Mass.), 444, 534, 537  
 — Federal Bank, 478  
 — naval port, 455; shipping, 536  
 — university, 535  
 Bothnia (Gulf of), saw mills, 1326  
 Botosani (Rumania), 1237  
 Bottrop (Prussia), 939  
 Bouaké (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Bouches-du-Rhône (France), dept., 857  
 Bougainville Is. (Pacific), 424  
 Bougie (Algeria), 899  
 Boulder (Colorado), 496  
 — (W. Aust.), 387  
 Boulogne-sur-Mer (France), 861; trade, 877  
 Boulogne-sur-Seine (France), 861  
 County Islands (New Zealand), 414  
 Ourail (New Caledonia), 932

## BRA

- Bourbon Is. (*see* Réunion), 884, 885, 917  
 Bouré (French Guinea), gold, 922  
 Bourgas (Bulgaria), 716  
 Bournemouth, population, 14  
 Bowditch Island (Pacific), 414  
 Boyacá (Colom.), pr., 760; cotton, 762  
 Brabant (Belgium), province, 780  
 Brabant, North (Netherlands), 1126, 1134  
 Bradford, population, 14  
 Braga (Portugal), 1218; town, 1219  
 Bragança (Portugal), prov., 1218  
 Braila (Rumania), 1237  
 Brakna (Mauritania), 1925  
 Branco Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1225  
 Brandenburg (Prussia), area and pop., 970; town, 939  
 Brandon (Manitoba), 303  
 Brasov (Rumania), 1237  
 Brass (Nigeria), 251  
 Bratislava (Czechoslovakia), 780, 781  
 — port, 784; univ., 781  
 Braunschweig (Germany), faculty, 941  
 Braunschweig, *see* Brunswick  
 Brava (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Brava Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1225  
 Brazil, 702 *sqq.*  
 — agriculture, 708  
 — area and population, 704, 705  
 — army, 707, 708  
 — banking, 711  
 — books of reference, 713, 714  
 — boundaries, 705, 761, 815, 1198  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 703  
 — coal, 708  
 — coffee, 708  
 — colonies (German, &c.), 709  
 — commerce, 709, 710  
 — communications, 711  
 — constitution, 702, 703  
 — cotton, 708  
 — crops, 708  
 — defence, 707  
 — diamond mining, 708  
 — diplomatic representatives, 713  
 — education, 705  
 — Federal capital, 705  
 — — District, 702, 705  
 — finance, 706  
 — government, 702, 703  
 — immigration, 705  
 — imports and exports, 709, 710

## BRA

- Brazil, Indians, 705
- Japanese in, 705
- justice and crime, 706
- live stock, 708
- local government, 704
- manufactures, 708, 709
- mining, 708
- ministry, 703
- money and credit, 711
- money, weights, measures, 712, 713
- National Congress, 703
- navy, 707
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 711
- President, 703
- production and industry, 708 *sqq*
- railways, 711
- religion, 705
- representation, 703
- rubber, 708
- savings banks, 712
- Senate, 703
- shipping and navigation, 710
- states, 702, 704
- — government, 702, 703
- sugar, 703
- territory, 705
- tobacco, 709
- towns, 704
- universities, 705
- wireless stations, 711
- Brazzaville (French Congo), 909, 910
- Brechou Island, 18
- Breda (Netherlands), 1127
- Bremen, 936, 962
- area and population, 936, 962
- books of reference, 962
- brewing, 948
- commerce, 950, 951
- constitution, 962
- finance, 962
- religion, 962
- shipping, 950, 962
- town, 938, 951, 962
- Bremerhaven (Germany), 951, 962
- Bremersdorp (Swaziland), 222
- Bremerton (Wash.), naval sta., 606
- Brentau (Danzig), 787
- Brescia (Italy), 1024; town, 1027, 1038
- Breslau (Germany), 938, 971; technical schools, 940; univ., 941

## BRI

- Brest (France), 861, 862; fort., 869; naval school, 865; naval station, 872
- Brest-Litowsk (Poland), fort, 1212
- Bridgeport (Connecticut), 444, 499
- Bridgetown (Barbados), 328, 329
- Brighton, population, 14
- Brindisi (Italy), 1025
- Brisbane (Queensland), 375; port, 351; univ., 375
- Bristol, 14; univ., 22, 23
- British America (*see* Bermuda Canada, West Indies, &c.), 273 *sqq*
- Atlantic Islands, 201 *sqq*
- Australasia and Oceania, 340 *sqq*
- Baluchistan, *see* Baluchistan
- Borneo, 96 *sqq*
- Camerouns, 271, 272
- Central Africa Protectorate, *see* Nyasaland Protectorate
- Colonies and Possessions in Africa, 193 *sqq*
- — — in Asia, 94 *sqq*
- Columbia, 275, 299 *sqq*
- — Agent-General, 300
- — agriculture, 284, 285
- — apples, 287
- — area and population, 277, 300
- — births, &c., 278, 300
- — books of reference, 302
- — coal, 301
- — commerce, 301
- — communications, 301
- — constit. and govt., 275, 299
- — crops, 284, 285
- — dairying, 286
- — education, 280, 300
- — finance, 282, 301
- — fisheries, 301
- — forests, 287
- — fruit farming, 287
- — gold, 301
- — Legislative Assembly, 299
- — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 299, 300
- — live stock, 286
- — manufactures, 301
- — mining, 288, 301
- — ministry, 300
- — production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 301
- — railways, 301

## BRI

- British Columbia, religion, 279  
 — representation, 275, 299, 300  
 — shipping, 301  
 — silver, 301  
 — subdivisions, 300  
 — timber, 287, 301  
 — towns, 300  
 — university, 300  
 — water power, 301  
 — wheat, 284  
 — East Africa, 193 *sqg*  
 — — books of reference, 203, 204  
 — Empire, 75, *see* Great Britain, England, Ireland, Scotland, &c.  
 — — Dominion status, 75  
 — — Dominions Office, 75  
 — — Imperial Conference, 75  
 — European possessions, 75 *sqg*  
 — Guiana, 319 *sqg*  
 — Honduras, 321 *sqg*  
 — India, *see* India  
 — New Guinea, 340, 398 *sqg*  
 — North America, *see* Canada  
 — North Borneo, 96 *sqg*  
 — — area and population, 96, 97  
 — — books of reference, 99  
 — — communications, 97  
 — — finance, 97  
 — — imports and exports, 97  
 — Oceania, 340, 415 *sqg*  
 — Pacific Islands, 340, 413 *sqg*, 417 *sqg*, 422 *sqg*  
 — Protected Malay States, 177 *sqg*  
 — Solomon Islands, 340, 420  
 — Somaliland, 212, 1046  
 — S. Africa, 213 *sqg*; *see also* Union of  
 — S. W. Africa, 268 *sqg*  
 — Virgin Islands, 333, 334  
 — West Africa, 243 *sqg*  
 — West Indies, 327 *sqg*  
 Brno (Czechoslovakia), 780, 781; univ., 781  
 Brockton (Massachusetts), 444, 534  
 Broken Hill (New South Wales), 357  
 Broken Hill (N. Rhodesia), 220  
 Bronx (New York), 444, 561, 562  
 Brooke, Sir C. V., Raj. (Sarawak), 98  
 Brooklyn (New York), 444, 561, 562  
 — naval station, 455

## BUK

- Broussa (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; forest, 1355; mining, 1355; silk, 1355; town, 1351  
 Bruchsal (Baden), 958  
 Bruges (Belgium), 681  
 Brunei, 97, 98, 172  
 — area and population, 98  
 — imports and exports, 98  
 — Sultan, 98  
 Brunswick, 936, 962, 963  
 — area and population, 937, 963  
 — constitution, 962  
 — education, 940  
 — finance, 963  
 — town, 938, 963  
 Brusa (Turkey), *see* Broussa  
 Brussels (Belgium), 681; univ., 681  
 Brzesc (Poland), military dist., 1212  
 Bubi race (Fernando Poo), 1314  
 Bucaramanga (Colombia), 760, 761  
 Buchanan (Liberia), 1087  
 Bucharest (Rumania), 1237  
 — treaty, 715, 1237  
 — university, 1237  
 Buckeburg (Schaumburg-Lippe), 977  
 Budaiya (Bahrein), 95  
 Budama (Uganda), 197  
 Budapest (Hungary), 1008, 1009; military dist., 1010; university, 1009  
 Bud-Bud (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Budejovice Česká (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Buenos Aires (Argentina), 658, 663  
 — aerial post service, 665  
 — Federal district, 658  
 — town, 659  
 — university, 660  
 Buer (Prussia), 939  
 Buffalo (New York), 444, 562  
 Buganda (Uganda), 198  
 Bugda (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Bugishu (Uganda), 197  
 Bugweri (Uganda), 197  
 Buka Island (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Bukarest (Rumania), *see* Bucharest  
 Bukhara (Russ. Cent. Asia), 1264, 1266, 1267; town, 1266  
 Bukidnon prov. (Philippines), 625  
 Bukoba (Tanganyika), 265  
 Bukovina (Rumania), 1235, 1236  
 — area and population, 1236  
 — representation, 1235

## BUK

- Bukovina (Rumania), salt, 1240
- university, 1237
- Bulawayo (Rhodesia), 217
- Bulgaria, 715 *sqg.*
  - agriculture, 720
  - area and population, 716, 720
  - army, 719
  - banks, 722
  - births, marriages and deaths, 717
  - books of reference, 722, 723
  - coal, 720
  - commerce, 721
  - communications, 722
  - constitution and government, 715, 716
  - crops, 720
  - defence, 719, 720
  - diplomatic representatives, 722, 723
  - districts, 716
  - education, 717
  - finance, 718
  - forests, 720
  - frontier, 715
  - imports and exports, 721
  - justice, 718
  - King, 715
  - land tenure, 720
  - live stock, 720
  - local government, 716
  - manufactures, 720
  - minerals, 720
  - ministry, 716
  - money and credit, 722
  - navy, 720
  - political parties, 716
  - posts, telegraphs, telephones, 722
  - production and industry, 720
  - railways, 722
  - religion, 717
  - representation, 715
  - roads, 722
  - shipping, 722
  - Sobranyé, 715
  - territory ceded, 715, 1237
  - tobacco, 720
  - towns, 716, 717
  - universities, 717
  - wheat, 720
- Bulgar Maden (T. in A.), mines, 1355
- Buloburti (Ital. Somaliland), 1046
- Bunbury (W. Aust.), 387

## BUS

- Bundaberg (Queensland), 375
- Bundelkhand (India), 166
- Bundi state (India), 170
- Bunyoro (Uganda), 197
- Bur Acaba (It. Somaliland), 1046
- Buraida (Nejd), 651, 653
- Burao (Somali.), wireless stn., 213
- Burgas (Bulgaria), town, 717
- Burgenland (Austria), area and population, 671
- Bürgerwiesen (Danzig), 787
- Burgos (Spain), 1299, 1307; tn., 1300
- Burlington (Iowa), 518
- (Vermont), 600
- Burma, 154, *sqg.*
  - agriculture, 132
  - area and population, 118, 120, 154
  - births and deaths, 120
  - books of reference, 156
  - boundaries, 1288
  - canals, 155
  - commerce, 135, 155
  - communications, 155
  - education, 123, 155
  - finance, 127, 155
  - forests, 131, 132, 155
  - government, 115, 116, 154
  - Governor, 154
  - justice, 124, 155
  - land revenue, 127, 130, 155
  - — tenure, 130
  - newspapers, &c., 124
  - petroleum, 155
  - port, 139
  - production and industry, 155
  - railways, 155
  - religion, 122, 155
  - roads, 155
  - university, 123, 155
  - States (native), 166
- Burnie (Tasmania), 395
- Burnley, population, 14
- Burton-on-Trent, population, 14
- Burutu (Nigeria), 251
- Bury, population, 14
- Bushire (Persia), pt., 1188, 1190, 1192, 1193
- Bushman race (S.W. Africa), 269
- Buskerud (Norway), 1159
- Busoga (Uganda), 197
- Busra, Basra, or Bassora, *see* Basrah
- Bussum (Netherlands), 1127

## • BUT

- Buta (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Butaritari Is. (Pacific), 419  
 Butler (Pa.), 581  
 Butte (Montana), 548  
 Buzau (Rumania), petroleum, 1240  
 Buzeu (Rumania), 1237  
 Byaka (Bhután), 695  
 Bydgoszcz (Poland), 1208
- CAAZAPÁ (Paraguay), 1181  
 Cabinda (Port. West Africa), 1226  
 Cabo Gracias a Dios (Nic.), 1155  
 Cáceres (Spain), province, 1281, 1307  
 Cadiz (Spain), 1300; faculty, 1302  
 — fort, 1304; port, 1309  
 — town, 1300; wire. stn., 1305  
 Caen (France), 861; port, 877; univ., 864  
 Caesarea (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; town, 1351  
 Cagliari (Italy), 1026, 1038; tn., 1027  
 — university, 1030  
 Caicos Is. (West Indies), 330, 332  
 Cairo (Egypt), 824; air mail service, 192, 835; Moslem Univ., 825; State Univ., 826; town, 825  
 Cairo (Ill.), 513  
 Cairus (Queensland), 375  
 Cajamarca (Peru), 1197; town, 1197  
 Calabar (Nigeria), 249, 250, 251  
 Calabozo (Venezuela), 1369  
 Calabria (Italy), 1026, 1037  
 Calais (France), 861; trade, 877  
 Calamar (Colombia), 761  
 Calamata (Greece), 983  
 Calchos (Aegean), 1051  
 Calcutta, 114, 121, 139, 149, 150  
 — trade, 139; university, 123  
 Caldas (Colombia), 760; gold, 763  
 Calgary (Canada), 278, 297, 298  
 Cali (Colombia), 760, 761  
 Calicut (India), 121  
 California, 440, 490 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 460, 493  
 — area & population, 440, 457, 491  
 — books of reference, 495  
 — charity, 492  
 — cities, 491  
 — commerce, 494  
 — constitution and government, 490, 491  
 — cotton, 460  
 — defence, 493

## CAM

- California, education, 492  
 — farms, 493  
 — finance, 493  
 — fisheries, 494  
 — forests, 494  
 — fruit, 493  
 — gold, 463, 494  
 — hay, 494  
 — imports and exports, 494  
 — Indian reservations, 491  
 — irrigation, 493  
 — Japanese in, 491  
 — live stock, 493  
 — local government, 491  
 — manufactures, 494  
 — mining, 463, 494  
 — naval station, 455, 493  
 — petroleum, 494  
 — ports, 473, 494  
 — production and industry, 459, 463, 493, 494  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 494  
 — religion, 492  
 — representation, 435, 490, 491  
 — rice, 459  
 — roads, 494  
 — savings banks, 495  
 — silver, 494  
 — timber, 494  
 — universities, 492  
 — vegetables, 493  
 — wheat, 493  
 — wool, 493  
 Caliphate, the (Turkey), abolished, 653, 1348  
 Callao (Peru), 1197; port, 1203  
 — town, 1197  
 Caltanissetta (Italy), 1026, 1038; tn., 1027  
 Calvados (France), dept., 857  
 Camagüey (Cuba), 773; town, 773  
 Cambodia (Fr.), 885, 887, 890, 891, 1288  
 — area and population, 885, 890, 1288, 1289  
 — budget, 890  
 — fish curing, 890  
 — government, 887, 890  
 — King, 890  
 — monuments, 891  
 — products, 890, 891  
 — rice, 890

## CAM

- Cambridge, pop., 14; university, 22, 23  
 Cambridge (Mass.), 444, 534, 585  
 Camburg (Thuringia), 977  
 Camden (N. Jersey), 444, 557  
 Camerino (Italy), university, 1030  
 Cameroon (French), 271, 885, 926  
 — — administration, 885, 927  
 — — area and population, 885, 926  
 — — books of reference, 927, 928  
 — — budget, 927  
 — — communications, 927  
 — — education, 927  
 — — imports and exports, 885, 927  
 — — shipping, 927  
 Cameroons, British, 248, 271, 272, 927  
 — — administration, 248, 271, 272  
 — — imports and exports, 272  
 Cameroons Prov. (Nigeria), 248, 272  
 Camorta Island (Nicobars), 146  
 Campania (Italy), 1028  
 Campbell Island (N.Z.), 414  
 Camp Borden (Ontario), 283  
 Campeche (Mexico), 1100; town, 1100  
 Campobasso (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 Camrose (Canada), 298  
 Canada, 274 *sqg*; *see also* separate Provinces  
 — aeronautics, 283  
 — agriculture, 284 *sqg*  
 — air force, 283  
 — air stations, 288  
 — area and population, 277 *sqg*  
 — banks, 294  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 278  
 — books of reference, 295, 296  
 — boundary waters, 293  
 — canals, 293  
 — coal, 288  
 — commerce, 289 *sqg*  
 — communications, 293, 294  
 — constitution, 274 *sqg*  
 — crops, 284, 285  
 — currency, 294, 295  
 — dairying, 284, 286  
 — defence, 46, 282, 283  
 — dockyards, 283  
 — education, 279, 280  
 — Federal Parliament, 275, 276  
 — finance, 281, 282

## CAN

- Canada, finance, provincial, 282  
 — fisheries, 287  
 — forestry, 287  
 — fruit, 284, 287  
 — fur trade, 284, 289  
 — gold, 288  
 — government, 274 *sqg*  
 — Governor-General, 275, 276  
 — High Commissioner, 276  
 — House of Commons, 275, 276  
 — immigration, 279  
 — imports and exports, 289 *sqg*  
 — justice and crime, 280  
 — live stock, 285, 286  
 — manufactures, 288, 289  
 — militia, 282  
 — mining, 288  
 — Minister in U.S.A., 276  
 — ministry, 276  
 — money and credit, 294  
 — money, weights, measures, 294, 295  
 — mounted police, 283  
 — navy, 46, 277, 283  
 — newspapers, &c., 280  
 — Parliament, 275, 276  
 — police, 283  
 — ports, 291  
 — posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 294  
 — production and industry, 284 *sqg*  
 — provinces, 275, 277, 284 *sqg*, 296  
     *sqg*  
 — provincial finance, 282  
 — provincial government, 277  
 — railways, 293, 294  
 — religion, 279  
 — representation, 275  
 — river and lake navigation, 293  
 — savings banks, 294  
 — Senate, 275, 276  
 — shipping and navigation, 292, 293  
 — silver, 288  
 — tariff agreement with Australia, 348  
 — timber, 287, 289  
 — tobacco, 287  
 — towns, 278  
 — universities, 280, *and see* provinces  
 — water power, 289  
 — wheat and oats, 284  
 — wireless telegraphy, 294  
 — wood pulp, 287, 289  
 — wool, 287

## CAN

- Canal Governorate (Egypt), 824  
 Canal Zone, Panama, 1177 *sqg*  
 Cañar (Ecuador), province, 815, 817  
 Canary Islands (Spain), 1299, 1313  
   — area and population, 1300, 1313  
   — camels, 1306  
   — defence, 1304  
   — education, 1302  
 Canberra, Fed. cap. (Aust.), 341, 342  
 Candia (Crete), 983  
 Canea (Crete), 982; town, 982  
 Canelones (Uruguay), 1362, 1365;  
   town, 1362  
 Cantal (France), dept., 857  
 Canterbury, population, 14  
 Canterbury Coll. (N.Z.), 404  
   — district (N.Z.), 403  
 Canton (China), 735, 737  
   — dockyard, 743  
   — Nationalist Govt. of, 734  
   — port, 737  
   — wireless station, 748  
 Canton (Ohio), 444, 572  
 Cap Bon (Tunis), 906  
 Cape Coast Castle (Gold Coast), 254  
 Cape Colony, 237  
 Cape of Good Hope Province, 223,  
   237 *sqg*  
   — Administrator, 224, 237  
   — agriculture, 231  
   — area and population, 225, 237, 238  
   — births, marriages, and deaths, 238  
   — books of reference, 239, 240  
   — commerce, 239  
   — communications, 234, 235  
   — constitution and govt., 222, 223,  
     224, 237  
   — copper, 232  
   — diamonds, 232  
   — divisions, 237  
   — education, 226 *sqg*, 238  
   — finance, 228, 229, 230  
   — gold, 232  
   — imports and exports, 239  
   — justice, 228  
   — local government, 237  
   — maize, 231  
   — mining, 232, 233  
   — municipalities, 237  
   — production and industry, 231,  
     232, 233  
   — Provincial Council, 224  
   — railways, 234, 235

## CAR

- Cape of Good Hope Province, religion,  
   238  
   — representation, 222, 223, 224  
   — tin, 232  
   — towns, 225, 238  
   — university, 226  
   — wheat, 231  
 Cape Gracias a Dios (Nicaragua), 1155  
 Cape Haiti (Haiti), 998  
 Cape Lopez (French Congo), 909  
 Cape Mount (Liberia), 1087  
 Cape Palmas (Liberia), 1087  
 Cape P. of Wales (Alas.), tin at, 617  
 Cape Town, 225, 237, 238  
   — university, 226  
 Cape Verde Is. (Portugal), 1225  
   — area and population, 1225  
   — finance, 1225  
   — products, 1225  
 Capodistria University (Greece), 984  
 Caprivi Zipfel (S. W. Africa), 215  
 Caquetá (Colombia), 761  
 Carabobo (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Carácas (Venezuela), 1349, 1372, 1373  
   — university, 1370; wireless station,  
     1373  
 Caragatatay (Paraguay), 1181  
 Carapeguá (Paraguay), 1181  
 Carbonear (Newfoundland), 224  
 Carchi (Ecuador), province, 815  
 Cardenas (Cuba), 773  
 Cardiff, 15; college, 22  
 Careysburg (Liberia), 1087  
 Carib race (Dominica), 335  
   — (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Cariboo (British Columbia), 300  
 Carinthia (Austria), 670  
   — area and population, 671  
 Carlisle, college, 22  
   — population, 14  
 Carnegie Trust, 22  
 Car Nicobar (Nicobar Is.), 146  
 Carola Hafen (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Carolina, *see* N. and S. Carolina  
 Caroline Is. (Pac.), 422  
 Carrara (Italy), 1025  
 Carriacou Island (West Indies), 338  
 Carrum (Victoria), 367  
 Carson City (Nevada), 552  
 Cartagena (Col.), 760, 761, 763;  
   univ., 761  
 Cartagena (Spain), 1300; fort, 1304;  
   naval and wireless stat., 1306



## CAR

Cartago (Costa Rica), 767; town, 768  
 Carthage (Missouri), 545  
 Casablanca (Morocco), 1111, 1115, 1117, 1118; port, 1117  
 Caserta (Italy), 1027, 1037  
 Cashmere, *see* Kashmir  
 Caso (Aegean), 1051  
 Casper (Wyoming), 673  
 Caspian Ports (Persia), 1190, 1191  
 Cassel (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Castamouni (Turkey), forest, 1355  
 Castel Gandolfo (Papal), 1230  
 Castellón or Catalonia (Spain), 1300, 1307; manufactures, 1307; town, 1300  
 Castellorizzo (Aegean Is.), 983  
 Castelo Branco (Port.), prov., 1218; town, 1219  
 Castellosso (Aegean), 1051  
 Castlemaine (Victoria), 367  
 Castletown (Isle of Man), 70  
 Castries (S. Lucia), 339  
 Castrogiovanni (Sicily), 1026  
 Castrop-Rauxe (Prussia), 939  
 Catalonia, *see* Castellón  
 Catamarca (Argentina), 659, 664; town, 659, 665  
 Catania (Sicily), 1026; town, 1027  
 — port, 1041; university, 1030  
 Catanzaro (Italy), 1026; town, 1027  
 Cauca (Colombia), 760; gold, 763  
 Caucasus (Russia), forests, 1256  
 — provinces (Turkey), 1350  
 Cautin (Chile), prov., 725  
 Cavalla (Crete), 983; town, 983  
 Cavite (P.I.), naval station, 455  
 Cawnpore (India), 121, 163, 164  
 Cayamarca (Peru), 1197; town, 1197  
 Cayenne (French Guiana), 929, 930  
 Cayes (Haiti), 998  
 Cayman Brac Island, 332  
 Cayman Islands (W.I.), 332  
 Ceará (Brazil), 704, 705  
 Cebu Is. (Philippines), 625; town, 626, 629  
 Cedar Rapids (Iowa), 518  
 Ceiba, La (Honduras), 1002, 1003  
 Celaya (Mexico), 1100  
 Celebes Is. (D.E.I.), 1140, 1141  
 Celilo Canal (U.S.A.), 512, 579  
 Central Africa Protectorate (British), *see* Nyasaland Protectorate

## CEY

Central Asia, Russian possessions in, 1247, 1264 *sqq*  
 — books of reference, 1267  
 Central Falls (Rhode Island), 585  
 Central India Agency, area and population, 118, 122, 166  
 — — — government, 166  
 — — — native states, 166  
 — — — opium, 127  
 — — — religion, 122, 166  
 Central Provinces & Berar (India), 118, 156, 157  
 — — agriculture, 132, 157  
 — — area and population, 118, 120, 156  
 — — births and deaths, 120  
 — — books of reference, 157  
 — — communications, 157  
 — — education, 156  
 — — finance, 127, 157  
 — — forests, 131, 132, 157  
 — — government, 115, 116, 156  
 — — Governor, 157  
 — — justice, 124, 157  
 — — land revenue, 127, 130, 157  
 — — — tenure, 130  
 — — native states, 118, 122, 166  
 — — newspapers, &c., 124  
 — — production and industry, 157  
 — — religion, 122, 156  
 — — roads, 157  
 — — States, 118, 122, 166  
 Cephalonia (Greece), 982  
 Cernauti (Rumania), 1237; university, 1237  
 Cerro de Pasco (Peru), 1197  
 Cerro Largo (Uruguay), 1362  
 Cēsis (Latvia), 1032  
 Cessnock (N.S.W.), 357  
 Cetatea Alba (Rumania), 1237  
 Cette (France), port, 877  
 Ceuta (Span. Af.), 1300  
 — fort, 1304  
 Ceylon, 99 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 103  
 — area and population, 100  
 — banks, 104  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 101  
 — books of reference, 105  
 — Colonial Secretary, 100  
 — commerce, 103  
 — communications, 104, 140

## CEY

- Ceylon, constitution and government, 99, 100  
 — customs valuation, 103  
 — defence, 103  
 — dependency (Maldivé Islands), 104  
 — education, 101, 102  
 — finance, 102  
 — Governor, 100  
 — justice and crime, 102  
 — live stock, 103  
 — local government, 100  
 — manufactures, 103  
 — min. & precious stones, 103  
 — money and credit, 104  
 — money, weights, and measures, 104  
 — occupations of the people, 101  
 — pauperism, 102  
 — posts and telegraphs, 104  
 — production and industry, 103  
 — provinces, 100  
 — race distribution, 101  
 — railways, 104  
 — religion, 101  
 — rubber, 103  
 — shipping, 104  
 — tea, 103  
 — towns, 101  
 — university college, 102  
 — weights and measures, 104  
 Chaco (Argentina), terr., 659; State lands, 663  
 Chaco, El (Bolivia and Paraguay), 697, 1181  
 — race (Paraguay), 1181  
 Chad territory (French Congo), 909, 910; live stock, 910  
 Chafarina Is. (Spanish Africa), 1300  
 Chágai (Baluch.), 147, 148  
 Chagres valley (Panama Canal Z.), 1177  
 Chahar (Mongolia), 755  
 Chalcidice (Greece), 982  
 Chalcis (Greece), 983  
 Chalons (France), tech. school, 866  
 Cham race (Cochin China), 888  
 Chaman (Baluchistan), 148, 149  
 Chamba (India), state, 169  
 Chamberlin Observatory (Colo.), 496  
 Chamorro lang. (Guam), 630  
 Campaign (Ill.), 513  
 Champerico (Guatemala), port, 995  
 Chanak (Dardanelles), 1347  
 Chanchamayo (Peru), coffee, 1200

## CHE

- Chandaburi (Siam), 1289  
 Chandernagor (French India), 886  
 Chang-chun (Manchuria), 752  
 Chango race (Chile), 725  
 Ch'angsha (China), 735; port, 737  
 Channel Is., agriculture, 72  
 — area and pop., 11, 18, 71  
 — books of reference, 74  
 — fisheries, 50  
 — government, 71  
 — live stock, 72  
 — trade, 72  
 Chao-psiên, *see* Korea  
 Chaoru (Dahomey), 923  
 Chapada Diamantina (Brazil), diamonds, 708  
 Chapel Hill (N. Car.), univ. at, 567  
 Charchamba (Turkey), tobacco, 1355  
 Chardzhu (Turcoman Rep.), 1247  
 Charente (France), dept., 857  
 Charente-Inférieure (France), dept., 857  
 Charjui (Bokhara), 1265  
 Charleroi (Belgium), 681  
 Charleston (South Carolina), 444, 587  
 — naval station, 455  
 Charleston (West Virginia), 608  
 Charlestown (Nevis), 334  
 Charlotte, Grand-Duchess (Luxemburg), 1095  
 Charlotte (North Carolina), 567  
 Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Is.), 624  
 Charlottetown (P. Ed. Island), 311  
 Charters Towers (Queensland), 375  
 Chatham, population, 14  
 Chatham Islands (N.Z.), 402, 403, 413  
 Chattanooga (Ten.), 592  
 — university, 592  
 Chaux-de-Fonds, La (Switzerland), 1387  
 Cheb (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Cheboksara (Russia), 1247  
 Chefoo (China), port, 737  
 Chekiang (China), 735, 736  
 Cheliabinsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Chelsea (Massachusetts), 534  
 Cheltenham, population, 14  
 Chemnitz (Saxony), 974; town, 938, 975  
 Chemulpo (Korea), 1073, 1075; port, 1074

## CHE

- Ch'eng-tu (China), 735  
 Cher (France), dept., 857  
 Cherbourg (France), fort., 869; naval station, 869, 872; port, 877  
 Cheren (Eritrea), 1044  
 Chester, population, 14  
 — (Pennsylvania), 580  
 Chesterfield, population, 14  
 Cheyenne (Wyoming), 613  
 Chiaotung Univ. (China), 739  
 Chiapas (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Chicago (Ill.), 444, 513; univ., 513  
 — Federal Bank, 478  
 Chiclayo (Peru), 1197  
 Chicopee (Massachusetts), 534  
 Chiangmai (Siam), 1293  
 Chieti (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 Chihli (China), 735, 736, 738; cotton, 744  
 Chihuahua (Mexico), 1100; town, 1101  
 Chile, 724 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 728  
 — air force, 727  
 — area and population, 724, 725  
 — army, 727  
 — banks, 731, 732  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 725  
 — books of reference, 733  
 — boundary treaties, 724, 725, 1198  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 724  
 — coal, 729  
 — commerce, 729, 730  
 — communications, 731  
 — constitution and govt., 724  
 — copper, 729  
 — Council of State, 724  
 — crops, 728  
 — dairying, 729  
 — defence, 727  
 — diplomatic representatives, 732  
 — divisions, 725  
 — education, 726  
 — farms, 728  
 — finance, 726, 727  
 — forests, 728  
 — gold, 729  
 — government, 724  
 — guano, 729, 1201  
 — imports and exports, 729, 730  
 — iron, 729  
 — justice and crime, 726  
 — live stock, 729

## CHI

- Chile, local government, 724  
 — manufactures, 729  
 — mining, 729  
 — ministry, 724  
 — money and credit, 731, 732  
 — money, weights, measures, 732  
 — National Congress, 724  
 — navy, 728  
 — newspapers, 726  
 — nitrates, 729  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 731  
 — President, 724  
 — production and industry, 728, 729  
 — provinces, 724, 1198  
 — railways, 731  
 — religion, 726  
 — roads, 731  
 — savings banks, 731, 732  
 — Senate, 724  
 — shipping and navigation, 731  
 — silver, 729  
 — territory, 724, 725  
 — towns, 724  
 — universities, 726  
 — wheat, 728  
 — wireless stations, 731  
 Chillan (Chile), 725  
 Chiloé (Chile), province, 725, 729  
 Chilpancingo (Mexico), 1100  
 Chimborazo (Ecuador), 815, 817  
 China, 734 *sqg*  
 — aborigines, 738  
 — agriculture, 743, 744  
 — antimony, 744  
 — area and population, 735 *sqg*  
 — army, 742, 743  
 — banks, 743, 749  
 — books of reference, 755 *sqg*  
 — Cabinet, 734  
 — civil war, 743  
 — coal, 744  
 — commerce, 745 *sqg*  
 — communications, 747, 748  
 — constitution, 734, 743  
 — copper, 744  
 — cotton, 744  
 — customs, 741, 742, 1077  
 — — maritime, 741, 748  
 — defence, 742, 743  
 — dependencies, 736, 752 *sqg*  
 — diplomatic representatives, 751  
 — dockyards, 743  
 — education, 739, 740

## CHI

- China, Emperor, 734
- finance, 740 *sqq*
- flour mills, 744
- foreign advisers, 735, 741
- gold, 744
- government, central, 734
- imports and exports, 745 *sqq*
- inland navigation, 747
- iron and iron works, 744
- Japanese agreement with, 737, 1058
- Japanese in, 737, 1059
- — troops in, 1064
- Jews in, 738
- justice, 740
- Kuomintang, 735
- leased and alienated territory, 109, 736, 737, 752, 892, 1052, 1058, 1058,
- local government, 735
- manufactures, 744
- maritime customs, 736, 741, 748
- Mexico and, 738
- mines and minerals, 744
- ministry, 734
- mint, 750
- missions in, 738
- money and credit, 748, 749
- money, weights, & measures, 749, 750
- National Party, 734
- Nationalist Government, 734
- navy, 743
- nine-power treaty, 738
- petroleum, 744
- political advisers, 735
- ports, 737
- post, telegraphs, telephones, 748
- prisons, 740
- production and industry, 743, 744
- provinces, 735, 736
- provincial armies, 743
- railways, 747
- religions, 738
- roads, 747
- Russian Soviet govt. and, 738, 754
- salt gabelle, 742
- savings banks, 749
- shipping and navigation, 746, 747
- silk, 744
- silver, 744
- Sino-Russian Conference, 738
- tea, 744

## CHR

- China, tin, 744
- towns, 735, 736, 737
- treaty, nine-power, 738
- treaty on Tibet, 754
- treaty powers, 738
- universities, 739
- Washington Conference agree-ments, 736
- wireless stations, 748
- wireless telephones, 748
- China (Portuguese), 1224, 1228
- Chinandega (Nicaragua), 1153
- Chincha (Peru), 1197
- Chinde (Mozambique), 1227
- Chinese Turkestan, 754
- books of reference, 759
- Chinkiang (China), port, 737
- Chinnampo (Korea), port, 1074
- Chintechi (Nyasaland), 207
- Chinwangtao (China), port, 737
- Chioggia (Italy), 1037
- Chios (Greece), 982, 983; town, 982
- Chiriquí (Panama), province, 1173, 1175
- Chishima (Kurile) Islands (Japan), 1057, 1058
- Chisinau (Rumania), 1237
- Chita (U.S.S.R.), 1248
- Chitral, 169
- Chitré (Panama), 1173
- Chittagong (India), 139
- Chivilcoy (Argentina), 659
- Chivor (Colombia), 763
- Chocó (Colombia), 761
- Choiseul Is. (Pacific), 420, 426
- Cholo race (Peru), 1197
- Cholon (Cochin-China), 888
- Choluteca (Honduras), 1002
- Ohomutov (Czechoslovakia), 780; coal, 782
- Chorum (Turkey), vilayet, 1851
- Chösen or Chao-psien, *see* Korea
- Chota Nagpur (India), *see* Bihar and Orissa
- coal, 152
- Choumen (Bulgaria), district, 716; town, 717
- Christchurch (N.Z.), 403; college, 404
- Christian X. (Denmark), 789, 802
- Christiania, *see* Oslo
- Christiansted (Virgin Is.), 624
- Christmas Is. (Pacific), 419

## CHR

Christmas Is. (Straits Settlements), 171, 174, 176, 177  
 — — — phosphates, 175  
 Chua (Uganda), 197  
 Chubut (Argentina), territory, 659 ; State lands, 663  
 Chumbi valley, 754  
 Chung-Chow Univ. (China), 739  
 Chung-Hua Min-Kuo, *see* China  
 Chung-jin (Korea), port, 1074  
 Chung-king (China), port, 737  
 Chuquisaca (Bolivia), 697  
 Chur (Switzerland), 1337  
 Chura Chand Singh, ruler (Manipur), 164  
 Chuvash area (Russia), 1247  
 Cicero (Ill.), 513  
 Cienfuegos (Cuba), 773  
 Cincinnati (Ohio), 444, 572  
 — univ., 572  
 Cirencester, agricultural college, 22  
 Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela), 1369  
 — gold, 1371  
 Ciudad-Real (Spain), 1300, 1307  
 Ciudad Victoria (Mexico), 1100  
 Civil Territory (Algeria), 898  
 Claremont (W. Australia), 387  
 Clermont-Ferrand (France), 861  
 — univ., 864  
 Cleveland (Ohio), 444, 572  
 Cleveland (Ohio), Federal Bank, 478  
 Cleveland, East (Ohio), 572  
 Cleveland Heights (Ohio), 572  
 Clichy (France), 861  
 Clifton (N.J.), 557  
 Clinton (Iowa), 518  
 Cluj (Rumania), 1237 ; univ., 1237 ; *see* Kolozsvár  
 Cluny (France), tech. school, 866  
 Olydebank, population, 17  
 Coahuila (Mex.), st., 1100 ; coal, 1103  
 Coal-yielding regions :—  
 Abyssinia, 639  
 Argentina, 664  
 Australia, 347, *see* States  
 Austria, 674  
 Basutoland, 214  
 Belgian Congo, 691  
 Belgium, 684  
 Brazil, 708  
 B. Borneo, 97  
 Bulgaria, 720  
 Canada, 288, & *see* Provs.  
 Chile, 729  
 China, 744  
 Colombia, 763  
 Czechoslovakia, 783

## COC

Coal-yielding regions—*continued*.  
 Dominican Re- public, 811  
 Dutch East Indies, 1145  
 Ecuador, 817  
 France, 875  
 — cols. 888, 890, 891  
 Germany, 947, & *see* States  
 Gt. Britain, 51, 52  
 Greece, 988  
 Haiti, 999  
 Honduras, 1003  
 Hungary, 1011  
 India, 134  
 Japan and de- pen., 1067, 1074, 1076  
 Korea, 1074  
 Malaya, 180  
 Mexico, 1103  
 Netherlands, 1134  
 Newfoundland, 325  
 New Zealand, 409  
 Coast Province (Kenya), 194  
 Coatbridge, population, 17  
 Coban (Guat.), 993 ; coffee, 994  
 Cobh (Ireland), port, 88  
 Cobija (Boliv.), 699  
 Coblenz (Germany), 939  
 Coburg (Bavaria), 960  
 Cocanada (India), 121  
 Cochabamba (Bolivia), dept., 697 ; tn., 697  
 Cochin (Madras), 168 ; port, 139  
 Cochin-China (F.), 885, 887, 888, 889  
 — area and population, 885, 888  
 — budget, 889  
 — commerce, 889  
 — crops, 888  
 — education, 888  
 — fisheries, 888  
 — government, 887, 888  
 — justice, 887  
 — live stock, 888  
 — production and industry, 888, 889  
 — representation, 885, 888  
 — shipping, 889  
 Coclé (Panama), 1173, 1175  
 Nigeria, 250  
 Persia, 1189  
 Peru, 1201  
 Poland, 1213  
 Portugal, 1222  
 Rhodesia, 218, 220  
 Rumania, 1240  
 Sarawak, 99  
 Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, 1284  
 Siam, 1291  
 S. Africa, 218, 220, 232  
 Spain, 1307  
 Spitsbergen, 1170  
 Sweden, 1326  
 Syria, 896  
 Tanganyika, 266  
 Tasmania, 395  
 Turkey, 1355  
 Uruguay, 1365  
 U.S.A., 463.  
*See also* States  
 Venezuela, 1371

## COC

- Cocos Islands (Malaya), 171, 176
- Codrington College (Barbados), 329
- Coetivy Island (Seychelles), 211
- Coffeyville (Kans.), 521
- Cohoes (New York), 562
- Coimbatore (India), 121
- Coimbra (Portugal), 1218; town, 1219; university, 1220
- Cojedes (Venezuela), state, 1369
- Colchagua (Chile), province, 725
- Colchester, population, 14
- Colima (Mexico), 1100; tn., 1100
- Collie (W. Australia), 387
- Colôane Island (Macao), 1228
- Cologne (Germany), 938, 971
  - university, 941
- Colombia, 759 *sqg*
  - agriculture, 762
  - area and population, 760, 761
  - army, 762
  - books of reference, 766, 767
  - boundary treaties, 761, 815, 1198, 1369
  - coffee, 762
  - commerce, 763, 818
  - communications, 764
  - Congress, 760
  - constitution and government, 759, 760
  - cotton, 762
  - defence, 762
  - departments, &c., 760, 761
  - diplomatic representatives, 765
  - education, 761
  - emeralds, 763
  - finance, 762
  - gold, 763
  - hat industry, 763
  - House of Representatives, 760
  - imports and exports, 763, 818
  - iron, 763
  - manufactures, 763
  - mines and minerals, 763
  - ministries, 760
  - money, weights, measures, 764, 765
  - pearl fisheries, 763
  - platinum, 763
  - posts and telegraphs, 764
  - President, 760
  - production, 762
  - railways, 764
  - religion, 761

## COL

- Colombia, salt, 763
  - Senate, 760
  - shipping, 764
  - towns, 761
  - treaty with U.S.A., 761
  - universities, 761, 762
- Colombo (Ceylon), 101, 103
- Colón (Ecuador), 815
- Colón (Panama), 1173; town, 1173, 1175
  - wireless station, 770
- Colonia (Uruguay), 1362, 1365; town, 1362
- Colonial Territories (Bolivia), 697
- Colonies, British, three classes, 75
- Colorado, 440, 495 *sqg*
  - agriculture, 459, 497
  - area and pop., 440, 441, 457, 495
  - banks, 497
  - books of reference, 498
  - coal, 497
  - communications, 497
  - constitution and government, 495
  - cities, 496
  - defence, 497
  - education, 496
  - farms, 497
  - finance, 497
  - forests, 461, 497
  - gold, 497
  - Indian reservations, 496
  - irrigation, 497
  - live stock, 497
  - manufactures, 497
  - mining, 462, 497
  - production and industry, 459, 497
  - public lands, 457
  - railways, 497
  - religion, 496
  - representation, 435, 495
  - timber, 461, 497
  - universities, 496
  - wheat, 459, 497
  - wool, 497
- Colorado (Costa Rica), wirel. stn., 771
- Colorado Springs (Colorado), 496
- Columbia, Dist. of (U.S.A.), 438, 440, 502 *sqg*
  - area and pop., 438, 457, 503
  - banks, 505
  - books of reference, 505
  - defence, 455, 505

## COL

- Columbia, Dist. of (U.S.A.), education, 504  
 — electric railways, 505  
 — finance, 504  
 — government, 438, 502  
 — justice, 448  
 — local government, 438, 448, 503  
 — manufactures, 504, 505  
 — naval yard, 455  
 — production and industry, 404, 405  
 — religion, 504  
 — universities, 504  
 Columbia (Missouri), 545  
 — (South Carolina), 586, 587  
 Columbia University (N.Y.), 563  
 Columbus (Georgia), 508  
 — (Ohio), 444, 572  
 Comino Island (Malta), 92  
 Comendador (Dominican Rep.), 812  
 Commonwealth of Aust., *see* Australia  
 Como (Italy), 1024; town, 1027  
 Comoé River (F. W. A.), gold, 922  
 Comoluni (Greece), 983  
 Comoro Islands (French), 912, 915  
 — area and population, 915  
 — government, 915  
 Comox (British Columbia), 300  
 Conakry (French Guinea), 921  
 — wireless stn., 922  
 Concepción (Chile), 725; town, 725  
 Concepción (Paraguay), dept., 1181; town, 1181  
 — wireless station, 1184  
 Concord (New Hampshire), 554  
 Concordia (Argentina), 659  
 Condamine, La (Monaco), 1108  
 Congo Belge (Belgian Congo), 689 *sqg*  
 — French, 885, 909 *sqg*  
 — Lower, 689  
 — Portuguese, 1226  
 — River navigation, 693  
 Congo-Kasai (B. Congo), prov., 690  
 Conjeeveram (India), 121  
 Connaught, area and population, 80  
 — religion, 81  
 Connecticut, 439, 498 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 460, 500  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 498, 499  
 — books of reference, 500  
 — cities, 499  
 — communications, 500

## COO

- Connecticut, constitution and government, 498, 499  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 455, 500  
 — education, 499  
 — farms, 500  
 — finance, 499  
 — live stock, 500  
 — local government, 499  
 — manufactures, 500  
 — mining, 500  
 — naval station, 455  
 — pauperism, 499  
 — production and industry, 460, 500  
 — railways, 500  
 — religion, 499  
 — representation, 435, 498  
 — savings banks, 500  
 — shipping, 473  
 — tobacco, 460, 500  
 — universities, 499  
 Connecticut Agricultural College, 499  
 Constantine (Algeria), 899; town, 899  
 Constantinople (Turkey), 1347, 1351, 1352  
 — Patriarch of, 1248, 1351  
 — silk, 1355  
 — town, 1347, 1351, 1355, 1357  
 — university, 1352  
 Constantza (Rumania), 1237  
 Cooch Behar (India), 165  
 Cook Islands (N.Z.), 402, 413  
 — administration, 413  
 — area, 413  
 — population, 413  
 — produce, 413  
 Coolgardie (W. Aust.), 390  
 Coolidge, Calvin (Pres. U.S.A.), 431, 432, 433  
 Coomassie, or Kumasi (Ashanti), 256  
 Coorg (India), 116, 157  
 — agriculture, 133, 157  
 — area and population, 118, 120, 132, 157  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — Chief Commissioner, 157  
 — education, 157  
 — finance, 127  
 — forests, 131  
 — government, 115, 116, 157  
 — justice, 124

## COO

- Coorg (India), land tenure and revenue, 127, 130, 157  
 — language, 157  
 — religion, 122  
 Copais, Lake (Greece), 987  
 Copan (Hond.), products, 1003  
 Copenhagen (Denmark), 792, 793 ; finance, 795  
 — university, 793  
 Coquilhatville (B. Congo), 690  
 Coquimbo (Chile), 725 ; mines, 729  
 — wireless station, 731  
 Córdoba (Argentina), province, 658  
 — town, 659 ; university, 660  
 — (Spain), 1300, 1307 ; town, 1300  
 Cordova (Alaska), 615  
 Corea, *see* Korea  
 Corfu (Greece), 982 ; town, 982  
 Corinth (Greece), 982  
 — canal, 989  
 Corinto (Nicar.), 1153 ; port, 1155  
 Corisco (Span. Africa), 1313, 1314  
 Cork, 80 ; county borough, 79, 80  
 — port, 88  
 Cork University College, 82  
 Corn Island, (Nicaragua), 1152  
 Cornell University (N.Y.), 563  
 Corner Brook (Newfoundland), 325  
 Corning (New York), 562  
 Cornwall, Duchy of, 4  
 Coro (Venez.), 1369 ; coal, 1371  
 Corrèze (France), dept., 857  
 Corrientes (Argentina), 658 ; tn., 659, 665  
 Corse (France), dept., 857  
 Corsica, naval station, 872  
 Coruña (Spain), 1300 ; town, 1300  
 Cos (Ægean), 1051  
 Cosenza (Italy), 1026 ; town, 1027  
 Cosmoledo Is. (Seychelles), 211  
 Costa Rica, 767  
 — aborigines, 768  
 — agriculture, 769  
 — area and population, 767  
 — army, 769  
 — bananas, 769  
 — banks, 771  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 768  
 — books of reference, 772  
 — boundary, 1173  
 — coffee, 769  
 — commerce, 769  
 — communications, 770

## CRI

- Costa Rica, constitution and government, 770  
 — Constitutional Congress, 767  
 — defence, 769  
 — diplomatic representatives, 776, 777  
 — education, 768  
 — finance, 768  
 — gold and silver, 770  
 — immigration and emigration, 768  
 — justice, 768  
 — live stock, 769  
 — manufactures, 769  
 — mines, 769  
 — money, weights and measures, 771  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 770, 771  
 — President, 767  
 — production and industry, 769  
 — provinces, 767  
 — railways, 770  
 — religion, 768  
 — shipping, 770  
 — towns, 768  
 — wireless stations, 769  
 Coswig (Anhalt), 956  
 Cotabato prov. (Philippines), 625  
 Cotchéry (French India), 886  
 Côte-d'Or (France), dept., 857  
 Côtes-du-Nord (France), dept., 857  
 Cöthen (Anhalt), 956  
 Cottbus (Prussia), 939  
 Council Bluffs (Iowa), 518  
 Courland (Latvia), 1082  
 Courland (Lithuania), 1092  
 Courtrai (Belgium), 681  
 Coventry, population, 14  
 Covilhã (Portugal), 1219  
 Covington (Kentucky), 523  
 Cowra (N.S.W.), 357  
 Cracow (Poland), 1208 ; fort, 1212 ; military district, 1212 ; town, 1208, 1210, 1213 ; univ., 1210  
 Craiova (Rumania), 1237  
 Cranston (Rhode Island), 585  
 Cranwell Cadet College, 47  
 Crefeld (Prussia), 938  
 Cremona (Italy), 1024 ; town, 1027, 1037  
 Crete (Greece), 715, 982  
 Creuse (France), dept., 857  
 Crewe, population, 14  
 Crimean Republic, 1245, 1247



## CRI

- Crimmitschau (Saxony), 975  
 Crisana (Rumania), 1237  
 Cristobal (Panama), port, 1175, 1176  
 Croatia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1279, 1280, 1281  
 — — — oil-boring, 1284  
 — and Slavonia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1279, 1280, 1281  
 — — area and population, 1280  
 Cronstadt (Rus.), *see* Kronstadt  
 Crooked Island (Bahamas), 327  
 Croydon, population, 14  
 Cuanza, Norte and Sul (Angola), 1227  
 Cuba, 772 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 774  
 — alcohol, 774  
 — area and population, 773  
 — banks, 776  
 — books of reference, 777  
 — Cabinet, 773  
 — commerce, 775  
 — communications, 776  
 — constitution and government, 772, 773  
 — currency, 776  
 — defence, 455, 774  
 — diplomatic representatives, 776, 777  
 — education, 773, 774  
 — finance, 774  
 — forests, 775  
 — House of Representatives, 772  
 — immigration, 773  
 — live stock, 775  
 — local government, 773  
 — minerals, 775  
 — money, 776  
 — National Congress, 773  
 — naval stations, 455  
 — navy, 774  
 — posts and telegraphs, 776  
 — President, 772, 773  
 — production and industry, 774  
 — provinces, 773  
 — railways, 776  
 — roads, 776  
 — Senate, 772  
 — shipping, 776  
 — sugar, 774  
 — timber, 775  
 — tobacco, 774  
 — towns, 773

## CYP

- Cuba, university, 774  
 Cúcuta (Colombia), 758, 761  
 Cuddalore (India), 121  
 Cuenca (Ecuador), 815, 817  
 — university, 816  
 — wireless stations, 819  
 Cuenca (Spain), province, 1300  
 Culebra Cut (Panama Canal), 1177  
 Culebra Is. (Porto Rico), 623  
 Culiacan (Mexico), 1000  
 Cumana (Venez.), 1369; cotton, 1372  
 Cumberland (Maryland), 531  
 Cundinamarca (Colom.), 760, 762  
 Cuneo (Italy), 1023; town, 1027  
 Curaçao (Dutch W.I.), 1147, 1149  
 — administration, 1149  
 — islands, 1149  
 Cureghem (Belgium), 681  
 Curicó (Chile), prov., 725; town, 725  
 Curieuse Island (Seychelles), 211  
 Curragh Camp (Irish Free State), 84  
 Curytiba (Brazil), 704; univ., 705  
 Cutch (India), state, 171  
 Cuttack (India), 121, 151  
 Cuttington (Liberia), 1087  
 Cuvashian Republic (U.S.S.R.), 1245  
 Cuxhaven (Germany), port, 951  
 Cuyabá (Brazil), 704  
 Cuyo (Argentina), univ., 660  
 Cuyuna (Minn.), iron, 541  
 Cuzco (Peru), 1197; town, 1197; univ., 1199  
 Cyclades (Greece), 982, 983  
 Cyprus, 105 *sqg*, 1350  
 — agriculture, 107  
 — area and population, 106  
 — banks, 108  
 — books of reference, 108  
 — commerce, 107, 108  
 — communications, 108  
 — constitution and govt., 105, 106  
 — copper, 108  
 — divisions, 106  
 — education, 106  
 — finance, 106, 107  
 — forestry, 107  
 — Governor, 105  
 — imports and exports, 107, 108  
 — justice and crime, 106  
 — languages, 106  
 — live stock, 107  
 — mining, 107  
 — money, weights & measures, 108

## CYP

- Cyprus, posts, telegraphs, tele-  
phones, 108  
— production, 107  
— railway, 108  
— religion, 106  
— roads, 108  
— shipping, 107  
— sponge fisheries, 107  
— towns, 106  
— wheat, 107  
Cyrenaica (Italian Libya), 1047, 1049,  
1050  
— books of reference, 1054, 1055  
— defence, 1050  
— Governor, 1049  
— port, 1050  
— posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1050  
— production, 1050  
— railway, 1050  
— roads, 1050  
Czar (Bulgaria), 750  
Czechoslovakia, Rep. of, 777 *sqq*  
— agriculture, 782  
— area and population, 779  
— army, 782  
— banking and currency, 784, 785  
— books of reference, 785, 786  
— breweries, 782  
— Chamber of Deputies, 778, 779  
— coal, 783  
— commerce, 783, 784  
— communications, 784  
— constitution and government, 778,  
779  
— crops, 782  
— defence, 782  
— diplomatic representatives, 785  
— education, 780, 781  
— ethnic elements, 780  
— finance, 781  
— forests, 782  
— fruit, 782  
— imports and exports, 783, 784  
— justice, 781  
— live stock, 782  
— manufactures, 783  
— minerals, 782, 783  
— ministry, 779  
— National Assembly, 778  
— political parties, 779  
— ports, 784  
— posts, telegraphs, telephones,  
784

## DAM

- Czechoslovakia, President, 779  
— production and industry, 782, 783  
— provinces, 779  
— railways, 784  
— religion, 780  
— representation, 778, 779  
— Senate, 778, 779  
— sugar, beetroot, 782  
— territory gained, 937  
— towns, 780  
— universities, 780, 781  
— wheat, 782  
Czernowitz (Rumania), *see* Cernauti  
Czestochowa (Poland), 1208, 1213  
  
DABROWA GORN (Poland), 1208,  
1213  
Dacca (India), 121, 150; univ., 123  
Daghestan (Republic), 1245, 1247  
Dago Is. (Estonia), 839  
Dagomba language, Togo, 926  
Dahlak Is. (Eritrea), pearl fishery,  
1045  
Dahomey (F. Af.), 885, 918, 923  
— agriculture, 923  
— area & population, 885, 918, 923  
— budget, 923  
— education, 923  
— imports and exports, 920, 923  
— production, 923  
— railways, 923  
— shipping, 923  
— telegraphs and telephones, 923  
Dairen or Dalny (Manchuria), 737,  
752, 1058, 1077, 1078  
Dakar (Senegal), 919, 920; naval  
station, 920; port, 921  
Dakota, *see* N. and S. Dakota  
Dalai Lama (Tibet), 736, 753  
Dallas (Texas), 444, 594  
— Federated Bank, 478  
— univ., 595  
Dalles & Celilo Canal (U.S.A.), 579  
Dalmatia (Serb, Croat, Slovene  
State), 1279, 1280  
— area and population, 1280  
— government, 1279  
— justice, 1281  
— olive trees, 1283  
Dalny, *see* Dairen  
Damanhûr (Egypt), 823, 825  
Damão (Portuguese India), 1224  
— salt, 1228

## DAM

- Damascus (Syria), 894 ; tobacco, 895 ; town, 894, 897  
 Dambovitz (Rumania), petroleum, 1240  
 Damer, El (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Damietta (Egypt), 824 ; town, 825  
 — mosque, 825  
 Danakil race (Abyssinia), 638  
 — (Fr. Somaliland), 918  
 Danger Island (Cook Is.), 413  
 Dankali (Abyssinia), 637  
 Danube Commission, 1241  
 — prov. (Württemberg), 979  
 — river defences, 674, 720, 1239  
 — — navigation and ports, 720, 722, 1241  
 Danville (Illinois), 513  
 — (Virginia), 603  
 Danzig, 786, 937, 1215  
 — area and population, 787, 937  
 — banking and currency, 788  
 — books of reference, 788, 789  
 — cities, 787  
 — commerce, 788  
 — communications, 788  
 — constitution, 786, 787  
 — education, 787  
 — finance, 787  
 — High Commissioner, 786  
 — Legislative Assembly, 786, 787  
 — political parties, 787  
 — port, 787, 788, 1215  
 — railways, 788  
 — Senate, 786, 787  
 — shipping, 787  
 — *Volkstag*, 786, 787  
 Daqahlia (Egypt), 824  
 Daraa (Trans-Jordan), 192  
 Darbhanga (India), 121  
 Dardanelles, The (Turkey), 1247 ; demilitarisation, 1250 ; mining, 1355 ; vilayet, 1351  
 Dar el Baida, *see* Casablanca  
 Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika), 267  
 Darfur (Sahara), 1050  
 Darien (Panama), prov., 1173  
 Darlington, population, 14  
 Darmstadt (Hesse), 939, 965 ; technical schools, 940  
 Dartmouth (Nova Scotia), 306 ; air station, 283  
 Daru (Papua), 399  
 — (Sierra Leone), 257

## DEL

- Darwen, population, 14  
 Darwin (N. Australia), 396  
 — (Falkland Islands), 318  
 Daudi Chwa, Kabaka (Uganda), 198  
 Daugavpils or Dvinsk (Latvia), 1082  
 Daulat Singhji, ruler (Idar), 165  
 Davao prov. (Philippines), 625  
 Davenport (Iowa), 518  
 David (Panama), 1173, 1176  
 Dawson (Yukon), 316  
 Dayton (Ohio), 444, 572  
 Dead Sea (Palestine), 189, 191  
 Debar (Serbia), 1280  
 Deblin (Poland), fort, 1212  
 Debra Markos (Abyssinia), 638  
 Debra Tabor (Abyssinia), 638  
 Debreczen (Hungary), 1008 ; military dist., 1011 ; univ., 1009  
 Decatur (Illinois), 513  
 Deccan (India), irrigation, 154  
 Děčín (Teschen) (Czechosl.), 784  
 Dédougou (Fr. W. Africa), 925  
 Deep Bay (Hong Kong), 109  
 Degema (Nigeria), 251  
 Deir ez Zor (Syria), 894  
 Deirât (Egypt), irrigation, 831  
 Delagoa Bay Railway, 1227  
 Delaware, 440, 500 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 502  
 — area and pop., 440, 457, 501  
 — books of reference, 502  
 — cities, 501  
 — communications, 502  
 — constitution & government, 500, 501  
 — defence, 502  
 — education, 501  
 — farms, 502  
 — finance, 502  
 — live stock, 502  
 — manufactures, 503  
 — minerals, 503  
 — production and industry, 502  
 — railways, 502  
 — religion, 501  
 — representation, 435, 500  
 — savings banks, 502  
 — tomatoes, 502  
 — university, 501  
 Delft (Netherlands), 1127  
 Delhi (India), city, 114, 121, 126, 158  
 — — province, 114, 115, 158

## DEL

- Delhi (India), agriculture, 132  
 — area and population, 118, 121, 122, 158  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — Chief Commissioner, 158  
 — education, 158  
 — government, 114, 115, 158  
 — land revenue, 130  
 — — tenure, 130  
 — newspapers, &c., 124  
 — religion, 122  
 — revenue, 158  
 — university, 123, 158  
 Delta-Amacuro (Venez.), ter., 1369  
 Demerara (B. Guiana), 319, 1147  
 Denis Is. (Uruguay), 1362  
 Denison (Texas), 594  
 Denizli (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Denmark, 789 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 796, 797  
 — area and population, 792  
 — army, 795, 796  
 — banks, 799  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 792  
 — books of reference, 801, 802  
 — colony, 800, 801  
 — commerce, 797 *sqq*  
 — communications, 799  
 — constitution and government, 790, 791  
 — counties, 791  
 — crops, 797  
 — currency, 799  
 — defence, 795, 796  
 — diplomatic representatives, 800  
 — distilleries, 797  
 — divisions, 792  
 — divorce, 792  
 — education, 793  
 — emigration, 792  
 — finance, 794, 795  
 — — local, 795  
 — fisheries, 797  
 — Folketing, 790  
 — government, 790 *sqq*  
 — illegitimacy, 792  
 — imports and exports, 797 *sqq*  
 — justice and crime, 794  
 — King of, 789, 790, 802  
 — Landsting, 790, 791  
 — live stock, 797  
 — local finance, 795  
 — — government, 791

## DIF

- Denmark, manufactures, 797  
 — ministry, 791  
 — money and credit, 799, 800  
 — money, weights, and measures, 800  
 — navy, 796  
 — old-age pensions, &c., 793  
 — pauperism, 793  
 — political parties, 791  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 799  
 — production and industry, 796, 797  
 — railways, 799  
 — religion, 792, 793  
 — representation, 790, 791  
 — Rigsdag, 790, 791  
 — roads, 799  
 — savings banks, 799  
 — shipping and navigation, 799  
 — Slesvig territories added, 791  
 — Statsraadet, 791  
 — sugar, 797  
 — towns, 792  
 — university, 793  
 — wheat, 797  
 D'Entrecasteaux Is. (Pacific), 398  
 Denver (Colo.), 444, 496  
 — live stock trade, 497  
 — university, 496  
 Derby, population, 14  
 Derna (Italian Africa), 1050  
 Désirade I. (Guadeloupe), 928  
 Des Moines (Iowa), 444, 518  
 Dessau (Anhalt), 939, 956  
 Dessûqi (Egypt), mosque, 825  
 Destrellan (Guadeloupe) wireless station, 929  
 Detmold (Lippe), 966  
 Detroit (Mich.), 444, 538  
 Deurne (Belgium), 681  
 Deventer (Netherlands), 1127  
 Devonport (Tasmania), 395  
 Dewsbury, population, 14  
 Dhamar (Yemen), 655  
 Dholpur state (India), 170  
 Diamantina (Brazil), diamonds, 708  
 Diabekir (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; mining, 1355  
 Didougou (Upper Volta), 925  
 Diégo Garcia Is. (Mauritius), 204, 207  
 Diégo-Suarez (Madagascar), 912, 913, 914, 915  
 Diekirch (Luxemburg), 1097  
 Dieppe (France), port, 877  
 Differdange (Luxemburg), 1097

## DIG

- Digue, La, Is. (Seychelles), 211  
 Dijon (France), 861; univ., 864  
 Dillingen (Germany), faculties, 941  
 Dilly (Timor), port, 1229  
 Dimbokro (French W. Africa), 922  
 Dindings (Penang), 171, 172, 173, 174  
 Dingri (Tibet), 753  
 Dinguiraye (French Guinea), 921  
 Dinsor (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Dir (India), 169  
 Diramba (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Dirre Daoua (Abyssinia), 638  
 District of Columbia (U.S.A.), 438, 503 *sqq.*  
 — area and pop., 438, 458, 503  
 — banks, 505  
 — books of reference, 505  
 — defence, 504  
 — education, 504  
 — finance, 504  
 — government, 440, 502, 503  
 — local government, 440, 448, 503  
 — production and industry, 404, 405  
 — religion, 504  
 — universities, 504  
 Distrito Federal (Mexico), 1100  
 Diu (Portuguese India), 1224  
 Diwaniyah (Iraq), 1016  
 Diyala (Iraq), 1016  
 Djambi Is. (Sumatra), 1141  
 Djenné (French W. Africa), 924  
 Djibouti (F. Somaliland), 640, 918  
 Dmitrievsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Dnepropetrovsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Döbeln (Saxony), 975  
 Dobrudja (Rumania), 1236  
 Dolo (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Dominica (B.W. Indies), 333, 335  
 — area and population, 333, 335  
 — Caribs in, 335  
 — lime-juice, 335  
 — products, 335  
 Dominican Republic, 809 *sqq.*  
 — agriculture, 811  
 — area and population, 809, 810  
 — books of reference, 813  
 — commerce, 811  
 — communications, 812  
 — Constituent Assembly, 809  
 — constitution and govt., 809  
 — defence, 810  
 — diplomatic representatives, 813  
 — education, 810

## DUB

- Dominican Republic, *france*, 810  
 — imports and exports, 811  
 — justice, 810  
 — languages, 809  
 — live-stock, 811  
 — minerals, 811  
 — money, weights & measures, 813  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 812, 813  
 — President, 809  
 — provinces, 809  
 — railways, 812  
 — religion, 810  
 — roads, 812  
 — shipping, 812  
 — sugar, 811  
 — tobacco, 811  
 — towns, 810  
 — university, 810  
 — wireless stations, 813  
 Dominion of Canada, *see* Canada  
 Domnarvet (Sweden), iron, 1326  
 Don Univ. (Russia), 1250  
 Donau, *see* Danube  
 Doncaster, population, 14  
 Dondo (Port. E. Africa), 1227  
 Dongola (A.-E. Sudan), 262, 264  
 Dorada, La (Colombia), 764  
 Dordogne (France), dept., 857  
 Dordrecht (Netherlands), 1127  
 Dorpat (Estonia), 840; univ., 840, 1083, 1250  
 Dortmund (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Douala (Fr. Cameroun), 927  
 Doubs (France), dept., 857  
 Douglas (Alaska), 615  
 — (Isle of Man), 70  
 Doumergue, Gaston, French Pres., 854  
 Dover, population, 14  
 — (Delaware), 501  
 — (N. H.), 554  
 Down, county, 66, 67  
 Drama (Greece), 983; town, 983  
 Drammen (Norway), 1160  
 Drente (Netherlands), 1125, 1126  
 Dresden (Sax.), 974; technical high school, 940, 975; town, 938, 975  
 Drohobycz (Poland), 1213  
 Drôme (France), dept., 858; silk, 874  
 Dubbo (N.S.W.), 357

## DUB

Dublin, 80  
 — area and population, 80  
 — county borough, 79, 80  
 — port, 88  
 — university & colleges, 82  
 Dubuque (Iowa), 518  
 Duchy of Cornwall, 4  
 Duchy of Lancaster, 4  
 Ducie Island (Pacific), 419  
 Dudelaunge (Luxemburg), 1097  
 Dudley, population, 14  
 Dueim, El (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Duff Islands (Pacific), 420  
 Dugansk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Dugiuna (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Duisburg (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Duke of Clarence Islds. (Pacific), 414  
 Duke of York Islds. (New Guinea), 423  
 — (Pacific), 414  
 Duki district (Baluchistan), 147  
 Dulaim (Iraq), 1016  
 Duluth (Minnesota), 444, 541  
 Dundas (N.S.W.), 357  
 Dundee, 17  
 Dunedin (New Zealand), 403  
 — university, 404  
 Dunfermline, 17  
 Durgapur (India), 170  
 Dunkerque or Dunkirk (France),  
 naval station, 872; port, 877  
 Dunkirk (New York), 562  
 Dun Laoghaire (Irish Free State), 88  
 Duntroon (Australia), Royal Military  
 College, 345  
 Duran (Ecuador), aviation school, 817  
 Durango (Mexico), 1100; town, 1100,  
 1101  
 Durazno (Uruguay), 1362; town, 1362  
 Durazzo (Albania), 647, 648, 649  
 Durban (Natal), 225, 240  
 — whaling at, 242  
 Durham (North Carolina), 567  
 Durham University, 22, 23, 257, 329  
 Durlach (Baden), 958  
 Dushambe (Tajikistan), 1266  
 Düsseldorf (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Dusun race (Borneo), 97  
 Dutch Borneo, 1140, 1141, 1145  
 Dutch Curaçao, 1147, 1149  
 Dutch East Indies, 1140 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1144  
 — area and population, 1141  
 — army, 1143, 1144

## EAS

Dutch East Indies, banks, 1146  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1142  
 — books of reference, 1150, 1151,  
 1152  
 — Chinese in, 1141, 1144  
 — cinchona, 1145  
 — coal, 1145  
 — coffee, 1145  
 — commerce, 1145  
 — communications, 1146  
 — constitution & government, 1140,  
 1141  
 — Council, 1140  
 — defence, 1143, 1144  
 — divisions, 1140, 1141  
 — education, 1142, 1143  
 — finance, 1143  
 — Governor-General, 1141, 1142  
 — imports and exports, 1145  
 — islands, 1140, 1141  
 — justice and crime, 1143  
 — land tenure, 1144  
 — mining, 1145  
 — money and credit, 1146  
 — money, weights, measures, 1147  
 — navy, 1144  
 — oil, 1145  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1146  
 — production and industry, 1144,  
 1145  
 — railways, 1146  
 — religion, 1142  
 — rubber, 1145  
 — shipping, 1146  
 — sugar, 1144  
 — tea, 1144, 1145  
 — tin, 1145  
 — tobacco, 1144, 1145  
 — Volksraad, 1140  
 Dutch Guiana (*see* Surinam), 1147  
*sqg*  
 Dutch New Guinea, 1140, 1141  
 Dutch West Indies, 1147 *sqg*. *See*  
 Surinam and Curaçao  
 Duzdap (Persia), port, 1188  
 Dvinsk (Latvia), 1082  
 Dyak race (Sarawak), 99  
 EALING, population, 14  
 East Africa, British, 193 *sqg*  
 — — Italian, 200, 213, 1044 *sqg*  
 — — Portuguese, 1219, 1224, 1226  
*sqg*

## EAS

- East African Protectorate. *See* Kenya  
 Eastbourne, population, 14  
 East Chicago (Indiana), 516  
 East Cleveland (Ohio), 572  
 East Griqualand (South Africa), 238  
 East Ham, population, 14  
 East Indies, British. *See* India, British  
 — — Dutch. *See* Dutch East Indies  
 — — French. *See* India, French.  
 — — Portuguese. *See* India, Portu.  
 East Liverpool (Ohio), 572  
 East London (Cape Col.), 225, 238  
 East Orange (N.J.), 557  
 East Providence (R.I.), 585  
 East Prussia, 937, 970  
 East St. Louis (Illinois), 444, 513  
 Eastern Carolines, 1075  
 Eastern Mongolia, mines, 1058  
 Eastern Province (Belg. Congo), 690  
 Eastern Province (Uganda), 197  
 Eastern Silesia, 937  
 Eastern Thrace (Turkey), 1348, 1350  
 Easton (Pa.), 581  
 Eau Claire (Wis.), 611  
 Ebano dist. (Mexico), oil, 1103  
 Ebingen (Wurtemberg), 980  
 Ebute Metta (Nigeria), 249  
 Eccles, population, 14  
 Ecuador, 814 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 817  
 — area and population, 814, 815  
 — army, 816, 817  
 — aviation, 817  
 — banks, 819  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 815  
 — books of reference, 820  
 — boundary questions, 761, 814, 815, 1198  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 814  
 — cocoa, 817  
 — coffee, 817  
 — commerce, 818  
 — communications, 819  
 — Congress, 814  
 — constitution and government, 814  
 — Council of State, 814  
 — currency, 819, 820  
 — defence, 816, 817  
 — diplomatic representatives, 820  
 — education, 818  
 — finance, 816  
 — forests, 817

## EGY

- Ecuador, hat industry, 817, 818  
 — imports and exports, 818  
 — Junta, 814  
 — justice and crime, 816  
 — local government, 814  
 — manufactures, 817, 818  
 — minerals, 817  
 — money and credit, 819  
 — money, weights and measures, 819, 820  
 — navy, 817  
 — petroleum, 817  
 — port, 819  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 819  
 — President, 814  
 — production & industry, 817, 818  
 — provinces, 814, 815  
 — provisional government, 814  
 — railways, 819  
 — religion, 815, 816  
 — roads, 819  
 — rubber, 817  
 — Senate, 814  
 — shipping, 819  
 — sulphur, 817  
 — tobacco, 817  
 — towns, 815  
 — universities, 816  
 — wireless stations, 819  
 Ede (Netherlands), 1127  
 Edessa (Greece), 983  
 Edge Is. (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 Edina (Liberia), 1087  
 Edinburgh, 17; university, 22, 23  
 Edirneh. *See* Adrianople  
 Edmonton (Canada), 278, 297, 299  
 Efate Island (Pacific), 422  
 Egham, Royal Holloway College, 23  
 Egypt, 821 *sqg*, 1350  
 — agriculture, 830, 831  
 — air mail service, 192, 835  
 — — squadrons in, 830  
 — area and population, 823, 824  
 — army, native, 830  
 — — of occupation, 830  
 — banks, 836  
 — books of reference, 837, 838  
 — Capitulations, 828  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 822  
 — commerce, 831 *sqg*  
 — communications, 835  
 — constitution and government, 822, 823

## EGY

Egypt, cotton, 838  
 — defence, 830  
 — divisions, 824  
 — education, 825 *sqq*  
 — finance, 828 *sqq*  
 — governorships, 823  
 — High Commissioner, 837  
 — imports and exports, 831 *sqq*  
 — irrigation, 831  
 — justice and crime, 827, 828  
 — King, 821  
 — land holdings, 830, 831  
 — local government, 823  
 — Maktabas, 825, 826, 827  
 — minerals, 831  
 — ministry, 823  
 — money and credit, 836  
 — money, weights, measures, 836, 837  
 — mosques, 825  
 — navy, 830  
 — Parliament, 822  
 — ports, 833  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 835  
 — production and industry, 830, 831  
 — Provincial Councils, 823  
 — railways, 835  
 — religion, 822, 825  
 — savings banks, 836  
 — Senate, 822  
 — shipping and navigation, 833 *sqq*  
 — Suez Canal, 38, 834, 835  
 — sugar, 831  
 — towns, 825  
 — troops in, British, 830  
 — — native, 830  
 — university, 825, 826, 827  
 — Wakf lands, 827, 905  
 — wheat, 831  
 — wireless station, 835  
 Eichstätt (Germany), faculties, 941  
 Eindhoven (Netherlands), 1127  
 Eisenach (Thuringia), 977  
 Ekaterinburg (Russia), univ., 1250  
 Ekaterinodar (Russia), univ., 1250  
 El Ahmadi, Mosque (Tanta), 825  
 El Azhar, Mosque (Cairo), 825  
 Elba, Island of, 1033  
 Elbasan (Albania), 648  
 El Beni (Bolivia), 697, 698  
 Elberfeld (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Elbing (Prussia), 939  
 El Bur (Ital. Somaliland), 1046

## ENG

El Chaco (Bolivia and Paraguay), 697, 1181  
 Eldama Ravine (Kenya), 194  
 El Damer (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Eldoret (Kenya), 195  
 El Dueim (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Eleuthera Island (Bahamas), 327  
 El Fasher (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Elgin (Illinois), 513  
 Elis (Greece), 982  
 Elisabethville (Belg. Congo), 690  
 Elizabeth (New Jersey), 444, 557  
 Elkhart (Indiana), 516  
 El Kosseir (Egypt), port, 833  
 Ellice Islands (Pacific), 419  
 Elmira (New York), 562, 563  
 El Obeid (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Elobey, Great and Little (Spanish Africa), 1313, 1314  
 El Palomar (Argentina), 662  
 El Paso (Texas), 444, 594  
 Elvas (Portugal), 1219  
 Ely, Isle of, 12  
 Elyria (Ohio), 527  
 Emaus (Danzig), 787  
 Emden (Germany), port, 951  
 Emilia (Italy), province, 1024  
 Emirau Is. (New Guinea), 424  
 Emmen (Netherlands), 1127  
 Encarnacion (Para.), 1181; town, 1181  
 Enderbury Island (Pacific), 419  
 England and Wales—  
 — agricultural holdings, 49  
 — agriculture, 47 *sqq*  
 — area, 11, 12, 47, 48  
 — Bank of England, 64  
 — banks, 64  
 — — savings, post-office, 64  
 — — trustee, 65  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 18  
 — books of reference, 72 *sqq*  
 — canals, 62  
 — cities, 14, 15  
 — commerce, 53 *sqq*  
 — Counties, Administrative, 9, 12, 13  
 — County Boroughs, 10, 14, 15  
 — — Councils, 9  
 — crime and criminals, 25, 26, 27  
 — crops, 47, 48  
 — customs, 32, 35, 53  
 — education, agricultural, 22, 49



## ENG

- England and Wales, education, elementary, 24  
 — — military, 41  
 — — secondary, 23  
 — — technical, 23  
 — — university, 22, 23  
 — electorate, 5, 6  
 — fisheries, 49, 50  
 — illegitimacy, 18  
 — justice and crime, 25 *sqq*  
 — King, 3, 20  
 — land distribution, 47, 48  
 — local government, 9, 10  
 — — taxation, 37, 38, 39  
 — metropolis (*see also* London), 16  
 — national insurance, 28, 29  
 — occupations of the people, 16  
 — old-age pensions, 28  
 — parliamentary representation, 5, 6  
 — pauperism, 30, 31  
 — police, 26  
 — population, 11 *sqg*  
 — religion, 19, 20, 21  
 — towns, 14, 15  
 — universities, 22, 23  
 — wheat, 48  
 — widows' & orphans' pensions, 28  
 Enid (Oklahoma), 575  
 Enkeldoorn (Rhodesia), 217  
 Enos (Ægean shores), 715  
 Enschede (Netherlands), 1127  
 Entebbe (Uganda), 198, 199  
 Entre Minho-e-Douro (Port.), 1218  
 Entre Rios (Argentina), 658, 663  
 Enzeli (Persia), port, 1188, 1190  
 Ephraim (Utah), 598  
 Epi Island (Pacific), 421  
 Epinal (France), fortress, 869  
 Epirus (Greece), 982  
 Equator (Belgian Congo), dist. & prov., 689  
 Equatorial Africa (Fr.), 885, 909 *sqg*  
 Erfurt (Prussia), 938  
 Erie (Pennsylvania), 444, 580  
 — Canal (N.Y.), 565  
 Erigavo (Br. Somaliland), 213  
 Eritrea (Italian E. Africa), 260, 1044, 1045  
 — area and population, 1044  
 — commissariats, 1044  
 — currency, 1045  
 — defence, 1035, 1045  
 — finance, 1045

## EST

- Eritrea (Italian E. Africa), frontier 260, 917  
 — gold mines, 1045  
 — government, 1044  
 — Governor, 1045  
 — imports and exports, 1045  
 — live stock, 1045  
 — pearl fishing, 1045  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1045  
 — railway, 1045  
 — religion, 1044  
 — wireless stations, 1045  
 Erivan (Armenia), 1248, 1269  
 Erlangen (Bav.), 960; univ., 941  
 Erromanga Island (Pacific), 421  
 Ertogrul (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Erythraea, *see* Eritrea  
 Erzeroum (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; mining, 1355  
 Erzincan (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Escanaba (Mich.), 538  
 Escant, *see* Schelde  
 Esch a Alz (Luxemburg), 1097  
 Eskilstuna (Sweden), 1320  
 Eskimo race, Alaska, 616  
 Eski-shehr (Turkey), vilayet, 1351, 1352; meerscham, 1355  
 Esmeraldas (Ecuador), 815; town, 815  
 — rubber, 817  
 — wireless station, 819  
 Esna Barrage (Egypt), 831  
 Espaillet (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809; town, 810  
 España, *see* Spain  
 Esperanza, La (Honduras), 1002  
 Espirito Santo (Brazil), 704, 708  
 — coffee, 708; colonies, 709  
 Espiritu Santo Island (Pacific), 421  
 Esquimalt (Canada), 283  
 Essen (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Essequeibo (B. Guiana), 319, 1147  
 Esslingen (Württemberg), 980  
 Esteli (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Estonia, 839 *sqg*, 1245  
 — agriculture, 841  
 — area and population, 840  
 — army, 841  
 — books of reference, 843  
 — boundaries, 839  
 — commerce, 841, 842  
 — communications, 842  
 — constitution and government, 839

## EST

Estonia, crops, 841  
 — currency, 842  
 — defence, 841  
 — diplomatic representatives, 842, 843  
 — districts, 840  
 — education, 840  
 — finance, 840, 841  
 — imports and exports, 841, 842  
 — justice, 840  
 — live stock, 841  
 — navy, 841  
 — political parties, 839  
 — ports, 842  
 — production, 841  
 — railways, 842  
 — religion, 840  
 — representation, 839  
 — shipping, 842  
 — State Assembly, 839  
 — State Head, 840  
 — towns, 840  
 — university, 840  
 Estremadura (Port.), prov., 1218  
 Ethiopia, 637 *sqg*  
 Etolia (Greece), 982  
 Etterbeek (Brussels), 681  
 Euboea (Greece), 982, 983; mines, 987  
 Eugene (Oregon), 577  
 Eupen (Belgium), 680, 937  
 Eure (France), dept., 853  
 Eure-et-Loir (France), dept., 858  
 Europe, British possessions in, 76 *sqg*  
 Evanston (Illinois), 513  
 Evansville (Indiana), 444, 516  
 Everett (Massachusetts), 534  
 — (Washington), 606  
 Evora (Portugal), 1218; town, 1219  
 Evros (Greece), 983  
 Ewe race (West Africa), 923; language (Togo), 926  
 Exeter, population, 14; college, 22  
 Exuma Island (Bahamas), 327  
 FADA (F. W. Africa), 925  
 Faeroe Islands, *see* Faroe Is.  
 Fagersta (Sweden), iron, 1326  
 Fairbanks (Alaska), 615  
 Fairfield (N.S.W.), 357  
 Faisal, King of Iraq, 1015  
 Faiyûm (Egypt), 824; town, 825  
 Fakaofu Island (Pacific), 414

## FER

Fakumen (Manchuria), 752  
 Falasha race (Abyssinia), 638  
 Falcón (Venez.), state, 1369, 1371  
 Falkenov (Czechoslovakia), coal, 782  
 Falkirk, population, 17  
 Falkland Islands, 317, 318  
 — area and population, 317  
 — books of reference, 318  
 — Governor, 317  
 Fall River (Mass.), 444, 534  
 Falmouth (Jamaica), 830  
 Falun (Sweden), 1820  
 Famagusta (Cyprus), 106, 108  
 Fanning Island (Pacific), 419  
 Farah (Afghan), 643  
 Faranah (French Guinea), 921  
 Fargo (North Dakota), 569  
 Faridkot (India), state, 169  
 Faro (Portugal), 1219; town, 1219  
 Faroe Is. (Denmark), 792  
 — area and population, 792  
 — representation, 790  
 Farquhar Is. (Seychelles), 211  
 Farukhâbâd (India), 121  
 Fasher, El (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Fateh Singh Bahadur, ruler (Udai-pur), 170  
 Faya (French Congo), 910  
 Fayoum (Egypt), *see* Faiyûm  
 Federal Capital (Brazil), 705  
 — District (Brazil), 704  
 — — (Mexico), 1100  
 — — (Venezuela), 1369  
 Federal Territory (Australia), 340, 342  
 — area and population, 342  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — railways, 351  
 Fed. Malay States, 177 *sqg* (*see* Malay States, Federated)  
 Fedhala (Morocco), 1117  
 Félicité Island (Seychelles), 211  
 Fellahin (Egypt), 830  
 Fellin (Estonia), 840  
 Feng-hwang-cheng (Manchuria), 752  
 Fengtien (Manchuria), 736, 752  
 Feni Is. (New Guinea), 424  
 Ferdinand, King (Rumania), 1235  
 Ferghana (U.S.S.R.), 1265, 1266  
 Fermanagh, county, 66, 67  
 Fernando Po (Span. Af.), 1313, 1314  
 Ferozepore (India), 121

## FER

- Ferrara (Italy), 1024; town, 1027,  
1037; univ., 1030  
Ferrol (Spain), dockyard, 1305  
— fort, 1304; wireless sta., 1305  
Ferryville (Tunis), 905  
Fessato (Tripolitania), 1048  
Feuerbach (Württemberg), 780  
Fez (Morocco), 1109, 1111, 1118  
Fezzan (Tripolitania), 1048  
Fianarantsoa (Madagascar), 912  
Fiji, 415 *sqg*  
— area and population, 415  
— births and deaths, 415  
— banks, 417  
— books of reference, 417  
— commerce, 416  
— communications, 417  
— constitution and government, 415  
— defence, 415  
— education, 416  
— finance, 416  
— Governor, 415  
— imports and exports, 416  
— justice, 415  
— live stock, 416  
— posts and telegraphs, 417  
— production and industry, 416  
— religion, 415  
— shipping, 417  
— wireless stations, 417  
Findlay (Ohio), 572  
Finistère (France), dept., 858  
Finland, 843 *sqg*, 1245  
— agriculture, 849  
— area and population, 844  
— army, 848  
— banks, 851, 852  
— births, marriages, deaths, 845  
— books of reference, 852, 853  
— canals, 851  
— Civic Protective Guards, 848  
— commerce, 849, 850  
— communications, 851  
— constitution and government, 843  
*sqg*  
— Council of State, 844  
— crops, 849  
— currency, 852  
— defence, 848, 849  
— departments, 843, 844  
— diplomatic representatives, 852  
— education, 846  
— emigration, 845

## FLO

- Finland, farms, 849  
— finance, 847  
— forests, 849  
— House of Representatives, 843, 844  
— imports and exports, 849, 850  
— independence, 843, 1245  
— justice and crime, 846, 847  
— live stock, 848  
— local government, 844  
— manufactures, 849  
— mercantile marine, 850  
— money, weights, measures, 852  
— navy, 849  
— newspapers, 846  
— pauperism, 847  
— political parties, 844  
— posts, telegraphs, telephones, 851  
— President, 844, 848  
— production and industry, 849  
— railways, 851  
— religion, 846  
— representation, 844  
— roads, 851  
— savings banks, 852  
— shipping and navigation, 850, 851  
— timber, 849  
— towns, 845  
— — finance of, 847  
— universities, 846  
Finmark (Norway), 1159  
Fiote language (Belgian Congo), 690  
Firenze, *see* Florence.  
Fitchburg (Massachusetts), 534  
Fiume (Italy), 1024, 1279; tn., 1027  
Flamenco Island (Panama), 1176  
Flanders (Belgium), 680  
Flat Island (Seychelles), 211  
Flensburg (Prussia), 939  
Flint (Michigan), 444, 538  
Florence (Italy), 1025, 1038; tn.,  
1027; univ., 1030  
Florencia (Colombia), 761  
Flores (Uruguay), 1362  
Florianopolis (Brazil), 704  
Florida (U.S.A.), 440, 505 *sqg*  
— agriculture, 460, 507  
— area and population, 440, 457, 505  
— books of reference, 507  
— cities, 506  
— communications, 507  
— constitution and government, 505  
— cotton, 460, 507  
— customs district, 473

## FLO

- Florida (U.S.A.), defence, 455, 506  
 — education, 506  
 — farms, 507  
 — finance, 506  
 — fisheries, 507  
 — forests, 461, 507  
 — Indian reservations, 505  
 — live stock, 507  
 — manufactures, 507  
 — minerals, 507  
 — naval stations, 455  
 — ports, 473  
 — production and industry, 460, 461, 506  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 507  
 — religion, 506  
 — representation, 435, 505  
 — rice, 507  
 — shipping, 473  
 — timber, 461, 507  
 — tobacco, 507  
 — universities, 506  
 Florida (Uruguay), 1362, 1365  
 Florida Island (Pacific), 420  
 Florina (Greece), 983 : town, 983  
 Flushing (Netherlands), 1127; forts, 1132  
 — port, 1137  
 Focsani (Rumania), 1237  
 Foggia (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 Fogo Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1225  
 Fon race (French W. Africa), 923  
 Fond du Lac (Wisconsin), 611  
 Fonseca Bay (Nicaragua), U.S. naval base, 1152  
 Foochow (China), 735, 737; dock-yard, 743  
 Forbes (N.S.W.), 357  
 Forcados (Nigeria), 251  
 Forécariah (French Guinea), 921  
 Foreign Legion (French), 871, 901  
 Forest (Brussels), 681  
 Forlì (Italy), 1024; town, 1027  
 Formosa (Argentina), territory, 659; State lands, 664  
 Formosa Is. or Taiwan (Japan), 736, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1076, 1077  
 — area and population, 1058, 1059, 1076  
 — education, 1061, 1076  
 — finance, 1076  
 — Governor-General, 1076

## FRA

- Formosa Is. or Taiwan (Japan), imports and exports, 1076, 1077  
 — postal statistics, 1077  
 — products, 1076  
 — towns, 1076  
 Fortaleza (Brazil), 704, 705; military college, 705  
 Fort-Bayard (French China), 892  
 Fort-de-France (Martinique), 930  
 Fort Dodge (Iowa), 518  
 Fort Jameson (Rhodesia), 220  
 Fort Johnston (Nyasaland), 207, 208  
 Fort Lamy (French Congo), 909, 910  
 Fort Manning (Nyasaland), 208  
 Fort Rosebery (Rhodesia), 220  
 Fort Sandeman (Baluchistan), 148  
 Fort Smith (Arkansas), 489  
 Fort Wayne (Indiana), 444, 516  
 Fort Worth (Texas), 444, 594  
 Fourah Bay Coll. (W. Africa), 257  
 Fouta Jallon (Fr. Guinea), 922  
 France, 853  
 — agriculture, 873, 874  
 — alcohol, 875  
 — area and population, 857 *sqg*  
 — army, 869 *sqg*  
 — — administration, 871  
 — — air force, 870, 871  
 — — colonial forces, 869, 870, 871, 887, 900, 901, 906, 1113  
 — — Foreign Legion, 871, 901  
 — — native troops, 870, 871, 1113  
 — — of occupation, 870  
 — arrondissements, 856, 857  
 — — maritime, 872  
 — banks, 879  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 860  
 — books of reference, 881 *sqg*  
 — — on colonies, 885, 886, 892, 893, 903, 904, 908, 911, 916, 927, 928, 931, 934  
 — budget, 867, 868  
 — bureaux de bienfaisance, 866  
 — canals, 878  
 — cantons, 857  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 853, 854, 855, 856  
 — coal, 875  
 — — Saar Basin, 859  
 — colonial troops, 869, 870, 871, 887, 900, 901, 906, 1113  
 — colonies & dependencies, 271, 272, 884 *sqg*, 1288, 1350

## FRA

France, commerce, 875 *sqg*  
 — communes, 856  
 — communications, 877, 878  
 — Conseil d'État, 856  
 — — Supérieur des Colonies, 884  
 — constitution, 853 *sqg*  
 — crops, 874  
 — defence, 869  
 — departments, 857 *sqg*  
 — — finance, 869  
 — — new, 859  
 — — silk-producing, 874  
 — diplomatic representatives, 880  
 — divorces, 860  
 — education, 862 *sqg*  
 — — faculties, 864, 865  
 — — higher, 864, 865  
 — — military, 865  
 — — primary, 862, 863  
 — — professional, 865, 866  
 — — secondary, 863  
 — — technical, 865, 866  
 — — universities, 864  
 — electoral methods, 855, 861  
 — faculties, 864, 865  
 — finance, local, 869  
 — — state, 867 *sqg*  
 — fisheries, 875  
 — Foreign Legion, 871, 901  
 — frontier and fortresses, 869  
 — fruits, 874  
 — government, central, 853 *sqg*  
 — — local, 856, 857, 861  
 — imports and exports, 875  
 — inland navigation, 878  
 — internal communications, 877, 878  
 — iron, 875  
 — justice and crime, 866  
 — leased territory, 737, 892  
 — live-stock, 874  
 — local finance, 869  
 — — government, 856, 857, 858  
 — lycées, 863  
 — mandates, 885, 926, 927, 1350  
 — manufactures, 875  
 — mercantile navy, 877  
 — mining and metals, 874, 875  
 — ministry, 854  
 — money and credit, 878, 879  
 — money, weights, & measures, 879, 880  
 — National Assembly, 853  
 — navy, 871 *sqg*

## FRE

France, navy, mercantile, 877  
 — — ports, 872  
 — — ships allotted, 872  
 — — stations, 872  
 — — Washington Treaty and, 871  
 — observatories, 865  
 — old-age pensions, 867  
 — pauperism, 866, 867  
 — penal settlements, 866, 929, 931  
 — political parties, 855  
 — population, 857 *sqg*  
 — — departments, 857 *sqg*  
 — — foreign, 860  
 — — increase and decrease, 860  
 — — maritime, 871, 872  
 — — movement of, 860  
 — — towns, 860, 861  
 — ports, 877  
 — — naval, 872  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 878  
 — President, 853, 854, 855  
 — production and industry, 873 *sqg*  
 — protectorates, etc., 885, 886, 887  
     *sqg*, 1109 *sqg*  
 — railways, 877, 878  
 — religion, 861, 862  
 — representation, 855, 856, 857  
 — — colonial, 884, 885, 888, 889,  
     916, 920, 929, 930, 931  
 — rivers, navigable, 878  
 — roads, 877  
 — savings banks, 879  
 — schools, 863 *sqg*  
 — Senate, 853, 854, 855, 856  
 — shipping and navigation, 877  
 — silk, 874  
 — sugar, 874, 875  
 — territory acquired, 859, 936, 937  
 — towns, 860, 861  
 — universities, 864  
 — wheat, 874  
 — wine, 874  
 Francistown (Bechuanaland), 215  
 Franconia (Bavaria), 960  
 Frankfort (Kentucky), 523  
 Frankfort-on-Main (Prussia), 938,  
     971; univ., 941  
 Frankfort-on-Oder (Prussia), 939  
 Franklin (N.-W. Terr.) dist., 317  
 Fray Bentos (Uruguay), 1362  
 Frederick (New Brunswick), 304  
 Frederick (Maryland), 531  
 Frederiksted (Virgin Is.), 624

## F

- Fredrikshald (Norway), 1160  
 Fredrikstad (Norway), 1160; port, 1168  
 Freeport (Illinois), 513  
 Freetown (Sierra Leone), 257, 258  
 Freiberg (Saxony), 975  
 Freiburg (Baden), 957; archbishop, 958, 980; town, 939, 958  
 — university, 941, 958  
 Freiburg (Switz.), *see* Fribourg  
 Freising (Germany), faculties, 941  
 Freital (Saxony), 975  
 Fremantle (W. Aust.), port, 351, 387  
 French America, 885, 928 *sqg*  
 — Asia, 885, 886, 887 *sqg*, 1283  
 — Australasia, 885, 931 *sqg*  
 — Cambodia, 885, 887, 890 *sqg*, 1288  
 — Cameroon, 271, 885, 926, 927  
 — Congo, 885, 909 *sqg*, *see* French Equat. Africa  
 — Equatorial Africa (F. Congo), 909 *sqg*.  
 — — area and population, 885, 904  
 — — books of reference, 911  
 — — boundary, 909  
 — — divisions, 909  
 — — education, 910  
 — — finance, 911  
 — — forests, 910  
 — — government, 909  
 — — Governor-General, 909  
 — — imports and exports, 910  
 — — products, 910  
 — — railway, 910  
 — — telegraphs, 910  
 — — wireless stations, 910  
 — Guiana, 866, 885, 929, 930  
 — Guinea, 885, 918, 920, 921, 922  
 — — area and population, 885, 918, 921  
 — — budget, 922  
 — — education, 921, 922  
 — — gold, 922  
 — — imports and exports, 920, 922  
 — — live stock, 921  
 — — post offices, 922  
 — — products, 922  
 — — railway, 922  
 — — shipping, 922  
 — — telegraphs and telephones, 922  
 — — wireless station, 922  
 — India, 885, 886, 887  
 — Indo-China, 885, 887 *sqg*, 1288

## FRI

- French Morocco, 885, 1109, 1110, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1119  
 — North Africa, 885, 897 *sqg*  
 — Oceania, 885, 933, 934  
 — — administration, 933  
 — — area and population, 885, 933  
 — — books of reference, 934  
 — — imports and exports, 885, 933, 934  
 — — islands, 934  
 — Pacific Islands, 885, 933  
 — Somaliland, 885, 917  
 — Sudan, 885, 918, 923, 924, 925  
 — — administration, 924  
 — — area and population, 885, 918, 934  
 — — boundaries, 924  
 — — budget, 924  
 — — education, 924  
 — — imports and exports, 920, 924  
 — — post offices, 921  
 — — production and industry, 924  
 — — railway, 924  
 — — steamboats, 924  
 — — telegraphs, 924  
 — — towns, 924  
 — — wireless stations, 924  
 — Togo, 272, 885, 926, 927, *see* Togo  
 — West Africa, 271, 272, 885, 918 *sqg*, and *see* under separate colonies.  
 — — area and population, 885, 918  
 — — books of reference, 927, 928  
 — — boundaries, 918  
 — — budget, 919  
 — — colonies, 885, 918, 919  
 — — defence, 919  
 — — education, 919  
 — — government, 918, 919  
 — — Governor-General, 919, 920  
 — — imports and exports, 920  
 — — leased territory, 919  
 — — money, weights and measures, 920  
 — — post offices, 920  
 — — production, 920  
 — — railways, 920  
 — West Indies, 885, 923, 929  
 Fresno (California), 491  
 Fribourg (Switz.), 1335, 1336, 1337; tn., 1337  
 — university, 1339

## FRI

- Friendly Islands, *see* Tonga, 417  
 Friesland (Netherlands), 1126  
 Frosinone (Italy), 1025  
 Fuad I. (King of Egypt), 821  
 Fuegian race (Chile), 725  
 Fukien (China), prov., 735, 736  
 Fukui (Japan), 1059  
 Fukuoka (Japan), 1059  
 Funafuti Island (Pacific), 419  
 Funchal (Madeira), 1219  
 Fung (Sudan), 262  
 Fürth (Bavaria), 939, 953  
 Fusan (Korea), port, 753, 1074  
 Futuna Is. (Pacific), 932  
 Fuzan-fu (Korea), 1073  
 Fyzábád or Faizabad (India), 121
- GABAIT (Sudan), gold, 263  
 Gabrs (Persia), 1186  
 Gabun or Gabon (Fr. Congo), 909, 910  
 Gaillard Cut (Panama Canal), 1177  
 Galapagos Is. (Ecuador), 814, 815; wireless station, 819  
 Galatz (Rumania), 1237; naval school, 1239  
 Galesburg (Illinois), 513  
 Galicia (Poland), 1208  
 — justice, 1210  
 — pauperism, 1211  
 Galilee (Palestine), 186, 189  
 Galla (Abyssinia), 637  
 — tribes, 194, 638  
 Gallacato (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Galle (Ceylon), 101  
 Gallegos (Argentina), 659  
 Galveston (Tex.), 594, 596; customs district, 473; port, 596  
 Galway, 80; University College, 82  
 Gambaga (Gold Coast), 256  
 Gambela (Abyssinia), 638  
 — Enclave (A.-E. Sudan), 260, 638  
 Gambia Col. & Prot., 248, 252, 253, 919  
 — administration, 252  
 — banks, 253  
 — commerce, 253  
 — communications, 253  
 — currency, 253  
 — education, 252, 253  
 — finance, 253  
 — Governor, 252  
 — police, 253

## GEO

- Gambia Col. & Prot., post offices, 253  
 — shipping, 253  
 — wireless station, 253  
 Gambier Islands (Fr. Oceania), 933  
 Gand, *see* Ghent  
 Gandja (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Ganga Singh Bahadur, ruler (Bikaner), 170  
 Gangtok (Sikkim), 170  
 Gaoua (Fr. W. Africa), 925  
 Garbaharre (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Gard (France), dept., 858; silk, 874  
 Garden Is. (N.S.W.), naval base, 360  
 Gardinas (Lithuania), 1092; town, 1092, 1093  
 Gardner (Massachusetts), 534  
 Gardner Island (Pacific), 419  
 — Islands (New Guinea), 422  
 Gariàn (Tripolitania), 1042  
 Garonne, Haute- (France), dept., 858  
 Gartok (Tibet), 754  
 Gasc (Eritrea), 1044  
 Gasmata (New Guinea), 423  
 Gateshead, population, 14  
 Gatooma (Rhodesia), 217  
 Gatun dam (Panama Canal), 1177; lake, 1177  
 Gävle (Sweden), 1318, 1320  
 Gävleborg (Sweden), province, 1319  
 Gayá (India), 121, 151  
 Gaza (Palestine), 186; port, 190  
 Gaza (Portuguese E. Africa), railway, 1227  
 Gazelle Peninsula (New Britain), 423  
 Geelong (Victoria), 367  
 Geislingen (Württemberg), 980  
 Gelib (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Gelsenkirchen (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Geneva (N.Y.), 562  
 Geneva (Switzerland), 1335, 1337; town, 1337; university, 1339  
 Genf (Switzerland), *see* Geneva.  
 Genoa or Genova (Italy), pt., 1041; prov., 1023; town, 1027; university, 1030  
 George V., King and Emperor, 3, 20, 113  
 — title, 3, 113  
 George Juvaji Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur, ruler (Gwalior), 167  
 George Town (Penang), 172  
 Georgetown (British Guiana), 319  
 — (Cayman Islands), 332

## GEO

- Georgetown University (U.S.A.), 504
- Georgia, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1245, 1267, 1271, 1272
  - agriculture, 1271
  - area and population, 1271
  - books of reference, 1272
  - communications, 1272
  - constitution & government, 1245, 1271
  - minerals, 1271
  - production and industry, 1271
  - railways, 1272
- Georgia (U.S.A.), 440, 507 *sqg*
  - agriculture, 459, 460, 508
  - area & population, 440, 457, 508
  - books of reference, 510
  - cities, 508
  - communications, 510
  - constitution and government, 507, 508
  - cotton, 460, 509
  - customs district, 473
  - defence, 509
  - education, 508
  - farms, 509
  - finance, 509
  - imports and exports, 509
  - live stock, 509
  - manufactures, 509
  - minerals, 509
  - ports, 473, 509
  - production and industry, 460, 509, 510
  - railways, 510
  - religion, 508
  - representation, 435, 507, 508
  - rice, 459, 509
  - shipping, 473, 509
  - tobacco, 460
  - university, 508
- Georgia, South (Falkland Is.), whaling, 318
- Gera (Thuringia), 939, 977
- Geraldton (W. Aust.), 387
- German Austria, *see* Austria
- German Republic, 934 *sqg*
  - accident insurance, 942, 943
  - agriculture, 946
  - alcohol, 948
  - area and population, 936 *sqg*, 946
  - army, 944, 945
  - aviation, 951

## GER

- German Republic, banks, 952, 953
  - beer brewed, 948
  - beet and beet-sugar, 946, 948
  - births, marriages, deaths, 937, 938
  - books of reference, 954 *sqg*
  - budget, 944
  - Cabinet, 935
  - canals, 951
  - coal, 859, 948
  - colonies in Brazil, 709
  - commerce, 949 *sqg*
  - communications, 951, 952
  - compulsory insurance, 942, 943
  - constitution and government, 934 *sqg*
    - crops, 946
    - currency, 952
    - debt, 944
    - defence, 944 *sqg*
    - diplomatic representatives, 953
    - disarmament, 944, 945
    - distilleries, 948
    - divorce, 938
    - education, 939 *sqg*
    - — university, 941
    - electors, 935
    - emigration, 938
    - finance, 943, 944
    - fisheries, 947
    - forests and forestry, 947
    - illegitimacy, 937
    - Imperial Bank, 952
    - inland navigation, 951
    - insurance, sickness, old age, &c., 942, 943
    - iron, 947
    - justice and crime, 941, 942
    - live stock, 946
    - manufactures, 947, 948
    - mining and minerals, 947
    - ministry, 935
    - money and credit, 952
    - money, weights, and measures, 953
    - National Assembly, 934, 935
    - navy, 945, 946
    - occupied territory, 859, 937
    - old age insurance, 942
    - pauperism, 942
    - plébiscite results, 937
    - political parties, 935, 936
    - population, 936 *sqg*
    - — movement of, 937, 938



## GER

- German Republic, population of States, 936  
 — of towns, 938, 939  
 — ports, 951  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 952  
 — potash, 947  
 — President, 935  
 — production and industry, 946 *sqg*  
 — railways, 951  
 — Reichsrat, 935  
 — Reichstag, 935  
 — Reichswehr, 944  
 — religion, 939  
 — Renten Bank, 952, 953  
 — representation, 935  
 — Saar Basin, 859, 937  
 — schools, 939, 940  
 — shipping, 950, 951  
 — sickness insurance, 942, 943  
 — States, 936, 956 *sqg*  
 — steel, 947  
 — sugar, 946, 947  
 — territory ceded, 859, 936, 937, 970  
 — occupied, 859, 937  
 — textiles, 948  
 — tobacco, 946, 948  
 — towns, 938, 939  
 — Treaty of Versailles, 859, 936, 937, 944, 945, 970  
 — universities, 941  
 — wheat, 946  
 — wine, 946  
 German former possessions in Africa, 75, 265, 268, 271, 272, 926, 927  
 — New Guinea, 422 *sqg*  
 — Pacific Islands, 423 *sqg*, 425, 426, 1078  
 — Solomon Islands, 422, 425  
 — S.-W. Africa, 268  
 German Volga Commune (Russia), 1245  
 — West Africa, *see* Cameroon, &c.  
 Germiston (South Africa), 225, 243  
 Gerona (Spain), 1300; fort, 1304; minerals, 1307  
 Gers (France), dept., 858  
 Gezira, the, cotton growing, 262  
 Ghadames (Ital. N. Africa), 1048  
 Gharbieh (Egypt), 824  
 Ghat (Italian North Africa), 1047, 1048  
 Gheg race (Albania), 647  
 Ghent (Belgium), 681; univ., 681  
 Ghorband Valley (Afghan.), coal, 644

## GOL

- Gibraltar, 90 *sqg*  
 — books of reference, 91  
 — communications, 91  
 — currency, 92  
 — finance, 90  
 — Governor, 90  
 — naval base, 91  
 Giessen (Hesse), 965; univ., 941, 965  
 Gifu (Japan), 1059  
 Gijon (Spain), 1300  
 Gilbert & Ellice Is. Colony (Pacific), 414, 419  
 Gillingham, population, 14  
 Gimira (Abyssinia), 637  
 Gipsies: Persia, 1186; Spain, 1300  
 Girga (Egypt), 824  
 Girgenti (Sicily), 1026; town, 1027, 1037  
 Gironde (France), dept., 858  
 Girton College, Cambridge, 23  
 Gisborne (New Zealand), 403  
 Gissi tribe (Liberia), 1087  
 Giza (Egypt), 824; town, 825  
 Gizo Island (Pacific), 420  
 Glace Bay (N.S.), 306; wireless stn., 294  
 Gladbeck (Prussia), 939  
 Glarus or Glaris (Swiss canton), 1334, 1336  
 Glasgow, agricultural college, 22  
 — population, 17  
 — university, 22, 23  
 Glatz (Germany) fort, 945  
 Glauchau (Saxony), 975  
 Gleiwitz (Prussia), 939  
 Glen Innes (N.S.W.), 357  
 Glens Falls (New York), 562  
 Glogau (Germany) fort, 945  
 Gloucester, population, 14  
 — (Massachusetts), 534  
 Gloucester Is. (French Oceania), 933  
 Gloversville (New York), 562  
 Gmünd (Württemberg), 980  
 Goa (Portuguese India), 1219, 1224, 1228  
 Goajira (Colombia), province, 761, 1369  
 Gobi desert (Mongolia), 755  
 Gobuin (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Goffa (Abyssinia), 637  
 Gojjam (Abyssinia), 637, 638  
 Gola tribe (Liberia), 1087  
 Gold Coast, 248, 253 *sqg*

## GOL

- Gold Coast, administration, 254  
 — area and population, 254, 256  
 — books of reference, 259  
 — communications, 255  
 — education, 254  
 — finance, 254  
 — gold, 254, 255, 256  
 — Governor, 254, 256  
 — imports and exports, 254, 255  
 — police, 254  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 255, 256  
 — production, 254, 255, 256  
 — railways, 255  
 — roads, 255, 256  
 — savings bank, 255  
 — shipping, 255  
 — wireless station, 255  
 Gold Coast Territories, 254, 255, 256  
 Gold-yielding regions—  
 Abyssinia, 639  
 Afghanistan, 644  
 A.-E. Sudan, 261  
 Angola, 1226  
 Argentina, 664  
 Australia, 347,  
 and *see* States  
 Belgian Congo, 691  
 Bolivia, 699  
 Borneo, 97, 99  
 Brazil, 708  
 British Guiana, 320  
 Bulgaria, 720  
 Cameroon, 271  
 Canada, 288,  
 & *see* Provs.  
 Ceylon, 103  
 Chile, 729  
 China, 744  
 Colombia, 763  
 Costa Rica, 769  
 Czechoslovakia, 783  
 Dominican Rep., 811  
 Dutch West Indies, 1148  
 Ecuador, 817  
 Eritrea, 1045  
 France & cols., 875, 890, 892,  
 914, 922, 929  
 Gold Coast, 254,  
 255, 256  
 Guatemala, 994  
 Haiti, 999  
 Honduras, 1003  
 India, 134  
 Japan, 1067  
 Kenya Colony, 195  
 Korea, 1074  
 Liberia, 1088  
 Madagascar, 914  
 Malay Straits, 180, 182  
 Mexico, 1103  
 Mongolia, Outer, 755  
 Morocco, 1114  
 Mozambique, 1227  
 Newfoundland, 325  
 N.Z., 409  
 Nicaragua, 1154  
 Papua, 400  
 Peru, 1201  
 Philippines, 628  
 Porto Rico, 622

## GRA

- Gold-yielding regions—*continued*.  
 Portugal and Sin-Kiang, 754  
 poss., 1226, S. & S.W.Afr.,  
 1227 218, 220, 232,  
 Rhodesia, 218, 233, 270  
 220 Sweden, 1326  
 Russian Central Tibet, 753  
 Asia, 1267 U.S.A., 462,  
 Salvador, 1275 & *see* States  
 Sarawak, 99 Uruguay, 1365  
 Serb, Croat, & Venezuela, 1371  
 Slovene State, West Africa,  
 1284 254, 256  
 Gomel (White Russia), prov., 1273 ;  
 town, 1248, 1274  
 Gonaives (Haiti), 998  
 Gondar (Abyssinia), 637 ; town, 638  
 Gooding (Idaho), 511  
 Göppingen (Wurttemberg), 980  
 Gorakhpur (India), 121  
 Gordon College (Khartoum), 260  
 Gore (Abyssinia), 637, 638  
 Gorée (Senegal), 920  
 Gorgol (Mauritania), 925  
 Gorizia (Italy), 1024  
 Gornitz (Prussia), 939  
 Göteborg (Sweden), province, 1318  
 — faculty, 1321 ; fishing, 1327  
 — shipping, 1329 ; town, 1318, 1320  
 Gotha (Thuringia), 977  
 Göttingen Univ. (Germany), 941  
 Gottland (Sweden), province, 1318  
 Gouda (Netherlands), 1127  
 Gough's Island (Atlantic), 210  
 Goulburn (New South Wales), 357  
 Goundam (French W. Africa), 924  
 Goyaz (Brazil) 704, 705 ; diamonds,  
 708 ; town, 704  
 Gozo Island (Malta), 92  
 Graaff-Reinet (Cape Colony), 238  
 Grafton (New South Wales), 357  
 Graham's Land (Falkland Is.), 318  
 Graham's Town (S.A.), 238 ; univ.  
 col., 227  
 Granada (Nicar.), 1153 ; university,  
 1153  
 Granada (Spain), 1300 ; town, 1300 ;  
 university, 1302  
 Grand Bahama Island (W.I.), 327  
 Grand Bassa (Liberia), 1087  
 Grand Bassam (Ivory Coast), 922, 923  
 Grand Caicos Island (W.I.), 332  
 Grand Canyon (Arizona), 488

GRA

- Grand Cape Mount (Liberia), 1087
- Grand Cayman Is. (W.I.), 332
- Grand Cess (Liberia), 1087
- Grand Falls (Nfld.), paper mills, 324
- Grand Forks (North Dakota), 569
- Grand Lahou (Ivory Coast), 922
- Grand Rapids (Michigan), 444, 538
- Grand Turk Is. (W. Indies), 332
- Grande Aldée (French India), 886
- Grande Comore Island (French), 915
- Grande-Terres (Guadeloupe), 928
- Granville (New South Wales), 357
- Grão-Mogol (Brazil), diamonds, 708
- Graubünden (Switz.), 1335, 1337
- Graz (Austria), 671; univ., 672
- Great Admiralty Is. (Pac.), 424
- Great Britain, 5 *sqg*
  - administrations, since 1886, 8
  - agricultural education, 22, 49
    - holdings, 49
  - agriculture, 47 *sqg*
  - Air Force, 35, 46, 47
  - — commands, 46, 830
  - — educational establishments, 47
  - — Ministry, 8, 46
  - area, 11, 47; cultivated, 47, 48
  - army, 39 *sqg*, and *see* parts of the Empire
    - — administration, 39, 40, 41
    - — commands, 40
    - — expenditure, 35, 39, 41
    - — in Egypt, 830
    - — in India, 39, 41, 127, 128, 129
    - — military education, 39
    - — native troops, 40, 41, 128, 129
    - — regular, 39, 40, 41
    - — reserve, 40
    - — supplementary reserve, 40
    - — territorial, 40, 41
  - Army Council, 41
  - aviation, civil, 19, 47
  - Bank of England, 64
  - banks, chartered, 64
  - banks, post-office, 64
  - — trustee, 65
  - battleships, 42 *sqg*
  - births, marriages, deaths, 18
  - blast furnaces, 52
  - Board of Admiralty, 8, 41
  - Bd. of Education, 8
  - books of reference, 72 *sqg*
  - boroughs, 10
  - budgets, 31 *sqg*

GRE

- Great Britain, Cabinet, 7, 8
  - canals, 62
  - census of 1921, 11
  - cities, 14, 15, 16, 17
  - Civil List, 4, 34
  - Civil Services, 35; estimates, 35
  - coal, 51, 52
  - coaling stns., 111, 210, 257, 345, 360
  - colonies and dominions, 74 *sqg*
  - commerce, 53 *sqg*
  - Commons, House of, 5, 6, 8
  - constitution and government, 5 *sqg*
  - corn and green crops, 47, 48
  - Counties, Administrative, England and Wales, 9; list, 12, 13
  - County Associations, 41
  - county boroughs, 10; list, 14, 15
  - County Councils, 9
  - criminal statistics, 27
  - crops, 47, 48
  - Crown Colonies, 75
  - customs, 32, 35, 36
    - — valuation, 53
  - debt, 34, 37, 38
    - — National, 34, 37, 38
    - — War, 38
  - defence (*see also* Army, & Navy), 39 *sqg*
  - District Councils, 9
  - Dominions, &c., *see under names*
  - Dominion navies, 45, 46, 283, 345, 407
  - education, 22 *sqg*
    - — agricultural, 22, 49
    - — Board of, 8
    - — elementary, 24
    - — secondary and technical, &c., 23, 24
    - — university, 22
  - electors, 5, 6
  - emigration and immigration, 19
  - estate duties, 33, 36
  - estimates, 32 *sqg*
  - excess profits tax, 34, 36
  - excise, 33, 35, 36
  - executive government, 6 *sqg*
  - expenditure, 34 *sqg*
  - exports, 50, 52, 53 *sqg*
    - — coal, 52
    - — fish, 50

## GRE

- Great Britain, exports, foreign and colonial, 53 *sqg*  
 — — gold and silver, 57  
 — — iron and steel, 52, 57  
 — — textiles, 57, 58  
 — — farm holdings, 49  
 — — finance (*see also* Banks), 31 *sqg*  
 — — National Debt, 34, 37, 38  
 — — revenue & expenditure, 31 *sqg*  
 — — taxation, 31 *sqg*, 36, 37  
 — — — local, 34, 37, 38, 39  
 — — War expenditure, 38  
 — — fish imports and exports, 50  
 — — fisheries, 49, 50  
 — — food imports, 57, 58, 59  
 — — franchise, 5, 6  
 — — general strike (May 1926), 30  
 — — gold bullion imports & exports, 57  
 — — government, imperial & central, 5 *sqg*  
 — — — executive, 6 *sqg*  
 — — — local, 9 *sqg*  
 — — health insurance, national, 28, 29  
 — — Health, Ministry of, 8, 28, 35  
 — — House of Commons, 5, 6, 8  
 — — House of Lords, 5  
 — — illegitimacy, 18  
 — — Imperial Defence Committee, 39  
 — — imports, 50, 52, 53 *sqg*  
 — — — cotton, 57  
 — — — fish, 50  
 — — — flour, 57, 58, 59  
 — — — food, 57, 58, 59  
 — — — foreign and colonial, 53 *sqg*  
 — — — gold and silver, 57  
 — — — iron, 52, 57  
 — — — meat, 57, 58  
 — — — metals and minerals, 52, 57  
 — — — sugar, 58  
 — — — tea, 58  
 — — — wheat, 57, 58, 59  
 — — income tax and super-tax, 34, 36, 37  
 — — instruction, *see* education  
 — — insurance, national, 28, 29, 35  
 — — — health, 28, 29, 35  
 — — — unemployment, 28, 29, 35  
 — — iron, 51, 52, 57  
 — — iron works, 52  
 — — justice and crime, 25 *sqg*  
 — — King, 3, 20  
 — — labour and employment, 29 *sqg*  
 — — Labour, Ministry of, 8, 35

## GRE

- Great Britain, land distribution, 47, 48  
 — — holdings, 49  
 — — tax, 33, 36  
 — — languages, 11  
 — — leased territories, &c., 109, 183, 737, 1289  
 — — live stock, 48  
 — — local expenditure, 38, 39  
 — — — government, 9 *sqg*  
 — — — revenue, 37, 39  
 — — — taxation, 34, 37, 38, 39  
 — — Lords, House of, 5  
 — — members of Parliament, 5  
 — — — payment of, 5  
 — — metropolis, *see* London  
 — — military expenditure, 35, 39, 40  
 — — mining and metals, 50 *sqg*  
 — — ministry, 7, 8  
 — — mint, 64  
 — — money and credit, 64, 65  
 — — money, weights, and measures, 65  
 — — motor vehicle duties, 32, 33  
 — — municipal Corporations, 10  
 — — National Debt, 34, 37, 38  
 — — national insurance, 28, 29, 35  
 — — navigation, 59 *sqg*  
 — — — inland, 62  
 — — navy, 41 *sqg*  
 — — — aircraft carriers, 43, 45  
 — — — bases, 90, 111, 184, 273, 345, 360  
 — — — battleships, 42, 43 *sqg*  
 — — — Board of Admiralty, 8, 41  
 — — — coal. sts., 111, 210, 257, 345, 360  
 — — — cruisers, 42, 43 *sqg*  
 — — — destroyers, 42, 43, 45  
 — — — Dominion navies, 45, 46, 283, 345, 407  
 — — — estimates, expen., 35, 42  
 — — — monitors, 43  
 — — — number, all ranks, 42  
 — — — submarines, 42, 45  
 — — — summary of fleet, 43 *sqg*  
 — — — Washington Treaty and, 42, 43  
 — — occupations of people, 16, 18  
 — — old age pensions, 28, 35  
 — — Parish Councils, 9  
 — — — Meetings, 9  
 — — parishes, civil & ecclesiastical, 9, 20  
 — — Parliament, 5; duration of, 5, 6  
 — — pauperism, 31

## GRE

- Great Britain, Pensions, Ministry of, 8
- pensions, old age, 28, 34
  - — war, 29
  - — widows' and orphans', 28
  - police force, 9, 10, 26
  - political parties, 9
  - population, 11 *sqg*
    - — age distribution, 11
    - — civil, 12
    - — counties, 12, 13
    - — divisions, 11
    - — islands, in British seas, 11, 18, 70 *sqg*
    - — movement of, 19
    - — occupations, 16, 18
    - — towns, 14, 15, 17
    - — urban and rural, 16, 17
  - postal statistics, 34, 35, 62, 63
  - Prime Minister, 7, 8
  - Privy Council, 5
  - production and industry, 47 *sqg*
  - property and income tax, 34, 36, 37
  - railways, 61
    - — new grouping, 61
  - religion, 19 *sqg*
  - representation, 5, 6
  - Representation of the People Act, 5, 6
  - Reserve Forces, 39, 40
  - revenue and expenditure, 31 *sqg*
  - Royal Air Force, 35, 46, 47
  - Royal Family, 3
  - Rural District Councils, 9
  - savings banks, 64, 65
  - schools, elementary, 24
    - — secondary, 23, 24
  - self-governing dominions, 75
  - shipping, 59 *sqg*
  - silver bullion imports and exp., 57
  - small holdings, 49
  - stamps (revenue), 33, 36
  - steel, 53
  - submarines, 42, 43, 45
  - super-tax, 34, 37
  - taxation, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37
    - — local, 34, 37, 38
  - technical education, 23, 24
  - telegraphs, 34, 63
  - telegraphs, wireless, 63
    - — stations, 63
  - telephones, 34, 63

## GRE

- Great Britain, territorial army, 40, 41
- towns, 14, 15, 17
  - trade, 53 *sqg*
  - trade disputes, 30
  - trade unions, 29, 30
  - tramways, 62
  - Transport, Ministry of, 8
  - unemployment insurance, 28, 29
  - universities, 22, 23
  - Urban District Councils, 9
  - war expenditure, 38
    - — pensions, 29
  - water power resources, 53
  - wheat imports, 57, 58, 59
    - — produce, 48
  - widows' and orphans' pensions, 28
  - wireless stations, 63
  - woman suffrage, 5, 6, 10
  - Great Elobey (Sp. Af.), 1313, 1314
  - Great Falls (Montana), 548
  - Great Inagua Island (W. Indies), 327
  - Great Lake (Cambodia), 891
  - Great Lakes (Illinois) naval station, 455
  - Great Lebanon (Syria), 893
    - — mines, 896
  - Great Nicobar Island (Andamans), 146
  - Great Yarmouth, population, 14
  - Grebo race (Liberia), 1071
  - Greece, 981 *sqg*
    - agriculture, 987
    - Antiquities, Service of, 984
    - archæology, 988
    - area and population, 982 *sqg*
    - army, 986
    - banks, 990
    - books of reference, 901, 902
    - canal, 981
    - cheese, 987
    - coal, 988
    - commerce, 988, 989
    - communications, 989, 990
    - constitution and government, 982
    - cotton mills, 988
    - crops, 987
    - currants, 987, 989
    - defence, 986, 987
    - departments, 983
    - diplomatic representatives, 991
    - education, 984
    - finance, 984, 985
    - Financial Commission, 985
    - fruit, 987

## GRE

- Greece, imports and exports, 988, 989  
 — iron, 987, 988  
 — live stock, 987  
 — manufactures, 988  
 — mercantile marine, 989  
 — mining, 987, 988  
 — ministry, 982  
 — money and credit, 990  
 — money, weights, measures, 990, 991  
 — National Assembly, 981  
 — navy, 986, 987  
 — new territories, 716, 982  
 — olives, 987  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 990  
 — President, 982  
 — production and industry, 987, 988  
 — railways, 990  
 — refugees from Asia Minor, 983  
 — religion, 984  
 — roads, 989  
 — shipping, 989  
 — territory acquired, 716, 983  
 — tobacco, 987  
 — towns, 982, 983  
 — universities, 984  
 — wheat, 987  
 — wine, 987  
 Green Bay (Wisconsin), 611  
 Greenland, 800, 801  
 Greenock, population, 17  
 Greenore (Irish Free State), 88  
 Greensboro (North Carolina), 567  
 Greenville (Liberia), 1087  
 Greenville (South Carolina), 587  
 Greifswald (Germany), univ., 941  
 Greiz (Thuringia), 977  
 Grenada (West Indies), 337  
 — area and population, 338  
 — dependency, 338  
 — products, 338, 339  
 Grenadines, the (West Indies), 338  
 Grenoble (France), 861 ; univ., 864  
 Grey Univ. Coll. (S. Africa), 227  
 Greytown (Nicaragua), 1155  
 Grimsby, population, 14  
 Griqualand (S. Africa), 238  
 Grisons (Swiss canton), 1335, 1337  
 Grodno (Gardinas) (Lithuania), 1092 ; town, 1092  
 Grodno (Poland), fort, 1212 ; military dist., 1212

## GUA

- Groningen (Netherlands), 1122 ; town, 1127 ; univ., 1128  
 Grootfontein area (S. W. Afr.), 268  
 Grosseto (Italy), 1026, 1038 ; town, 1027, 1037  
 Grozny (Russia), petroleum, 1256 ; town, 1248  
 Guadalajara (Mexico), 1100, 1101  
 — (Spain), 1300, 1307  
 Guadalcanar Island (Pacific), 420  
 Guadeloupe Is. (Fr. Antilles), 885, 886, 928, 929  
 — area and population, 885, 928  
 — banks, 929  
 — books of reference, 931  
 — currency, 929  
 — imports and exports, 885, 929  
 — products, 929  
 — representation, 885, 928  
 — wireless station, 929  
 Guahan, *see* Guam  
 Guaira, La (Venez.), 1369 ; wireless stn., 1373  
 Gualaguaychú (Argentina), 659  
 Guam (Marianne Is.), U.S.A. dependency, 440, 630, 1078  
 — area and population, 440, 1078  
 — communications, 631  
 — government, 630  
 — naval station, 455, 630  
 — products, 631  
 Guanacaste (Co. Rica), 767 ; mines, 769  
 Guanajuato (Mexico), 1100 ; tn., 1101  
 Guanare (Venez.), 1369  
 Guano Is. (Jamaica), 332  
 Guantánamo (Cuba), naval stn., 455, 773 ; town, 773  
 Guaranda (Ecuador), 815  
 Guarda (Portugal), 1218  
 Guarico (Venez.), state, 1369  
 Guatemala, 992 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 994  
 — area and population, 993  
 — army, 994  
 — banks, 996  
 — books of reference, 997  
 — boundary convention, 993  
 — canal, 996  
 — coffee, 994  
 — commerce, 994, 995  
 — communications, 995, 996  
 — constitution and government, 992, 993

## GUA

- Guatemala, Council of State, 993  
 — crops, 994  
 — defence, 994  
 — diplomatic representatives, 996  
 — education, 993  
 — finance, 993, 994  
 — forests, 994  
 — imports and exports, 995  
 — Indians, 993  
 — justice and crime, 993  
 — live stock, 994  
 — minerals, 994  
 — money, weights, & measures, 996  
 — National Assembly, 993  
 — ports, 995  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 996  
 — President, 993  
 — production and industry, 994  
 — railways, 995, 996  
 — religion, 993  
 — roads, 996  
 — shipping, 995  
 — sugar, 996  
 — timber, 996  
 — towns, 993  
 — university, 993  
 — wheat, 994  
 Guatemala (town), 993  
 Guayaquil (Ecu.), 815; port, 819;  
   university, 816; wireless  
   station, 819  
 Guayas (Ecuador), province, 815  
 Guebres, *see* Parsis  
 Gueckédou (French Guinea), 921  
 Guelders (Netherlands), 1126, 1134  
 Guernavaca (Mexico), 1100  
 Guernsey, agriculture, 71, 72  
 — area and pop., 18  
 — government, 71, 72  
 — Herm, and Jethou, pop., 18  
 — live stock, 72  
 — shipping, 72  
 Guerrero (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Guiana, British, 319 *sqq*  
 — — agriculture, 320  
 — — area and population, 319  
 — — books of reference, 321  
 — — commerce, 320  
 — — communications, 320, 321  
 — — constitution and government,  
   319  
 — — currency, 321  
 — — diamonds, 320

## GWA

- Guiana, British, education, 319  
 — — finance, 321  
 — — gold, 320  
 — — Governor, 319  
 — — immigration, 319  
 — — imports and exports, 320  
 — — justice, 319  
 — — live stock, 320  
 — — mining, 320  
 — — posts, telegraphs, telephones,  
   321  
 — — production, 320  
 — — railways, 320, 321  
 — — shipping, 320  
 — — sugar, 320  
 — Dutch, 1147, *see* Surinam  
 — French, 866, 885, 929, 930  
 — — agriculture, 929  
 — — area & population, 885, 929  
 — — bank, 930  
 — — books of reference, 931  
 — — crops, 929  
 — — education, 929  
 — — gold, 929  
 — — imports and exports, 929  
 — — mining, 929  
 — — penal settlement, 884, 930  
 — — ports, 929  
 — — representation, 884, 929  
 Guidimaka (Mauritania), 925  
 Guilan or Enzeli (Persia), 1188  
 Guimaraes (Portugal), 1222  
 Guinea, French, 884, 885, 918, 920  
 — Portuguese, 1224, 1225  
 — — area and population, 1224, 1225  
 — — products, 1225  
 — Spanish, 1313, 1314  
 — — area and population, 1313  
 Guipúzcoa (Spain), prov., 1300; zinc,  
   1307  
 Gujarat (India), 153, 165  
 Gulu (Uganda), 197  
 Gumush hané (Turkey) vilayet, 1351  
 Gurage (Abyssinia), 637  
 Gurang race (Nepal), 1121  
 Gurkha race (Nepal), 1121  
 Gustaf V. (Sweden), 1315  
 Gustavsberg (Swed.), porcelain, 1326  
 Güstrow (Mecklenburg-Schw.), 967  
 Guthrie (Okl.), 575  
 Gwador (Oman), 655  
 Gwalior (India), state, 118, 122, 166;  
   town, 167

## GWA

- Gwanda (Rhodesia), 217  
 Gwelo (Rhodesia), 217  
 Gyantze (Tibet), 753, 1121; telegraph, 753  
 Gympie (Queensland), 375  
 Győr (Hungary), 1008
- HAAD YAI (Fed. Malay States), 180
- Haakon VII. (Norway), 3, 789, 1157  
 Haapai Island (Tonga), 418  
 Haapsalu (Estonia), 840  
 Haarlem (Netherlands), 1127  
 Haarlemmermeer (Netherlands), 1127  
 Habana, *see* Havana  
 Habil (Aden), 94  
 Habus lands (Tunis), 905  
 Hadda (Arabia), 652  
 Hadibu (Sokotra), 95  
 Hadramaut (Arabia), 651, 655  
 Hafnarfjörður (Iceland), 804  
 Hagen (Prussia), 939  
 Hagerstown (Maryland), 531  
 Hague, The (Netherlands), 1127  
 Haifa (Palestine), 186; port, 190; town, 186, 187, 188  
 Haifong (Fr. Indo-China), 887, 891  
 Hail (Nejd), 653  
 Hainan Island (China), 737  
 Hainaut (Belgium), 680  
 Hainisch, Dr. (Austrian Pres.), 670  
 Haiti, 809, 997 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 999  
 — area and population, 998  
 — banks, 1000  
 — books of reference, 1001  
 — coffee, 999  
 — commerce, 999, 1000  
 — communications, 1000  
 — constitution and govt., 997, 998.  
 — Council of State, 997  
 — currency, 1000  
 — defence, 999  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1001  
 — education, 998  
 — finance, 998, 999  
 — imports and exports, 999, 1000  
 — justice, 998  
 — minerals, 999  
 — money, weights & measures, 1000  
 — posts and telegraphs, 1000  
 — President, 997  
 — production, 999

## HAM

- Haiti, railways, 1000  
 — religion, 998  
 — shipping, 1000  
 — sugar, 999  
 — towns, 998  
 — treaty with U.S.A., 997  
 — university, 998  
 Haji Hamidullah Khan, ruler (Bhopal), 166  
 Hakodate (Japan), 1059  
 Haleb, *see* Aleppo  
 Half Cavalla (Liberia), 1087  
 Halfa (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Hali Pt. (Yemen), 654  
 Halifax, population, 14  
 — (N.S.), 278, 283, 293, 306; dockyard, 283; port, 291  
 Halland (Sweden), province, 1318  
 Halle-on-Saale (Prussia), 938, 971; university, 941  
 Halmstad (Sweden), 1320  
 Hälsingborg (Sweden), 1320  
 Hama (Syria), 894; town, 894  
 Hamadân (Persia), 1186, 1189, 1190  
 Hamamatsu (Japan), 1059  
 Hamasien (Eritrea), 1044, 1045  
 Hamborn (Prussia), 938  
 Hamburg, 936, 963  
 — area and population, 936, 963  
 — books of reference, 964  
 — brewing, 948  
 — commerce, 950, 963  
 — constitution, 963  
 — Czechoslovak rights, 784  
 — divisions, 963  
 — education, 963  
 — finance, 963  
 — justice, 963  
 — religion, 963  
 — shipping, 950, 951, 964  
 — town, 938, 950, 963  
 — university, 941, 963  
 Häme (Finland), 845  
 Hamilton (Bermuda), 273  
 — (New Zealand), 403  
 — (Ohio), 572  
 — (Ontario), 278, 309  
 Hamilton (Scotland), population, 17  
 — (Victoria), 367  
 Hamm (Prussia), 939  
 Hammond (Indiana), 516  
 Hampton Roads (Virginia), navy yard, 455



## HAN

- Hangchow (China), 735 ; port, 737 ; university, 739  
 Hankow (China), iron near, 744  
 — port, 737  
 Hannibal (Missouri), 545  
 Hannover, province, 970 ; iron, 947 ; town, 938, 971 ; schools, 940  
 Hanoi (Tonking), 887, 891  
 Hanse Towns (Ger.), 962, 963, 966  
 Hanyang (China), port, 737  
 Haraoti (India), 170  
 Harar or Harrar (Abyssinia), 637, 638 ; school, 638  
 Harardera (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Haraz (Yemen), 654  
 Harbin (China), port, 737, 752, 753  
 Harbour Grace (Newfoundland), 324  
 Harbour Island (Bahamas), 327  
 Harburg (Prussia), 939 ; port, 951  
 Hargeisa (B. Somaliland), 213  
 Hari Singh, ruler (Kashmir), 168  
 Harju (Estonia), 840  
 Harnösand (Sweden), 1320  
 Harper (Liberia), 1087  
 Harrar (Abyssinia), 638  
 Harrisburg (Pa.), 444, 580  
 Hartford (Connecticut), 444, 498, 499  
 Hartley (Rhodesia), 217  
 Harvard University (Mass.), 535  
 Harz dist. (Germany), mines, 947  
 Hasa (Arabia), 651, 652, 653  
 Hascovo (Bulgaria), 717  
 Hastings, population, 14  
 — (New Zealand), 403  
 Hattiesburg (Mississippi), 543  
 Haugesund (Norway), 1160  
 Hauran (Syria), 894  
 Hausa tribes (Nigeria), 249  
 Hauta (Nejd), 653  
 Haut-Rhin (France), 858, 859  
 Havana (Cuba), 773 ; town, 773 ; university, 774  
 Haverhill (Massachusetts), 534  
 Havre, Le (France), 861 ; trade, 877  
 Hawaii, 438, 618 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 619  
 — area and population, 440, 618  
 — books of reference, 620  
 — commerce, 620  
 — communications, 620  
 — defence, 452, 455, 619  
 — education, 619  
 — farms, 619

## HEL

- Hawaii, finance, 619  
 — forests, 619  
 — government, 438, 618  
 — Governor, 618  
 — imports and exports, 620  
 — Japanese in, 618  
 — justice, 619  
 — naval station, 455, 619  
 — pineapples, 619  
 — ports, 473  
 — production, 619  
 — railways, 620  
 — religion, 619  
 — representation, 618  
 — shipping, 473, 620  
 — sugar, 619  
 — telephones, 620  
 Hawke's Bay district (N.Z.), 403  
 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1178  
 Hazleton (Pa.), 581  
 Hebron (Palestine), 186, 187  
 Hedjaz, *see* Hejaz  
 Hedmark (Norway), 1159  
 Heerlen (Netherlands), 1127  
 Heidelberg (Baden), 939, 958 ; university, 941, 958  
 Heidenheim (Württemberg), 980  
 Heijo-fu (Korea), 1073  
 Heilbronn (Württemberg), 980  
 Heilung Hsien (Manchuria), 736, 752  
 Heilungkiang (Manchuria), 736, 752  
 Hejaz (Arabia), 651, 652, 653, 654, 1350  
 — area and population, 653, 654  
 — diplomatic repres., 654  
 — extinction of kingdom of, 651, 652, 653  
 — frontiers, 653  
 — King Ali, 652, 653 ; abdication of, 652  
 — — Hussein, 652, 653, 654 ; abdication of, 652  
 — pilgrims, 654  
 — ports, 654  
 — produce, 654  
 — railway, 192, 654  
 — slavery, 654  
 — war with Nejd, 652, 653  
 Hekkari (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Helder (Netherlands), 1127 ; forts, 1132  
 Helena (Montana), 547, 548  
 Heligoland, 200

## HEL

Hellenic Republic, *see* Greece  
 Helmond (Netherlands), 1127  
 Helsingfors or Helsinki (Finland), 845; univ., 846  
 Henderson (Ky.), 523  
 Hengelo (Netherlands), 1127  
 Henry Reid Bay (Pacific), 423  
 Heraclea (Turkey), coal, 1355  
 Heraclion (Greece), 983; town, 983  
 Herât (Afghanistan), 643; town, 643  
 Hérault (France), dept., 858  
 Heredia (Costa Rica), 767; town, 768  
 Herero race (S. W. Africa), 269  
 Herisau (Switzerland), 1337  
 Herm, Island, 18  
 Hermit Islands (Pacific), 423  
 Hermosillo (Mexico), 1100  
 Hermoupolis (Greece), 983  
 Herne (Prussia), 939  
 Herrera (Panama), province, 1173  
 Hertogenbosch, 's (Neth.), 1127  
 Hervey Islands (New Zealand), 413  
 Herzegovina, *see* Bosnia & Herzegov.  
 Hesse, 936, 964 *sqq*  
 — area and population, 936, 965  
 — books of reference, 966  
 — Cabinet, 964  
 — coal, 965  
 — constitution, 964  
 — education, 965  
 — finance, 965  
 — forests, 965  
 — live stock, 965  
 — manufactures, 965, 966  
 — political parties, 964  
 — production and industry, 965, 966  
 — religion, 965  
 — towns, 965  
 — university, 965  
 — wine, 965  
 Hesse, Rhenish, 965  
 — Upper, 965  
 Hesse-Nassau (Prussia), area, &c., 970  
 Hibbing (Minn.), 541  
 Hidalgo (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Highland Park (Mich.), 538  
 High River (Alberta), 283  
 Hiiumaa (Estonia), 839  
 Hildburghausen (Thuringia), 977  
 Hildesheim (Prussia), 939  
 Hillah (Iraq), 1016  
 Hilversum (Netherlands), 1127

## HON

Himeji (Japan), 1059  
 Hindenburg (Prussia), 939  
 Hiroshima (Japan), 1059  
 Hirohito, Emperor (Japan), 1055  
 Hiswa (Aden), 94  
 Hivaoa Island (French Oceania), 933  
 Hjalmären, Lake (Sweden), 1319  
 Hlatikulu (Swaziland), 222  
 Hobart (Tasmania), 393; port, 351, 395  
 Hoboken (Belgium), 681  
 — (N. Jersey), 444, 557  
 Hodeida (Yemen), 654  
 Hódmezővásárhely (Hungary), 1008  
 Hof (Bavaria), 960  
 Hohenstein (Danzig), 787  
 Hohenzollern (Pruss.), area, &c., 970  
 Hokkaido (Japan), 1056, 1057, 1058; univ., 1060  
 Holland, *see* Netherlands  
 Holland (Lincs.), parts of, 13  
 Holland (Netherlands), provs., 1126, 1132, 1134  
 Holland Fortress, 1132  
 Hollandsch Diep forts, 1132  
 Holloway College, Egham, 23  
 Holyoke (Massachusetts), 444, 534  
 Homs (Italian North Africa), 1048, 1049  
 — (Syria), 894; town, 894  
 Honan (China), 735, 736  
 Honduras, 1001 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1003  
 — area and population, 1002  
 — bananas, 1003  
 — banks, 1003  
 — books of reference, 1005, 1006  
 — boundary, 993  
 — cattle industry, 1003  
 — coconuts, 1003  
 — commerce, 1004  
 — communications, 1004  
 — Congress of Deputies, 1001  
 — constitution and government, 1001, 1002  
 — debt, 1003  
 — defence, 1003  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1005  
 — education, 1002  
 — finance, 1002, 1003  
 — gold, 1003  
 — hat-making, 1003  
 — imports and exports, 1004

HON

- Honduras, Indians, 1002
- justice, 1002
- manufactures, 1003
- minerals, 1003
- ministry, 1002
- money, weights, measures, 1005
- ports, 1002
- President, 1002
- production and industry, 1003
- railways, 1004
- religion, 1002
- roads, 1004
- silver, 1003
- telegraphs and telephones, 1005
- tobacco, 1003
- towns, 1002
- university, 1002
- Honduras, British, 321 *sqg*
- — area and population, 321
- — banks, 323
- — books of reference, 323
- — commerce, 322
- — communications, 322
- — currency, 323
- — education, 321, 322
- — finance, 322
- — Governor, 321
- — imports and exports, 322
- — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 322
- — railways, 322
- — shipping, 322
- Hong Kong, 109 *sqg*, 737, 745
- area and population, 109
- banks, 112
- births and deaths, 110
- books of reference, 112
- commerce, 111, 745, 891
- constitution and government, 109
- defence, 111
- education, 110
- emigration and immigration, 110
- exports and imports, 111, 745, 891
- finance, 110, 111
- fisheries, 111
- Governor, 109
- industry, 111
- justice and crime, 110
- lease of territory, 109, 737
- money, weights, and measures, 112
- naval base, 109, 111
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 112
- railway, 112

HUN

- Hong Kong, shipping, 111
- university, 110, 739
- Honolulu (Hawaii), 618, 619
- Honshiu Is. or Mainland (Japan), 1057, 1058; population, 1058; tunnel, 1070
- Hook of Holland (Netherlands), 1137
- Hope Island (Spitsbergen), 1170
- Hoquiam (Washington), 606
- Hordaland (Norway), 1159
- Hornell (New York), 562
- Hornsey, population, 14
- Horsens (Denmark), 792
- Horten (Norway), 1160
- Horthy, Admiral, Regent of Hungary, 1006
- Hot Springs (Arkansas), 489
- Hottentots (Africa), 269
- Houston (Texas), 444, 594
- Ship Canal (Texas), 596
- Hova race (Madagascar), 912
- Hove, population, 14
- Howrah (India), 150
- Hsin-min-fu (Manchuria), 752
- Huahiné Island (Fr. Oceania), 933
- Huancavelica (Peru), dept., 1197; town, 1197
- Huancayo (Peru), 1197
- Huanillos (Chile), guano, 1201
- Huanuco (Peru), 1197, 1200; town, 1197
- Huaráz (Peru), 1197
- Huastica dist. (Mexico), oil, 1103
- Hubli (India), 121
- Huddersfield, population, 14
- Hudson Island (Pacific), 419
- Hudson's Bay Company, 275
- Hué (Annam), 889
- Huelva (Spain), 1300; mines, 1307
- town, 1300
- Huesca (Spain), province, 1300
- Hufuf-(Nejd), 653
- Huguenot Univ. Coll. (S. Af.), 227
- Huila (Angola), dist., 1226
- (Colombia), province, 760
- Hull, population, 14
- Hull (Quebec), 313
- Hull Island (Pacific), 419
- Hunan (China), 735, 736; antimony, 744
- Hunchun (China), 737
- Hungary, 1006 *sqg*
- agriculture, 1011

## HUN

Hungary, area and population, 1007  
 — army, 1010  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1008  
 — books of reference, 1014, 1015  
 — boundaries, 1007  
 — coal, 1011  
 — commerce, 1012, 1013  
 — communications, 1013  
 — constitution, 1006  
 — crops, 1011  
 — defence, 1010, 1011  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1014  
 — education, 1008  
 — finance, 1009, 1010  
 — fisheries, 1012  
 — forests, 1011  
 — gendarmerie, 1011  
 — government, central, 1006  
 — — local, 1007  
 — imports and exports, 1012, 1013  
 — justice and crime, 1009  
 — live stock, 1011  
 — local government, 1007  
 — manufactures, 1012  
 — mining and minerals, 1011, 1012  
 — ministry, 1007  
 — money and credit, 1013  
 — pauperism, 1009  
 — political parties, 1007  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1013  
 — production and industry, 1011, 1012  
 — railways, 1013  
 — Regent, 1006  
 — religion, 1008  
 — representation, 1006  
 — towns, 1008  
 — universities, 1009  
 — wheat, 1011  
 — wine, 1012  
 Huntington (West Virginia), 608  
 Huon Islands (French Pacific), 932  
 Hupeh (China), 735, 736  
 Huron (South Dakota), 589  
 Husein Ibn Ali, King (Hejaz), 652, 653, 654; abdication, 652  
 Hutchinson (Kansas), 521  
 Hyderabad, area, &c., 118, 122, 167  
 — government, 167  
 — religion, 122, 167  
 — revenue, 167

## IDA

Hyderabad, town, 121, 167  
 Hyderabad (Bombay), 121  
 Iasi (Rumania), 1237; univ., 1237  
 Ibadhi sect (Zanzibar), 200  
 Ibagué (Colombia), 760  
 Ibarra (Ecuador), 815, 816  
 Ibb (Yemen), 655  
 Ibicuí (Paraguay), mines, 1183  
 Ibn Rashid, Amir of Jabal Shammar, 651  
 Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, 651, 652, 653; Wahhabi war under, 651, 652, 653  
 Ibrahim, Sultan of Johore, 182  
 Ica (Peru), dept., 1197; town, 1197  
 Iceland, 802 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 806  
 — Althing, 803  
 — area and population, 803, 804  
 — banks, 807, 808  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 804  
 — books of reference, 808, 809  
 — commerce, 806, 807  
 — communications, 807  
 — constitution & government, 802, 803  
 — currency, 808  
 — defence, 806  
 — diplomatic representatives, 808  
 — education, 804, 805  
 — finance, 805  
 — fisheries, 806  
 — illegitimacy, 804  
 — imports and exports, 806, 807  
 — justice and crime, 805  
 — King, 802, 803  
 — live stock, 806  
 — ministry, 803  
 — money and credit, 807, 808  
 — money, weights & measures, 808  
 — old-age pensions, 805  
 — pauperism, 805  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 807  
 — production, 806  
 — religion, 804  
 — roads, 807  
 — savings banks, 808  
 — shipping and navigation, 807  
 — towns, 804  
 — university, 805  
 Ichang (China), port, 737  
 Idaho, 440, 510 *sqg*

## IDA

- Idaho, agriculture, 459, 511
- area and population, 440, 457, 510, 511
- books of reference, 512
- cities, 510
- communications, 512
- constitution and government, 510
- defence, 511
- education, 511
- farms, 511
- finance, 511
- forests, 511
- gold, 511
- Indian reservations, 510
- irrigation, 511
- live stock, 511
- manufactures, 512
- mining, 463, 511
- port, 512
- production and industry, 459, 463, 511, 512
- public lands, 457
- railways, 512
- religion, 511
- representation, 435, 510
- silver, 463, 511
- timber, 511
- university, 511
- wheat, 459, 511
- wool, 511
- Idar (India), state, 165
- Idrisi, the (Arabia), 652, 654, 655
- Ifni (Spanish Africa), 1313
- area and population, 1313
- Iki Islands (Japan), 1057, 1058
- Iles de Los (W. Africa), 257, 919
- Iles sous le Vent (Fr. Oceania), 933
- Ilha das Cobras (Brazil), arsenal, 708
- Ili (Sin-Kiang), 754
- Ille-et-Vilaine (France), dept., 858
- Illinois, 439, 512 *sqg*
- agriculture, 459, 514
- area and pop., 439, 457, 512, 513
- books of reference, 515
- cities, 513
- coal, 514
- communications, 514, 515
- constitution and government, 512
- defence, 514
- education, 513, 514
- farms, 514
- finance, 514

## IND

- Illinois, live stock, 514
- manufactures, 514
- mining, 514
- natural gas and petroleum, 514
- naval station, 455
- production and industry, 459, 514
- railways, 514
- religion, 513
- representation, 435, 512
- shipping, 514, 515
- universities, 513
- wheat, 459, 514
- wool, 514
- Iloilo (Philippines), 626
- Imad (Aden), 94
- Imâm-i-Jama (Persia), 1187
- Imam Yahya (Yemen), 654, 655
- Imbabura (Ecuador), prov., 815
- Imbros Is. (Aegean), 983, 1350
- Imperia (Italy), 1023; town, 1027
- Imphal (India), 121
- Inaccessible Island (Atlantic), 210
- Indenié (Ivory Coast), gold, 922
- Independence (Missouri), 545
- India (British), 75, 113 *sqg*
- administrations, 115
- agriculture, 129 *sqg*
- Air Force in, 46, 128, 129
- air-route to, 47
- area, 117 *sqg*
- army, auxiliary force, 128, 129
- — commands, 128
- — European, 40, 41, 46, 128, 129
- — expeditionary forces, 129
- — finance, 39, 40, 125 *sqg*, 129
- — native, 128, 129
- — native officers, 129
- — of feudatory states, 128
- — reserve, 128
- — territorial force, 128, 129
- banks, 141
- — savings, 141
- births and deaths, 120
- books of reference, 142 *sqg*
- coal output, 134
- commerce, 134 *sqg*
- companies, jnt.-stk., 133
- constitution, 113 *sqg*
- copper, 134
- cotton, 131, 133, 136
- — mills, 133
- Councils, 113, 114
- — of Governors, 116

## IND

- India (British), Councils of Governor-General, 113, 114
- of Princes, 116
  - of State, 114
  - legislative and provincial, 114, 115, 116
  - criminal cases, 125
  - crops, 130, 131
  - currency, 140, 141
  - customs revenue, 125, 126
  - debt, 127
  - defence, 39, 40, 41, 46, 128, 129
  - district government, 116
  - education, 123, 124
    - expenditure, 124
    - scholarships, 124
    - special schools, 124
    - universities, 123
  - emigration, 120
  - excise revenue, 125, 126
  - executive authority, 113, 114, 115
    - Council, 114, 115
  - expenditure, 125, 126
  - exports and imports, 134 *sqq*
    - treasure, 134, 135
  - factories, 133
  - finance, 125 *sqq*
    - central, 125 *sqq*
    - local, 127
    - municipal, 127
    - finance, provincial, 126, 127
    - separate governments, 127
  - forests, 131, 132
    - revenue, 125, 131
  - gold, exports and imports, 135
    - production, 133
  - government, 113 *sqq*
    - departments, 115
    - district, 116
    - local, 117
      - finance of, 123
    - municipal, 117, 123
  - native states, 116, 118, 164 *sqq*
    - provincial, 115, 116, 145 *sqq*
  - Governor-General, 114, 115, 116
  - Governors-General, list of, 114
  - Governors of provinces, 115, 116
  - ground nuts, 131
  - High Commissioner, 114, 115
  - illiteracy, 123
  - Imperial Bank, 141
  - import duties, 135

## IND

- India (British), imports and exports, 134 *sqq*
- income tax revenue, 125, 126
  - indigo, 131
  - Indo-Ceylon ferry, 140
  - industries, 133, 134
  - internal communications, 139
  - irrigation, 125, 126, 131, 132
  - iron output, 134
  - joint-stock companies, 133
  - justice and crime, 124
  - jute, 131, 133
  - King-Emperor, 3, 113
  - land cultivated and uncultivated, 130, 131, 132
    - revenue, 125, 126, 127, 130
    - tenure, 130
  - languages, 119, 124
  - Legislative Assembly, 114
    - Councils, 116
  - live stock, 131
  - local finance, 127, 128
    - self-government, 117
  - mills, factories, &c., 133
  - mineral production, 133, 134
  - mints, 140
  - money and credit, 140
  - money, weights, and measures, 141
  - municipal finance, 128
  - municipalities, 117
  - native army, 39, 40, 128, 129
    - states and agencies, 113, 116, 118, 122, 164 *sqq*
  - newspapers, 124
  - occupations of the people, 129, 131, 133, 134
  - opium, cultivation, 127
    - exports, 136
  - revenue, 125, 126
  - petroleum, 134
  - police, 125
  - population, 117 *sqq*
    - according to language, 119
    - according to religion, 122
  - British territory, 117, 118
    - British-born, 119
  - civil condition, 119
  - movement of, 120
  - occupations of, 119, 131, 133, 134
  - presidencies and provinces, 115, 116, 145 *sqq*

## IND

- India (British), population, towns, 121
- ports, 139
  - posts, telegraphs, telephones, 140
  - precious metals, 133, 134
  - — stones, 134
  - prisoners, 125
  - provinces, 115, 116, 145 *sqg*
  - provincial governments, 115, 116, 145 *sqg*
  - — finance, 126, 127
  - railways, 125, 126, 139, 140
  - religions, 122, 123
  - revenue, 125 *sqg*
  - rice, 130, 133
  - salt, 133
  - — revenue, 125, 126
  - Secretary of State, 8, 113
  - shipping and navigation, 138, 139
  - silver, 134, 135
  - stamp revenue, 125, 126
  - sugar, 131, 133
  - tea, 131, 133
  - textile industries, 131, 133
  - towns, 121
  - trade, coasting, 139
  - — sea-borne external, 134 *sqg*
  - universities, 123
  - Viceroy, 114
  - wheat, 130
  - wireless stations, 140
- India (French), 884, 885, 886, 887
- area and population, 885, 886
  - books of reference, 892, 893
  - divisions, 886
  - education, 886
  - government, 886
  - imports and exports, 886, 887
  - products, 886
  - representation, 884
  - shipping, 887
- India (Portuguese), 1219, 1224, 1228
- Indian Reservations, 441; *see* separate States of U.S.A.
- Indian Schools, U.S.A., 447
- Staff College, Quetta, 148
  - Territory (U.S.A.), 574
- Indiana, 439, 515 *sqg*
- agriculture, 459, 460, 517
  - area and population, 439, 457, 515, 516
  - books of reference, 517, 518
  - cities, 516

## IND •

- Indiana, coal, 517
- communications, 517
  - constitution and government, 515
  - crime, 516
  - crops, 459, 460, 517
  - defence, 517
  - education, 516
  - farms, 517
  - finance, 516
  - live stock, 517
  - manufactures, 517
  - mining, 517
  - pauperism, 516
  - petroleum, 517
  - production and industry, 459, 460, 517
  - railways, 517
  - religion, 516
  - representation, 435, 515
  - savings banks, 517
  - tobacco, 460, 517
  - universities, 516
  - wheat, 459, 517
  - wool, 517
- Indianapolis (Ind.), 444, 515, 516
- Indians (Canadian), 278, 309
- (U.S.A.), 441, *and see* States
- Indo-China (French), 884, 885, 887 *sqg*, 1288
- agriculture, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892
  - area and population, 885, 886 *sqg*
  - army, 887
  - bank, 888
  - books of reference, 892, 893
  - budgets, 887, 889, 890
  - coal, 888
  - commerce, 888, 889, 890, 891
  - currency, 888
  - Customs Union, 887, 888
  - defence, 887
  - divisions, 887 *sqg*
  - finance, 887, 889, 890
  - fisheries, 888, 890
  - imports and exports, 888, 889, 890, 891
  - justice, 887
  - mining, 887, 890, 891, 892
  - navy, 887
  - posts, 888
  - production, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892
  - railways, 888

## IND

- Indo-China (French), rice, 888, 889,  
890, 891, 892  
— roads, 888, 891  
— shipping, 889, 890, 891, 892  
— States and Protectorates, 887,  
888 *sqg*  
— university, 891  
Indore (India), state, 166; town, 121  
Indre (France), dept., 858  
Indre-et-Loire (France), dept., 858  
Ingolstadt (Bavaria), 960  
Inhambane (Port. E. A.), 1227  
Innsbruck (Austria), 671; univ., 672  
Insurance, National, *see* Invalidity  
Pensions  
— Social, Germany, 942, 943  
— — Netherlands, 1129  
— — Poland, 1211  
— — Spain, 1302  
— — Switzerland, 1340  
Invalidity, Accident, Unemployment,  
etc., Pensions and Insurance  
— Australia, 343, 344  
— — New South Wales, 358  
— — Queensland, 376  
— — South Australia, 382  
— — Tasmania, 394  
— — Victoria, 368  
— — Western Australia, 388  
— Austria, 672  
— Denmark, 793  
— France, 867  
— Germany, 942  
— Great Britain, 28, 29  
— Iceland, 805  
— Netherlands, 1129  
— New Zealand, 405  
— Poland, 1210, 1211  
— Spain, 1302  
— Switzerland, 1340  
Invercargill (New Zealand), 403  
Inverell (N.S.W.), 357  
Ionian Islands (Greece), 982  
Iowa, 439, 518 *sqg*  
— agriculture, 519  
— area and population, 439, 457, 518  
— books of reference, 520  
— cities, 518  
— coal, 520  
— communications, 520  
— constitution and government, 518  
— defence, 519  
— education, 519

## IRA

- Iowa, farms, 519  
— finance, 519  
— live stock, 519  
— manufactures, 520  
— mining, 520  
— production and industry, 519, 520  
— railways, 520  
— religion, 518, 519  
— representation, 435, 518  
— savings banks, 520  
— universities, 519  
— wheat, 519  
— wool, 519  
Ipswich, population, 14  
— (Queensland), 375  
Iquique (Chile), 725  
Iquitos (Peru), 1197; wireless st.,  
1203  
Irán, *see* Persia  
Iraq (Mesopotamia), 650, 1015 *sqg*,  
1350  
— agriculture, 1018  
— Air Force, Royal, 46  
— air mail service, 835, 1019  
— Anglo-Iraq treaty, 1015, 1016  
— area and population, 1016, 1017  
— books of reference, 1020  
— British troops in, 41, 1018  
— Cabinet, 1015  
— commerce, 1018  
— communications, 1018, 1019  
— Constituent Assembly, 1016  
— Council of State, 1015  
— currency, 1020  
— defence, 46, 1018  
— diplomatic representatives, 1020  
— divisions, 1016  
— education, 1017  
— finance, 1017  
— frontiers, 1016  
— government, 1015, 1350  
— High Commissioner, 1016, 1020  
— justice, 1017  
— King, 1015  
— languages, 1017  
— League of Nations, 1016  
— mandate, 75, 1015, 1350  
— ministry, 1015  
— occupation, 46, 1018  
— petroleum, 1018  
— port, 1018  
— posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1019  
— production, 1018



## IRA

- Iraq (Mesopotamia), railways, 1018, 1019  
 — religion, 1016, 1017  
 — university, 1017  
 — wireless station, 1020  
 Ireland, Northern, 3, 66 *sqg*, 76  
 — — agriculture, 69  
 — — area and population, 67  
 — — boundary, 76  
 — — communications, 70  
 — — constitution, 66  
 — — counties, 67  
 — — crops, 69  
 — — education, 68  
 — — electorate, 5, 6  
 — — finance, 68  
 — — Governor, 66  
 — — insurance, unemployment, 28, 70  
 — — justice, 68  
 — — live stock, 69  
 — — local government, 67  
 — — mining, 69  
 — — ministry, 66  
 — — Parliament, 6, 66, 75  
 — — pensions, 70  
 — — police, 68  
 — — production, 69  
 — — railways, 70  
 — — religion, 68  
 — — university, 68  
 Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann), 66, 76 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 84 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 80  
 — army, 76, 84  
 — books of reference, 89  
 — boundary, 76  
 — canals, 88  
 — coastal defence, 76, 84  
 — commerce, 86 *sqg*  
 — communications, 88  
 — constitution, 76 *sqg*  
 — counties and county boroughs, 79, 80  
 — County and District Councils, 79  
 — crops, 84, 85  
 — customs duties, 86  
 — Dáil Éireann, 77, 78  
 — defence, 76, 84  
 — — Council of, 84  
 — education, 81, 82  
 — Executive Council, 78, 83

## ISM

- Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann), finance, 83  
 — fisheries, 85  
 — franchise, 77, 79  
 — Governor-General, 77, 78  
 — justice, 82  
 — language, 77, 81  
 — live stock, 85  
 — local government, 79  
 — military districts, 84  
 — municipal government, 79  
 — Oireachtas, 77, 83  
 — political parties, 78  
 — poor relief, 79  
 — ports, 76, 88  
 — President, 78  
 — production, 84 *sqg*  
 — railways, 88  
 — religion, 81  
 — representation, 77, 79  
 — Senate, 77  
 — shipping, 87, 88  
 — towns, 79, 80  
 — Treaty provisions, 76, 77, 84  
 — universities, 77, 82  
 — waterways, 88  
 — wheat, 85  
 Irkutsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Ironwood (Mich.), 538  
 Isa bin Ali, Sheikh (Bahrain), 95  
 Isabel Island (Pacific), 420, 424  
 Isafjördur (Iceland), 804  
 Isang Pilane, Bakhatla chief, 215  
 Isère (France), dept., 858  
 Isfahân (Persia), 1186, 1193  
 Ishensk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Iskandar Shah Sultan (Perak), 177  
 Isle of Ely, 12  
 Isle of Man, 18, 70, 71  
 — agriculture, 47, 71  
 — area and population, 11, 18, 47  
 — books of reference, 74  
 — education, 71  
 — finance, 32, 71  
 — fisheries, 50, 71  
 — government, 70  
 — live stock, 71  
 — railways, 71  
 — shipping, 71  
 Isle of Pines (French Pacific), 932  
 Ismail, H. H. Sultan (Kelantan), 183  
 Ismail (Rumania), 1237

## ISM

- Ismid (Turkey) vilayet, 1351; zinc, 1355  
 Ismir, *see* Smyrna  
 Isthmian Canal Zone, *see* Panama  
 Italian Africa, 200, 213, 260, 1035, 1044 *sqg*  
 Italian Somaliland, 1045 *sqg*  
 — administration, 1046  
 — area and population, 1045, 1046  
 — books of reference, 1054  
 — boundaries, 213, 260, 1046  
 — budget, 1047  
 — currency, 1046  
 — defence, 1035, 1046, 1047  
 — Governor, 1046, 1047  
 — post offices, 1047  
 — products, 1046  
 — wireless stations, 1047  
 Italy, 1020 *sqg*  
 — administrative divisions, 1022, 1023 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1037, 1038  
 — air force, 1035  
 — area and population, 1023 *sqg*, 1037  
 — army, 1033 *sqg*  
 — — African, 1035, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1050  
 — banks, 1042, 1043  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 1026  
 — books of reference, 1052 *sqg*  
 — Carabinieri, 1035  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1022  
 — civil list, 1021  
 — colonies, &c., 200, 213, 260, 1044 *sqg*  
 — commerce, 1039 *sqg*  
 — communications, 1041, 1042  
 — communes, 1022, 1027, 1028  
 — constitution & government, 1022, 1023  
 — crops, 1037  
 — debt, public, 1032, 1033  
 — defence, 1033 *sqg*  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1043, 1044  
 — education, 1029, 1030  
 — electoral reform, 1022  
 — emigration, 1027  
 — finance, 1031 *sqg*  
 — foreign possessions, 200, 213, 260, 1044 *sqg*

## IVO

- Italy, forestry, 1038  
 — frontier, 1033  
 — government, central, 1022  
 — — local, 1022, 1023  
 — imports and exports, 1039 *sqg*  
 — insurance, 1043  
 — justice and crime, 1030, 1031  
 — King, 1020, 1021  
 — landed proprietors, 1037  
 — live stock, 1038  
 — local government, 1022, 1023  
 — manufactures, 1038, 1039  
 — mercantile marine, 1041  
 — mines and minerals, 1038  
 — ministry, 1022  
 — money and credit, 1042, 1043  
 — money, weights, and measures, 1043  
 — navy, 1035 *sqg*  
 — — Washington Treaty and, 1035  
 — Parliament, 1022  
 — pauperism, 1031  
 — Podestà, 1022  
 — ports, 1041  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1042  
 — production and industry, 1037 *sqg*  
 — provinces, 1023 *sqg*  
 — quarries, 1038  
 — railways, 1041, 1042  
 — religion, 1028, 1029  
 — representation, 1022; local, 1023  
 — savings banks, 1043  
 — Senate, 1022  
 — shipping, 1041  
 — silk, 1038, 1039  
 — sugar, 1037, 1039  
 — territory acquired, 1021, 1023, 1023  
 — towns, 1027, 1028  
 — universities, 1030  
 — wheat, 1037, 1038  
 — wine, 1037  
 Itchege, the (Abyssinia), 638  
 Itch İli (Turkey) vilayet, 1351  
 Ithaca (New York), 562  
 Ituri (Belgian Congo), 690, 691  
 Ivanovo-Viznesensk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Ivory Coast (French), 885, 918, 922, 923  
 — area and population, 885, 918, 922  
 — books of reference, 927, 923  
 — budget, 923  
 — cocoa, 922

## IVO

- Ivory Coast (French), communica-  
tions, 920, 923  
— education, 922  
— gold, 922  
— imports and exports, 920, 922, 923  
— ports, 922  
— post offices, 920  
— production, 922  
— railways, 923  
— shipping, 923  
— telegraphs and telephones, 923  
Ixelles (Brussels), 681  
Izabal, Lake, dist. (Guatemala), 994
- JABAL SHAMMAR (Arabia), 651, 652,  
653; war in, 651, 652  
Jablonec n/N (Czechoslovakia), 780  
Jaca (Spain), fort, 1304  
Jacinto Is. (Uruguay), 1362  
Jackson (Michigan), 538  
— (Mississippi), 543  
— (Tennessee), 592  
Jacksonville (Florida), 444, 506  
— (Illinois), 513  
Jacmel (Haiti), 998  
Jaén (Spain), 1300, 1307; town, 1300  
Jaffa (Palestine), 186, 187; port,  
190; town, 186, 187, 189, 190  
Jaffna (Ceylon), 101  
Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Baha-  
dur, ruler (Cooch Behar), 165  
Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, ruler  
(Kapurthala), 170  
Jagst (Württemberg), 979  
Jains (India), sect, 122  
Jaipur (India), state, 170  
— town, 121  
Jaisalmer (India), 170  
Jalapa (Mexico), 1100  
Jalisco (Mexico) state, 1100  
Jaluit Island (Pacific), 1078  
Jám of Las Bela (ruler), 164  
Jamaica, 327, 330  
— agriculture, 331  
— area and population, 330  
— books of reference, 339  
— commerce, 331  
— communications, 331  
— constitution and govt., 330  
— currency, 331  
— defence, 330  
— dependencies, 327, 331  
— education, 330

## JAP •

- Jamaica, finance, 331 •  
— Governor, 330  
— imports and exports, 331  
— justice, 330  
— live stock, 331  
— money and credit, 331  
— posts and telegraphs, 331  
— production, 331  
— railways, 331  
— religion, 330  
— savings bank, 331  
— shipping, 331  
— sugar, 331  
Jambol (Bulgaria), 717  
Jamestown (St. Helena), 209  
— (New York), 562  
Jammu and Kashmir, 167, 168  
Jamnagar (India), 121  
Jamrud (India), 160  
Jamshedpur (India), 152  
Jamtland (Sweden), 1309  
Janesville (Wis.), 611  
Jannina (Greece), *see* Yanina  
Japan, 1055 *sqq*  
— agreements with China, 736, 737,  
752, 1058  
— — Washington Conference and,  
736, 1064  
— agriculture, 1066, 1067  
— area and population, 1057 *sqq*  
— army, 1062 *sqq*  
— banks, 1071  
— births, marriages, deaths, 1059  
— books of reference, 1078 *sqq*  
— Chinese in, 1059  
— coal, 1067  
— commerce, 1068  
— communications, 1070  
— constitution and government, 1055  
*sqq*  
— copper, 1067  
— cotton spinning, 1067  
— crops, 1067  
— defence, 1062 *sqq*  
— dependencies, 422, 736, 337, 1058,  
1072 *sqq*  
— diplomatic representatives, 1072  
— education, 1060  
— emigration, 1059  
— Emperor, 1055  
— factories, 1067  
— finance, imperial, 1061, 1062  
— — local, 1062

## JAP

- Japan, foreign possessions, 422, 736, 737, 1057, 1058, 1072 *sqg*
- forests, 1066
- gold, 1067
- government, central, 1055, 1056
- — local, 1057
- — House of Peers, 1056
- — Representatives, 1055, 1056
- Imperial Diet, 1055, 1056
- iron, 1067
- islands, 1057, 1058
- — defence, 1062
- justice and crime, 1061
- leased territory, 1058, 1077
- live stock, 1067
- local finance, 1062
- local government, 1057
- mandate, 422, 1078
- manufactures, 1067
- Mikado, 1055
- minerals, 1067
- ministry, 1056, 1057
- money and credit, 1071
- money, weights, measures, 1071
- navy, 1064
- — Washington Treaty and, 1064
- pauperism, 1061
- petroleum, 1067
- political parties, 1056
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1070
- prefectures, 1057, 1062
- production and industry, 1066 *sqg*
- railways, 1070
- religion, 1060
- representation, 1056
- rice, 1067
- savings banks, 1071
- shipbuilding yards, 1064, 1065
- shipping and navigation, 1069, 1070
- silk, 1067
- tea, 1067
- tobacco, 1067
- towns, 1059, 1060
- tramways, 1070
- troops in China, 1064
- universities, 1060
- Washington Conference, Chinese questions, 736, 1064
- — naval limitation, 1064
- wheat, 1067

## JER

- Japanese abroad
- in America, 1059
- in Asia, 1059
- in Australia, 374, 1059
- in Canada, 278
- in China, 737, 1064, 1077
- in Europe, 1059
- in Hawaii, 618
- in Korea, 1073
- in U.S.A., 439, 443, 491, 615, 618, 621, 626
- Jaraboo (Italian Africa), 824, 1047
- Jarva (Estonia), 840
- Jarvis Island (Pacific), 420
- Jassy (Rumania), town, 1237
- university, 1237
- Jauf (Nejd), oasis, 651; town, 653
- Java (D.E.I.), administration, 1140, 1141
- agriculture, 1144
- area and population, 1141
- bank, 1146
- books of reference, 1150, 1151, 1152
- cinchona, 1145
- coal, 1145
- courts of justice, 1143
- imports and exports, 1145
- land tenure, 1144
- mining, 1145
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1146
- railways, 1146
- tea, 1145
- tobacco, 1145
- Jebel (Ital. Africa), 1048
- Jebel Bereket (Turkey), vilayet, 1351
- Jebel Druze (Syria), territory, 894
- Jebel Shammar, *see* Jabal Shammar
- Jedda (Arabia), 652, 653; port, 654
- Jefferson City (Missouri), 544, 545
- Jehol (Mongolia), 755
- Jelebu state (Malaya), 178
- Jelgava (Latvia), 1082
- Jena (Germany), 939, 977; university, 941
- Genin (Palestine), 187
- Jerash (Trans-Jordan), 192
- Jerez (Spain), 1300
- Jersey, 18, 71, 72
- agriculture, 72
- area and population, 18, 72
- finance, 72
- government, 71
- shipping, 72

## JER

- Jersey City (New Jersey), 444, 557  
 Jerusalem (Palestine), 186, 187, 188;  
   city, 186, 187, 188, 190;  
   university, 187  
 — Patriarch of, 1248  
 Jervis Bay, Naval Col. (Australia), 341  
 Jesselton (Borneo), 97, 98  
 Jethou, Island, 18  
 Jette (Brussels), 681  
 Jewish colonies (Argentina), 663  
 — — (Palestine), 185, 186, 187, 189  
 — National Home, 185, 186, 187  
 Jews in China, 739  
 — in Lithuania, 1093  
 — in Russia, 1248  
 — in Turkey, 1352  
 Jeziret-ibn-Ömar (Turkey), 894, 1350  
 Jhalawar (India), 170  
 Jhānsi (India), 121  
 Jihlava (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Jimma (Abyssinia), 637  
 Jīnd (India), state, 169  
 Jinja (Uganda), 199  
 Jinotega (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Jinotepe (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Jipijapa (Ecuador), hats, 817  
 Jodhpur (India), 170; town, 121  
 Johannesburg (Transvaal), 225, 243;  
   univ., 226, 244  
 John II. (Liechtenstein), 1090  
 Johns Hopkins Univ. (Md.), 531  
 Johnson City (Tenn.), 592  
 Johnstown (Pennsylvania), 444, 580  
 Johol State (Malay), 178  
 Johore State (Malay), 180, 181, 182  
 — ruler, 182  
 Joliet (Illinois), 513  
 Jönköping (Sweden), 1318; town, 1320  
 Joplin (Missouri), 545  
 Jost-Van-Dykes Is. (W.I.), 334  
 Juan Fernandez Is., wireless stn., 731  
 Jubaland (E. Africa), area, 194  
 Juba region (It. Somaliland), 194, 1046  
 Jubbulpore (India), 121, 156  
 Judea (Palestine), dist., 186, 189  
 Jugo-Slavia, *see* Serb, Croat, and  
   Slovene State, 1278 *sqq*  
 Jujuy (Argentina), province, 659;  
   sugar, 663; town, 659  
 Jullundur (India), 121  
 Juneau (Alaska), 615  
 Junin (Argentina), 659  
 — (Peru), dept., 1197

## KAN

- Junk (Liberia), 1087 •  
 Junk Ceylon Is. (Siam), tin, 1291  
 Jura (France), dept., 858  
 Jutland (Denmark), 792  
 KABAKA OF UGANDA, 198  
 Kabinda (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Kablaki (Liberia), 1087  
 Kábul (Afghanistan), 643, 644, 645;  
   colleges, 643; wireless stn., 645  
 Kachhi, district (Baluch.), 149  
 Kaduna (Nigeria), 249, 251  
 Kaewieng (New Guinea), 424  
 Kaffa (Abyssinia), 637  
 Kafr el Zayât (Egypt), 823  
 Kagoshima (Japan), 1059  
 Kahoolawe Island (Hawaii), 618  
 K'ai-fêng (China), 735; Jews at, 738  
 Kaiserslautern (Bavaria), 939, 960  
 Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (Germany), 951  
 Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 422  
 Kaisouan (Tunis) 905  
 Kaizak, Autonomous Rep. (U.S.S.R.),  
   1264; *see also* Kirghizia  
 Kakár Khurásán (Baluchistan), 147  
 Kalaat el Mudawara (Trans-Jordan),  
   192  
 Kalahari Desert (S. W. Af.), 268  
 Kalamata, *see* Calamata  
 Kalamazoo (Michigan), 538  
 Kalát (Baluchistan), 147, 148, 164  
 — Khans, 147, 148, 164  
 Kalgan (China), wireless stn., 748  
 Kalgoorlie (W. Aust.), 387, 390  
 Kalimpong (Bhu án), 695  
 Kalininsk (Karelian Rep., U.S.S.R.),  
   1247  
 Kalionbieh (Egypt), 824  
 Kalisz (Poland), 1208  
 Kalmar (Sweden), 1318; town, 1320  
 Kalmuk race, 755  
 Kalmyks, Region of the (U.S.S.R.),  
   1245  
 Kalthof (Danzig), 787  
 Kalymnos (Ægean), 1051  
 Kambove (B. Congo), copper, 691  
 Kamerun, *see* Cameroon  
 Kamlin (A.-E. Sudan), 261  
 Kampala (Uganda), 198, 199  
 Kampot (Cambodia), 890  
 Kanazawa (Japan), 1059  
 Kandahár (Afghan.), 643, 645  
 Kandy (Ceylon), 101

## KAN

Kanem (French Equat. Africa), 910  
 Kanghiri (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Kaniet Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Kankakee (Ill.), 513  
 Kankan (French Guinea), 916  
 Kano (Nigeria), 249, 251  
 Kansas, 440, 520 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 522  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 522  
 — books of reference, 522  
 — cities, 521  
 — coal, 522  
 — constitution and government, 520  
 — defence, 521  
 — education, 520  
 — farms, 522  
 — finance, 521  
 — live stock, 522  
 — manufactures, 522  
 — mining, 522  
 — production and industry, 460, 522  
 — public lands, 458  
 — railways, 522  
 — religion, 521  
 — representation, 435, 520  
 — savings bank, 522  
 — universities, 521  
 — wheat, 459, 522  
 — wool, 522  
 Kansas City (Ka.), 444, 521  
 — — Federal Reserve Bank, 477  
 Kansas City (Missouri), 444, 545  
 Kansu (China), province, 735, 736  
 Kaokoveld (S. W. Africa), 268  
 Kapit (Sarawak), 99  
 Kapúthala (India), state, 169  
 Karáchi (India), 121, 153; trade, 139  
 Karafuto (Japan), 1057, 1058, 1059, 1077; population, 1059  
 Kara Hissar Sharki (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Kara-Kalpakia, Auton. Region (U.S.S.R.), 1264, 1265  
 Kara-Kirghizia, Auton. Region (U.S.S.R.), 1264, 1265  
 Karamoja (Uganda), 197  
 Karassi (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; forests, 1355; mining, 1355  
 Karatchaev-Ingeshutia (U.S.S.R.), Auton. Region, 1245  
 Karauli (India), state, 170  
 Karbala (Iraq), 1016

## KEC

Karelia (Russia), autonomous Republic, 1245, 1247  
 Karen race (Siam), 1291  
 Karenni States (Burma), 166  
 Karikal (French India), 886; port, 886  
 Karkar Island (New Guinea), 422  
 Karljohansvaern (Norway), fort, 1163  
 Karlovac (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Karlskrona (Sweden), 1320  
 Karlsruhe (Baden), 957; town, 938, 958; schools, 958  
 Karlstad (Sweden), 1320  
 Karnaba (Turkey), 894  
 Karonga (Nyasaland), 207  
 Kars (Turkey), vilayet, 1350, 1351  
 Kasai (Belgian Congo), 689  
 Kasanga (Tanganyika), 266  
 Kashân (Persia), 1186  
 Kashgar (Chinese Turkestan), 754  
 Kashgaria (Chinese Turkestan), 754  
 Kashmir, area, &c., 118, 167  
 — government, 167  
 — religion, 122, 167  
 Kassala (A.-E. Sudan), 260, 262  
 Kastamuni (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Kastav (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Kataghan-Badakhshan (Afghanistan), 643  
 Katakkskaia (U.S.S.R.), Auton. Republic, 1245  
 Katanga (Belgian Congo), 690, 691  
 Kathiawar (India), 165, 171  
 Katmandu (Nepal), 1121  
 Katoomba (New South Wales), 357  
 Katowice (Poland), 1208, 1213  
 Kauai Island (Hawaii), 618  
 Kaulun, *see* Kowloon  
 Kaunas, *see* Kovno  
 Kavalla, *see* Cavalla  
 Kavieng (New Guinea), 424  
 Kawasaki (Japan), 1060; naval yard, 1064  
 Kaya (Upper Volta), 925  
 Kayan race (Sarawak), 99  
 Kayes (Fr. W. Africa), 921, 924  
 Kazakistan (U.S.S.R.), 1264, 1265  
 Kazakskaia (U.S.S.R.), Auton. Rep., 1247  
 Kazan (Russia), 1247, 1248; univ., 1250  
 Kazvin (Persia), 1186  
 Kecskenét (Hungary), 1008

## KED

- Kedah (Malaya), 182, 1289  
 — ruler, 183  
 Keeling Islands (Malay), 176  
 Keene (N.H.), 554  
 Keewatin district (N.-W. Territory), 317  
 Keighley, population, 14  
 Keijo-fu (Korea), 1073  
 Kelantan (Malay), 181, 182, 1289  
 — ruler, 182  
 Kemal Pasha, Mustafa (President, Turkey), 1348  
 Kena (Egypt), 824; town, 825  
 Kenitra (Morocco), port, 1117  
 Kenmore (Ohio), 572  
 Kenosha (Wisconsin), 611  
 Kentucky, 440, 522 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 460, 524  
 — area and pop., 439, 457, 523  
 — books of reference, 525  
 — cities, 523  
 — coal, 524  
 — communications, 525  
 — constitution and government, 522  
 — crime, 524  
 — defence, 524  
 — education, 523  
 — farms, 524  
 — finance, 524  
 — live stock, 524  
 — manufactures, 525  
 — mining, 524  
 — petroleum, 524  
 — production and industry, 460, 524  
 — railways, 525  
 — religion, 523  
 — representation, 435, 522  
 — tobacco, 460, 524  
 — universities, 524  
 — wheat, 524  
 — wool, 524  
 Kenya Colony & Protectorate (British East Africa), 193 *sqg*, 200  
 — agriculture, 195  
 — area and population, 194  
 — books of reference, 203  
 — commerce, 195, 196  
 — communications, 196, 197  
 — education, 195  
 — finance, 195  
 — forests, 195  
 — government, 194

## KHO

- Kenya Colony & Protectorate (British East Africa), Governor, 194, 197  
 — imports and exports, 195, 196  
 — justice, 195  
 — minerals, 195  
 — missions, 195  
 — money, 197  
 — posts and telegraphs, 197  
 — production, 195  
 — provinces, 194  
 — railways, 196, 197  
 — religion, 195  
 Kenyah race (Sarawak), 99  
 Keokuk (Iowa), 518  
 Kerak, Emirate, *see* Transjordan  
 Kerassund (Turkey) vilayet, 1351  
 Kerguelen Island (French), 917  
 Kerio Province (Kenya), 194  
 Kerki (Turkmenistan), 1265  
 Kerkrade (Netherlands), 1127  
 Kerkyra, *see* Corfu  
 Kermadec Islands (N.Z.), 414  
 Kerman (Persia), 1186, 1189  
 Kermanshah (Persia), port, 1186, 1188, 1190  
 Kerrong (Tibet), 1121  
 Keshan (Turkey) lignite, 1355  
 Kesteven (Lincolnshire), 13  
 Keta (Gold Coast), 254  
 Ketchikan (Alaska), 615  
 Kewanee (Ill.), 513  
 Key West (Florida), 506, 507  
 — naval station, 455  
 Kgatella, Bakhatla chief, 215  
 Khaibar (Arabia), 652  
 Kháibar Pass (Afghanistan), 643, 645  
 Khairpur, state (India), 165  
 Khamu race (Siam), 1291  
 Kharj (Nejd), 653  
 Kharkov (Ukraine) town, 1247, 1248  
 Kharput (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Khartum, 260, 261; college, 260  
 Khelát, *see* Kalát  
 Khengarji Savai Bahadur, ruler (Cutch), 171  
 Kherson (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Khetran, *see* Bárkhán tahsil  
 Khirghiz race, 754  
 Khismayu (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Khiva (Russian Central Asia), 1264, 1266  
 Khone (Laos), 892

## KHO

Khorab (S.-W. Afr.), 268  
 Khoresm (Uzbekistan), 1266  
 Khotan (Sin-Kiang), 754  
 Khurasan or Khorassan (Persia), 1188, 1189  
 Khurd Kábul pass (Afghan), 644  
 Khurma (Arabia), oasis, 652, 653  
 Khuyistan (Persia), port, 1188  
 Khyber (India), 169  
 — pass, 643, 645  
 Kiakhta (Mongolia), 755  
 Kiangnan dockyard (China), 743  
 Kiangsi (China), 735, 736  
 Kiangsu (China), province, 735, 736  
 Kiaochow Bay (China), 736  
 Kidal (French Sudan), wireless station, 924  
 Kiel (Prussia), 938, 971; forts destroyed, 945; univ., 941  
 — Canal, shipping, 951  
 Kielce (Poland), prov., 1208; tn., 1208  
 Kieta (New Guinea), 424  
 Kiev (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Kigezi (Uganda), 197  
 Kikuyu Province (Kenya), 194  
 Kilinailau Is (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Kilindini (Kenya), 194  
 Killis (Turkey), 894  
 Kilmarnock, population, 17  
 Kilwa (Tanganyika), 267  
 Kimberley (S. Africa), 225, 238  
 Kinchow (Manchuria), 1077  
 Kindia (French Guinea), 921  
 King George's I. (French Oceania), 933  
 King Karl's Land (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 Kingston (Canada), Royal Military College, 282, 309; university, 309  
 Kingston (Jamaica), 330  
 — (New York), 562  
 Kingston-on-Soar, college, 22  
 Kingston-upon-Hull, 14  
 Kingstown (St. Vincent), 338  
 King William's Town (Cape Colony), 238  
 Kinshasa (Belgian Congo), 690, *see* Leopoldville  
 Kionga Triangle (Port. E. Af.), 1226  
 Kyoto (Japan) *see* Kyoto  
 Kipini (Kenya), 194  
 Kirghiz Republic (U.S.S.R.), 1245, 1247, 1264, 1265

## KOP

Kirin (Manchuria), 752  
 Kirkcaldy, population, 17  
 Kirkilis-a (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Kirkuk (Mesopotamia), 1016, 1017  
 Kir Shehr (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Kirin (China), 736; tn. 736  
 Kishangarh (India), 170  
 Kismayu (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Kispest (Hungary), 1008  
 Kissidougou (French Guinea), 921  
 Kisumu (Kenya), 194, 195  
 Kiswahili, *see* Swahili  
 Kiukiang (China), port, 737  
 Kiungchow (China), port, 737  
 Kiushiu Island (Japan), 1057, 1058; tunnel, 1070  
 Kivu (Belgian Congo), 690, 691  
 Kjobenhavn, *see* Copenhagen  
 Klagenfurt (Austria), 671  
 Klaipėda (Lithuania), 1093  
 Klipkaffirs (S.-W. Afr.), 269  
 Knossos (Crete), 934  
 Knoxville (Tennessee), 444, 592  
 Kōbe (Japan), 1059  
 Kōchi (Japan), 1059  
 Kodja-Eli (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Koekelberg (Brussels), 681  
 Kotoridua (Gold Coast), 254  
 Kōfu (Japan), 1059  
 Koh-Khan (Siam), wireless station, 1294  
 Koil (India), 121  
 Kokand (Uzbekistan), 1248, 1266  
 Kokomo (Indiana), 516  
 Kokura (Japan), 1060  
 Kolhapur (India), 165; town, 121  
 Köln, *see* Cologne  
 Kolomyja (Poland), 1208  
 Kolozsvár (Rumania) univ., 1237  
 Komi (U.S.S.R.), auton. region, 1245  
 Kompong-Cham (Cambodia), 890  
 Konakry, *see* Conakry  
 Kongmoon (China), port, 737  
 Kongolo (B. Congo), 693  
 Konia (Turkey), vilayet, 1351, 1355  
 — town, 1351; mines, 1355  
 Königsberg (Pruss.), 938, 971; port, 951  
 — university, 941  
 Konstanz (Baden), 957; town, 958  
 Kootenays (British Columbia), 300  
 Kopparberg (Sweden), prov., 1319



## KOR

- Korat (Siam), 1298  
 Kordofan (A.-E. Sudan) cotton, 262;  
     gum forests, 262  
 Korea (Chosen), 1057, 1058, 1059,  
     1072 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1074  
 — area and population, 1058, 1059,  
     1078  
 — banks, 1075  
 — books of reference, 1081  
 — Chinese in, 1073  
 — coal, 1074  
 — commerce, 1074, 1075  
 — consular representatives, 1075  
 — currency, 1075  
 — education, 1073  
 — factories, 1074  
 — finance, 1074  
 — fruit, 1074  
 — gold, 1074  
 — government, 1057, 1072  
 — Governor-General, 1073  
 — Japanese in, 1073  
 — language, 1073  
 — live stock, 1074  
 — mining, 1074  
 — money, 1075  
 — newspapers, 1073  
 — ports, 753, 1074  
 — postal statistics, 1075  
 — production, 1074  
 — railways, 753, 1075  
 — religion, 1073  
 — rice, 1074  
 — shipping, 1075  
 — tobacco, 1074  
 — towns, 1073  
 — treaties, 1058  
 Korhogo (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Korytza (Albania), 648  
 Košice (Czechoslovakia), 780, 781  
 Koskroma (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Kosseir, El (Egypt), port, 833  
 Kosta (Sweden), glass, 1326  
 Kosti (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 260  
 Kostroma (Russia), univ., 1250  
 Kota Bharu (Kelantan), 182  
 Kota-Kota (Nyasaland), 207, 208  
 Kōtei (Emperor) of Japan, 1055  
 Kotka (Finland), 845  
 Kotonu (Dahomey), 923  
 Koudougo (Upper Volta), 925  
 Koulikoro (F. W. Africa), 924

## KUM

- Kounbia (French Guinea), 921  
 Kouroussa (French Guinea), 921  
 Kovno (or Kaunas) (Lithuania), 1092  
 — town, 1093; univ., 1093  
 Koweit, Sultanate (Arabia), 651, 656  
 Kowloon (China), 109  
 Kozani (Greece), 983; town, 983  
 Kozlov (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Kpwezi race (Liberia), 1087  
 Kiabinburi (Siam), 1293  
 Kragujevac (Serb, Croat, Slovene),  
     1280  
 Krakow or Oracow (Poland), 1208;  
     fort, 1212; military district,  
     1212; town, 1208, 1210,  
     1213; university, 1210  
 Krasnodar (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Krasnoyarsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Krat (Siam), port, 1288  
 Krefeld (Prussia), 938  
 Kremenchug (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Krian irrigation (Perák), 179  
 Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur (My-  
     sore), ruler, 169  
 Kristiania (Norway), 1160; *see* Oslo  
 Kristiansand (Norway), 1160  
 — fort, 1163  
 Kristianstad (Sweden), 1318; town,  
     1320  
 Kristiansund (Norway), 1160  
 Kristinehamn (Sweden), 1320  
 Kik Is (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Krnov (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Krolewska Huta (Poland), 1208  
 Kronoberg (Sweden), province, 1318  
 Kronstadt (Russia) dockyard, 1254  
 Kru tribes (Liberia), 1087  
 Krugersdorp (South Africa), 225, 243  
 Krung Deb (Siam), 1289  
 Krutown (Liberia), 1087  
 Kach-Kandal (Cambodia), 890  
 Ktama (Cyprus), 106  
 Kuala Krai (Kelantan), 182  
 Kuala Lumpur (Malaya), 176, 179  
 Kuala Prai (Malaya), 176  
 Kuala Trengganu (Malaya), 183  
 Kuang Chau-Wan (China), French  
     lease of, 737, 887, 892  
 Kuching (Sarawak), 99, 176  
 Kuei-yang (China), 736  
 Kuelin (China), 735  
 Kulja (Ch. Turkestan), province, 754  
 Kum (Persia), 1186

## KUM

- Kumamoto (Japan), 1059  
 Kumasi or Coomassie (Ashanti), 256  
 Kumbakonam (India), 121  
 Kunar (Afghanistan), 644  
 Kunsan (Korea), port, 1074  
 Kuopio (Finland) govt., 845; town, 845  
 Kurd race (Persia), 1186  
 — — (Turkey), 1351  
 Kuré (Japan), 1059; armament wks., 1064; naval stn., 1064  
 Kuresaare (Estonia), 840  
 Kuria Island (Pacific), 419  
 Kuria Muria Is. (Arabia), 95  
 Kurile Islands (Japan), 1057, 1058  
 Kuring Kuru (S. W. Afr.), 268  
 Kurram (India), 169  
 Kurri Kurri (N.S.W.), 357  
 Kursk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Kurume (Japan), 1059  
 Kūrun (Formosa), 1076  
 Kurzeme (Latvia), 1082  
 Kushalgarh (India), 170  
 Kustendil (Bulgaria), 716, 720; town, 717  
 Kustrin (Germany) fort, 945  
 Kut (Iraq), 1016  
 Kutahia (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; mining, 1355  
 Kuwait, Sultanate of, 651, 656; population, 656; Sultan, 656  
 — conference of, 652  
 Kwang Chau Wan (Fr. China), 737, 887, 892  
 Kwangchengtze or Ch'ang-chun (Manchuria), 737, 752  
 Kwango (Belgian Congo), 686  
 Kwangsi (China), province, 735, 736  
 Kwangtung (China), 735, 736  
 — (Japanese), 737, 1077  
 Kweichow (China), province, 736  
 Kyoto (Japan), 1059; univ., 1060  
 Kyrenia (Cyprus), 106  
 Kyushu University (Japan), 1060  
 Kzyl-Ozda (Kazakskaia, U.S.S.R.), 1247

- LAANE (ESTONIA), 840  
 La Asuncion (Venezuela), 1869  
 Labasa (Fiji), wireless station, 417  
 Labé (Fr. Guinea), 921  
 Labrador (*see* Newfoundland and Labrador), 323

## LAM

- Labrador, books of reference, 327  
 Labuan, 98, 171, 173, 174, 176, 177  
 — area & population, 177  
 — revenue, 177  
 — shipping & trade, 177  
 — wireless station, 98  
 Labyrinth Islands (Andamans), 145  
 Laccadive Is. (Indian Ocean), 159, 160  
 Lac du Bonnet (Canada), air stn., 283  
 La Ceiba (Honduras), 1002  
 La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland), 1337  
 Lackawanna (New York), 562  
 La Condamine (Monaco), 1108  
 Laconia (Greece), 983  
 Laconia (N. H.), 554  
 Lacrosse (Wisconsin), 611  
 Ladario de Matto Grosso (Brazil), arsenal, 708  
 La Digue Is. (Seychelles), 211  
 La Dorada (Colom.), 764  
 Ladrone or Marianne Is. (Pacific), 422, 1078  
 Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, 23  
 La Esperanza (Honduras), 1002  
 Lafayette (Indiana), 516  
 Lafayette College (Penn.), 581  
 Laghmán Hills (Afghanistan), 644  
 Lagos (W. Africa), 248, 251  
 — wireless station, 251  
 La Guaira (Venez.), wireless station, 1373  
 Lahadu (Somaliland), 212  
 Lahej (Arabia), 95  
 Lahore (India), 121, 161, 169  
 Lahr (Baden), 958  
 Lake Balaton (Hungary), 1012  
 Lake Bermudez (Venez.), asphalt, 1371  
 Lake Copais (Greece), 987  
 Lake Hjälmaren (Sweden), 1319  
 Lake Izabal (Guatemala), 994  
 Lake Leopold II. dist. (B. Congo), 689  
 Lake Malaren (Sweden), 1319  
 Lake Poopó (Bolivia) salt at, 699  
 Lake Vänern (Sweden), 1319  
 Lake Vattern (Sweden), 1319  
 Lakewood (Ohio), 572  
 La Libertad (Peru), 1197, 1201  
 La Linea (Spain), 1300  
 Lamaism, in Mongolia, 755  
 Lamaism, in Tibet, 753  
 Lambayeque (Peru), dept., 1197  
 Lamia (Greece), 983

LAM

- La Mosquitia (Honduras), 1002
- Lampongs Is. (off Sumatra), 1141
- Lamu Is. (Kenya), 194
- Lanai Island (Hawaii), 618
- Lanao prov. (Philippines), 625
- Launcester, population, 15
- Duchy of, 4
- (Pennsylvania), 581
- Lan-chow (China), 735
- Landes (France), dept., 858
- Landshut (Bavaria), 960
- Landskrona (Sweden), 1320
- Lango (Uganda), 197
- Lansing (Michigan), 538
- Lan-tao Island (Hong Kong), 109
- Lao race (Siam), 1291
- Laoag (Lauag) (Philippines), 626
- Laos Territory (Fr.), 885, 887, 892, 1288
- area and population, 885, 892
- books of reference, 892, 893
- government, 887, 892
- products, 887, 892
- La Palma (Panama), 1173
- La Pampa (Argentina), 659
- La Paz (Bolivia), 697; town, 697; university, 697
- (Mexico), 1100
- La Plata (Argentina), 658, 659; courts, 660; university, 660
- Lappland (Swedish), iron, 1326
- Laps, Norway, 1159
- Sweden, 1319
- Lara (Venezuela), state, 1369
- Larache (Mor.), 1111, 1117, 1118
- Laramie (Wyoming), 613
- La Rioja (Arg.), prov., 659, 664; town, 659
- Larissa (Greece), 983; town, 983
- Larnaca (Cyprus), 106
- La Rochelle (France), port, 877
- La Romana (Dominican Rep.), port, 813
- Larvik (Norway), 1160
- Las Bela (Baluchistan), 148, 164
- Jám of, 164
- Las Cruces (New Mexico), 560
- Lashkar (India), 121
- Las Palmas (Canary Is.), 1300
- Lassithi (Greece), 983
- Lasta (Abyssinia), 637
- Las Tablas (Panama), 1173
- Latacunga (Ecuador), 815

LAV

- Latakia (Syria), 894; tobacco, 895; town, 890
- Lateran, the (Rome), 1230
- Latgale (Latvia), 1082
- Latin Monetary Union, 836, 990
- Latium (*see also* Rome), 1025
- Latter-Day Saints Univ. (Utah), 597
- Latvia, 839, 1031 *sqq.*, 1245
- agriculture, 1083, 1084
- area and population, 1082
- banks, 1085
- books of reference, 1086
- boundaries, 839, 1082, 1092
- commerce, 1084, 1085
- constitution & govt., 1082
- defence, 1083
- diplomatic representatives, 1086
- divisions, 1082
- education, 1083
- ethnic elements, 1082, 1083
- finance, 1083
- flax, 1084
- imports and exports, 1084, 1085
- live stock, 1084
- manufactures, 1084
- ministries, 1082
- money, banking, currency, 1085
- political parties, 1082
- ports, 1084
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1085
- President, 1082
- production and industry, 1083, 1084
- railways, 1085
- religion, 1083
- representation, 1082
- Saeima, 1082
- shipping, 1085
- State Control, 1082
- timber, 1084
- towns, 1082
- university, 1083
- Launceston (Tasmania), 393; port, 395
- Laurium (Greece), mines, 987
- Lausanne (Switz.), 1337
- Treaty of, 982, 1349, 1350
- university, 1339
- Lautoka (Fiji), 417
- Laval University (Canada), 313
- La Vega (Dominican Rep.), prov., 809; town, 810
- Lavongai Is. (Pacific), 423

## LAW

- Lawa (India), 170  
 Lawas (Sarawak), 99  
 Lawra (Gold Coast), 256  
 Lawrence (Kans.), 521  
 — (Massachusetts), 444, 534  
 Lazistan (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Lead (South Dakota), 589  
 Lealui (Northern Rhodesia), 220  
 Leavenworth (Kansas), 521  
 Lebanon (Pa.), 581  
 Lebanon, Great (Syria), 894; mines, 895, 896  
 Lecce (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 Leeds, pop., 15; university, 22, 23  
 Leeuwarden (Netherlands), 1127  
 Leeward Islands (British), 327, 332  
     *sqg*  
 — administration, 333, 334, 335  
 — area and population, 333, 334, 335  
 — books of reference, 339  
 — commerce, 333, 334, 335  
 — education, 333, 334  
 — finance, 333, 334, 335  
 — production, 333, 334, 335  
 — shipping, 334  
 Leeward Islands (Fr. Pacific), 933  
 Legapi (P. I.), 626  
 Leghorn, *see* Livorno  
 Le Havre (France), 861; trade, 877  
 Leicester, population, 15  
 Leiden (Netherlands), 1127; univ., 1128  
 Leigh, population, 15  
 Leinster province, 80  
 — area and population, 80  
 — religion, 81  
 Leipzig (Saxony), 974  
 — town, 938, 975  
 — university, 941, 975  
 Leiria (Portugal), district, 1218  
 Lek race (Persia), 1186  
 Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. (Cal.), 492  
 Le Locle (Switz.), 1337  
 Le Maire Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Le Mans (France), 861  
 Lemberg or Lwow (Poland), 1206, 1208  
 — archbishopric, 1209  
 — county, 1208  
 — courts, 1210  
 — military district, 1212  
 — university, 1210  
 Lemnos (Greece), 983

## LIB

- Leninakhan (Armenia), 1269  
 Leningrad (Russia), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Leninsk (Turcoman Rep.), 1247  
 Lennoxville Univ. (Canada), 313  
 Leominster (Mass.), 534  
 León (Ecuador), province, 815  
 — (Mexico), 1101  
 — (Nicaragua), 1153; univ., 1153  
 — (Spain), province, 1800, 1807  
 Leopold II., Lake (Belg. Congo), 689  
 Léopoldville (Belg. Congo), 689, 690, 693  
 Lepcha race (Sikkim), 170  
 Lerihe district (Basutoland), 214  
 Lérída (Spain), province, 1300; town, 1300  
 Lero (Ægean), 1051  
 Lesbos (Greece), 983  
 Les Saintes (French W. Indies), 928  
 Lesser Antilles, 928  
 Lethbridge (Canada), 297  
 Levallois-Perret (France), 861  
 Levrier Bay (Mauritania), 925  
 Levuka (Fiji), 417  
 Lewiston (Maine), 528  
 Lexington (Kentucky), 523  
 Leyte Is. (P. I.), 625  
 Lhasa (Tibet), 736, 753; telegraph, 753  
 Liao-tung Penin., 737, 1058, 1077  
 Liao-yang (Manchuria), 752  
 Libau (Latvia), 1082  
 Libertad (Peru), dept., 1197, 1201  
 Liberec (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Liberia, 1086 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 1087  
 — bank, 1089  
 — books of reference, 1089, 1090  
 — commerce, 1088, 1089  
 — communications, 1089  
 — constitution & government, 1086, 1087  
 — counties, 1087  
 — currency, 1089  
 — defence, 1083  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1089  
 — education, 1087  
 — finance, 1088  
 — imports and exports, 1088, 1089  
 — mining, 1088  
 — missions, 1087  
 — money, weights, measures, 1089

## LIB

- Liberia, ports, 1087, 1089  
 — President, 1087  
 — production, 1088  
 — religion, 1087  
 — river navigation, 1089  
 — towns, 1087  
 — wireless stations, 1089  
 Liberia (Costa Rica), 768  
 Liberian Jene (Liberia), 1087  
 Libia Italiana, 1047 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050  
 — banking, 1049, 1050  
 — books of reference, 1054, 1055  
 — caravans, 1049, 1050  
 — commerce, 1049, 1050  
 — defence, 1035, 1048, 1050  
 — finance, 1048, 1050  
 — fishing, 1049, 1050  
 — frontier agreement, 1047  
 — government, 1047  
 — justice, 1048, 1050  
 — postal statistics, 1049, 1050  
 — production and industry, 1048, 1050  
 — railways, 1049, 1050  
 — sponge fishery, 1049, 1050  
 Libreville (Fr. Congo), 909, 910  
 Libyan Desert (Egypt), 823, 919  
 Lichtenau (Danzig), 787  
 Lidcombe (New South Wales), 357  
 Lidingö (Sweden), 1320  
 Liechtenstein, 1090  
 — Customs Treaty, 1090  
 Liège (Belg.), 680; town, 681; university, 681  
 Liegnitz (Prussia), 939  
 Liepāja (Latvia), 1082, 1084  
 Lierre (Belgium), 681  
 Liessau (Danzig), 787  
 Lifou Island (French Pacific), 932  
 Liguria (Italy), 1024, 1037  
 Lihou Island, 18  
 Likoma (Nyasaland), 207  
 Lille (France), 860; univ., 864  
 Lillooet (British Columbia), 300  
 Lima (Ohio), 572  
 — (Peru), 1197; tn., 1197, 1200  
 — univ., 1199  
 Limasol (Cyprus), 106  
 Limbang (Sarawak), 99  
 Limbe (Nyasaland), 207  
 Limbourg (Belgium), province, 680

## LIT

- Limburg (Netherlands), 1126, 1134; coal, 1134  
 Limerick, 80; county borough, 79, 80; port, 88  
 Limoges (France), 861  
 Limon (Costa Rica), 767  
 — port, 770  
 — town, 768  
 — wireless station, 770  
 Linares (Chile), province, 725  
 — (Spain), 1300  
 Lincoln, population, 15  
 — (Nebraska), 550  
 Lindi (Tanganyika), 267  
 Lindsey (Lincs.), 13  
 Linea, La (Spain), 1300  
 Lingah (Persia), port, 1192  
 Linköping (Sweden), 1320  
 Linz (Austria), 671  
 Lippe, 936, 966  
 — area and population, 936, 966  
 — government, 966  
 Lipso (Ægean), 1051  
 Lisbon (Portugal), 1218; town, 1219; univ., 1220  
 Lismore (New South Wales), 357  
 Lith (Hejaz), port, 654  
 Lithgow (New South Wales), 357  
 Lithuania, 1091 *sqg*, 937, 1245  
 — agriculture, 1093, 1094  
 — area and population, 1092, 1093  
 — banking and credit, 1094, 1095  
 — books of reference, 1095  
 — boundaries, 1092  
 — Cabinet, 1091  
 — commerce, 1094  
 — communications, 1094  
 — constitution & government, 1091, 1092  
 — crops, 1094  
 — currency, 1094  
 — debt, 1093  
 — defence, 1093  
 — Diet, 1091, 1092  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1095  
 — districts, 1092  
 — education, 1093  
 — finance, 1093  
 — imports and exports, 1094  
 — live stock, 1094  
 — local government, 1092  
 — political parties, 1092  
 — President, 1091, 1092

## LIT

Lithuania, production and industry, 1093, 1094  
 — railways, 1094  
 — religion, 1093  
 — representation, 1091, 1092  
 — river navigation, 1091  
 — roads, 1094  
 — Seimas, 1091  
 — towns, 1093  
 — university, 1093  
 Little Aden, 94  
 Little Andaman Is., 145  
 Little Cayman Is., 332  
 Little Elobey (Sp. Af.), 1313, 1314  
 Little Falls (New York), 562  
 Little Rock (Arkansas), 444, 489  
 Litui Is. (New Guinea), 424  
 Liu-Kiu Islands, *see* Riukiu Islands  
 Liu-Kung Island (Weihaiwei), 184  
 Liverpool, population, 15; university, 22, 23  
 — (N.S.W.), 357  
 Livingston (Guatemala), port, 995  
 Livingstone (Rhodesia), 220  
 Livonia (Latvia), 1081, 1082, 1083  
 Livorno (Leghorn) (Italy), 1025  
 — port, 1041; town, 1027  
 Ljubija (Bosnia), iron, 1284  
 Ljubiana (Serb. Croat. Slovene), 1280; university, 1281  
 Llanquihué (Chile), prov., 725, 729  
 Loanda (Angola), dist., 1226; town, 1226  
 Loango (French Congo), 910  
 Lobos Is. (Mexico), wireless station, 1105  
 Lobos de Afuera (Peru), guano, 1201  
 Lockport (New York), 562  
 Locle, Le (Switzerland), 1337  
 Lodz (Poland), 1208; military dist., 1212; town, 1208, 1213  
 Loetzen (Germany), fort, 945  
 Logan (Utah), agricultural college, 598  
 Logansport (Indiana), 516  
 Logroño (Spain), province, 1300  
 Loharu (India), state, 169  
 Loikaw (Burma), 166  
 Loir-et-Cher (France), dept., 858  
 Loire (France), dept., 858  
 — Haute (France), dept., 858  
 — Inférieure (France), dept., 858  
 Loiret (France), dept., 858

## LOU

Loja (Ecuador), 815; town, 815; wireless station, 819  
 Lokoja (Nigeria), 249  
 Lomami (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Lomas de Zamora (Arg.), 659  
 Lombardy, 1024, 1038  
 Lombok (Dutch East Indies), 1141  
 Lome (Togo), 926  
 Lomond (Newfoundland), paper mills, 325  
 London, population of, 16  
 — boroughs, 10  
 — City, area and population, 10, 16  
 — — Corporation of, 10  
 — County of, 9  
 — — Council, 9  
 — — finance, 39  
 — District command, 40  
 — government, 9  
 — registration area and pop., 16  
 — university, 22, 23  
 London (Ont.), 278, 309; university, 309  
 Londonderry, county and county borough, 66, 67  
 Long Beach (California), 491  
 Long Island (Bahamas), 327  
 — — (New Guinea), 423  
 Longyearbyen (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 Lonneker (Netherlands), 1127  
 Lopevi (New Hebrides), 421  
 Lorain (Ohio), 572  
 Loralai (Baluchistan), 147, 148  
 Lorea (Spain), 1300  
 Lord Howe Island (N.S.W.), 356, 364  
 Lord Howe Islands, 420  
 Lorengau (Pacific), 424  
 Loreto (Peru), dept., 1197  
 Lorient (France), fort, 869; port, 872  
 Lörrach (Baden), 958  
 Los Andes (Argentina), 659  
 — — (Venezuela), univ., 1370  
 Los Angeles (California), 414, 491; customs district, 473; port, 494; univ., 492  
 Los Islands (West Africa), 257, 919  
 Los Rios (Ecuador), prov., 815  
 Los Santos (Panama), 1173  
 Lot (France), dept., 858  
 Lot-et-Garonne (France), dept., 858  
 Louis II., Prince (Monaco), 1107  
 Louisiade Is. (Papua), 398; gold, 399

## LOU

- Louisiana, 440, 525 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 526, 527  
 — area and population, 440, 457  
 — books of reference, 527  
 — cities, 526  
 — commerce, 527  
 — communications, 527  
 — const. and govern., 525  
 — cotton, 460, 527  
 — defence, 455, 526  
 — education, 526  
 — farms, 526  
 — finance, 526  
 — fisheries, 527  
 — imports and exports, 527  
 — live stock, 527  
 — manufactures, 527  
 — mining, 527  
 — naval station, 455  
 — port, 473, 527  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 526, 527  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 527  
 — religion, 526  
 — representation, 435, 525  
 — rice, 527  
 — river transport, 527  
 — universities, 526  
 Louisville (Kentucky), 444, 523  
 Lourenço Marques (Portuguese East Africa), 1227; port, 1227; town, 1227, 1228  
 Louvain (Belgium), 681; univ., 681  
 Lowell (Massachusetts), 444, 534  
 Lower Congo (Belgian Congo), 689  
 Lower Silesia (Prussia), 970  
 Lower Uele (Belgian Congo), 689  
 Lowestoft, 15  
 Loyalty Islands (French Pacific), 932  
 Lozère (France), dept., 858  
 Luang-Prabang (Laos State), 892, 1288  
 Luapula, Upper (Belg. Congo), 690  
 Lübeck, 936, 966, 967  
 — area and population, 936, 966  
 — port, 951  
 Lübeck, town, 938, 951, 966  
 Lübeck (Oldenburg), 968  
 Lublin (Poland), 1208  
 — courts, 1210  
 — military district, 1212  
 — town, 1208

## LUX

- Lublin (Poland), univ., 1210  
 Lucca (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 Lucerne (Switzerland), 1334, 1336  
 — town, 1337  
 Luchu Is. (Japan), 1057  
 Lucknow (India), 121, 163; univ., 123, 163  
 Luderitz (S.W. Africa), 271  
 Ludwigsburg (Württemberg), 980  
 Ludwigshafen (Bavaria), 939, 960  
 Lugano (Switzerland), 1337  
 Lugh (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Lugo (Spain), province, 1300; town, 1300  
 Luhaiya (Yemen), 654  
 Lukiko (assembly) (Uganda), 198  
 Luleå (Sweden), 1320  
 Lulonga (Belgian Congo), 689  
 Lulua (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Lund (Sweden), 1320; univ., 1321  
 Lunda (Angola), 1226  
 Lundu (Sarawak), 99  
 Lungchingsun (China), 737  
 Lungchow (China), port, 737  
 Lungkow (China), 737  
 Luque (Paraguay), 1181  
 Lur race (Persia), 1186  
 Lusaka (N. Rhodesia), 220  
 Lusambo (B. Congo), 690  
 Luton, population, 15  
 Lutsin (Latvia), 1082  
 Luxembourg (Belg.), 680  
 Luxemburg (Gd. Duchy), 1095 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1097  
 — area and population, 1097  
 — books of reference, 1098  
 — capital, 1097  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1096  
 — communications, 1098  
 — constitution and government, 1096, 1097  
 — Council of State, 1096  
 — currency, 1098  
 — defence, 1097  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1098  
 — economic union with Belgium, 685, 1097  
 — education, 1097  
 — finance, 1097  
 — Grand Duchess, 1095, 1096  
 — live stock, 1097  
 — mining, 1097  
 — political parties, 1096

## LUX

Luxemburg (Gd. Duchy), posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 1098  
 — production and industry, 1097  
 — railways, 1098  
 — referendum, 1096, 1097  
 — religion, 1097  
 — towns, 1097  
 Luzern (Switzerland), 1334, 1336  
 — town, 1337  
 Luzon Island (Philippines), 625  
 Lwow (Poland), *see* Lemberg  
 Lydda (Palestine), 186  
 Lynchburg (Virginia), 603  
 Lynn (Massachusetts), 444, 534  
 Lynx Island (Pacific), 419  
 Lyon (France), 860  
 — faculties, 864  
 — local government, 857  
 — population, 860  
 — university, 864

MAAN (Hejaz), 654

McAlester (Okla.), 575

Macao (Port. China), 1219, 1224, 1228

— area and population, 1228

Macaulay Island (N.Z.), 414

Macedonia (Greece), 982; rice, 987

Maceió (Brazil), 705

Macenta (French Guinea), 921

Macerata (Italy), 1025; town, 1027  
 — university, 1030

McGill Univ. (Canada), 313

Machala (Ecuador), 815

McKean Island (Pacific), 419

McKeesport (Pennsylvania), 581

Mackenzie (N.-W. Terr.) dist., 317

McMaster Univ. (Ontario), 309

McMurray dist. (Alberta), bitumen, 299

Macon (Georgia), 508

Macquarie Island (Tasmania), 392

Madagascar, 200, 885, 911 *sqg*

— administration, 911, 912

— agriculture, 913

— area and population, 885, 912

— banks, 915

— books of reference, 916

— canning industry, 914

— commerce, 914

— communications, 915

— consular representatives, 916

— currency, 915

## MAD

Madagascar, defence, 913

— dependencies, 912, 915, 916

— education, 913

— finance, 913

— gold, 914

— government, 911, 912

— Governor-General, 911

— imports and exports, 914

— justice, 913

— land tenure, 913

— live stock, 914

— minerals, 914

— ports, 912, 914

— posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 915

— production and industry, 913, 914

— railways, 915

— religion, 912, 913

— representation, 911, 912

— roads, 915

— shipping, 914, 915

— towns, 912

— tribes, 912

— wireless stations, 915

Madang (New Guinea), 423

Madeira (Portugal), 1218, 1219, 1220

Madina (Arabia), dates, 654; oasis, 651; town, 651, 654

Madison (Wisconsin), 611

Madras (India) city, 121, 158, 159

— port, 159, 159

— university, 123

Madras Presidency, 158 *sqg*

— agriculture, 132

— area and population, 118, 122, 132, 158, 159

— births and deaths, 120

— canals, 159

— commerce, 159

— communications, 159

— education, 159

— finance, 127, 159

— forests, 131, 132, 159

— government, 115, 116, 158

— — local, 117

— Governor, 158

— irrigation, 159

— justice and crime, 124, 159

— land revenue, 126, 130, 159

— tenure, 130

— local government, 117

— native states, 118, 122, 168

— newspapers, &c., 124



## MAD

- Madras Presidency, port, 139  
 — production & industry, 159  
 — railways, 159  
 — religion, 122, 158  
 — roads, 159  
 — tea, 183  
 — university, 123, 158  
 Madras States (native), 168  
 Madre de Dios (Peru), dept., 1197  
 Madrid (Spain), province, 1300;  
     town, 1300  
 — underground railways, 1310  
 — university, 1302  
 Madura (Dutch East In.), 1140, 1141  
 — agriculture, 1144  
 Madura (Madras Presidency), 121,  
     158  
 Maebashi (Japan), 1059  
 Maestricht (Netherlands), 1127  
 Mafeking (Cape Province), 215  
 Mafeteng (Basutoland), 214  
 Magallanes (Chile), terr., 725  
 Magar race (Nepal), 1121  
 Magdalena (Colombia), 760, 762  
 Magdeburg (Prussia), 938, 971  
 Magnesia (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Mahaddei (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Mahaga (Isabel Is.) (Pacific), 424  
 Mahalla-el-Kubra (Egypt), 823  
 Maharaq (Bahrain Is.), 95, 96  
 Maharashtra (Siam), 1289  
 Mahé (French India), 886; port, 886  
 Mahé Island (Seychelles), 211, 212  
 Mahmal (Nejd), 653  
 Mahon (Balears), fort, 1304  
 Maiana Island (Pacific), 419  
 Maiao Is. (Fr. Oceania), 933  
 Maidstone, 15  
 Maikop (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Maimena (Afghan.), 643  
 Maine, 439, 527 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 529  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 528  
 — books of reference, 529, 530  
 — cities, 528  
 — communications, 529  
 — constitution and government, 527  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 529  
 — education, 528  
 — farms, 529  
 — finance, 529  
 — live stock, 529

## MAL

- Maine, manufactures, 529  
 — mining, 529  
 — production and industry, 529  
 — railways, 529  
 — religion, 523  
 — representation, 435, 527  
 — savings banks, 529  
 — shipping, 473  
 — university, 528  
 — wool, 529  
 Maine-et-Loire (France), dept., 858  
 Mainland (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 Mainz (Hesse), 939, 965  
 Maio Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1225  
 Maiquetia (Venez.), wireless station,  
     1373  
 Maitland (New South Wales), 357  
 Maizuru (Japan), shipyard, 1064  
 Majerba (Syria), 896  
 Majunga (Madagascar), 912, 914  
 Makallé (Abyssinia), 638  
 Makassar (Dutch East Indies), 1143  
 Makatea Is. (Fr. Oceania), 933  
 Makhsh-Kala (R.S.F.S.R.), 1247  
 Makin Island (Pacific), 419  
 Makrán (Baluch.), 148  
 Malacca (Straits Settlements), 171,  
     172, 173, 174, 176  
 Málaga (Spain), 1300; town, 1300  
 Malaita Island (Pacific), 420  
 Malakand (India), 169  
 Malanje (Angola) dist., 1226  
 Malaren Lake (Sweden), 1319  
 Malatia (Turkey) vilayet, 1351  
 Malay Archipelago (Portuguese pos-  
     sessions in), 1228, 1229  
 Malay States, Federated, 172, 177,  
     178  
 — — — administration, 172, 177,  
     178, 1288  
 — — — area and pop., 178, 179,  
     1289  
 — — — books of reference, 183  
 — — — commerce, 180  
 — — — communications, 180, 181  
 — — — crime, 179  
 — — — currency, 181  
 — — — education, 179  
 — — — Federal Council, 178  
 — — — finance, 179  
 — — — forests, 179  
 — — — gold, 180  
 — — — High Commissioner, 172, 177

## • MAL

Malay States, Federated, imports and exports, 180  
 — — — irrigation, 179  
 — — — justice, 179  
 — — — minerals, 180  
 — — — police, 179  
 — — — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 181  
 — — — production, 179, 180  
 — — — railways, 180  
 — — — roads, 180  
 — — — rubber, 179  
 — — — savings banks, 181  
 — — — shipping, 180  
 — — — tin, 180  
 — — British, 171, 177, 1288, 1289  
 — — French, 1288  
 — — Siamese, 1289  
 — — Unfederated, 181 *sqg*  
 Malden (Massachusetts), 534  
 Malden Island (Pacific), 420  
 Maldive Islands (Ceylon), 104  
 Maldonado (Peru), 1197  
 — (Uruguay), 1362; *tn.*, 1362  
 Malé Island (Maldives), 104  
 Malekula Is. (New Hebrides), 421  
 Malerkotla (India), 169  
 Maliki sect (Bahrein), 96  
 Malines, *see* Mechlin  
 Malleco (Chile), province, 725  
 Malmady (Belgium), 680, 937  
 Malmö (Swed.), 1320  
 Malmöhus (Sweden), province, 1318  
 Malta, 91 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 92, 93  
 — area and population, 92  
 — banks, 93  
 — books of reference, 93  
 — commerce, 93  
 — constitution, 91  
 — currency, 93  
 — education, 92  
 — finance, 92  
 — Governor, 91  
 — justice, 92  
 — language, 92  
 — Legislature, 91  
 — live stock, 92  
 — ministry, 91  
 — naval base, 91  
 — postal statistics, 93  
 — products, 93  
 — railway, 93

## MAN

Malta, shipping, 93  
 Maluprey (Cambodia), province, 1288  
 Malwa State (India), 166  
 Mamou (Fr. Guinea), 921  
 Mamuret-ul-Aziz ('Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Man, *see* Isle of Man  
 Manabi (Ecuador), 815; rubber, 817; wireless station, 819  
 Manado (Dutch E. Indies), 1141  
 Managua (Nic.), 1153; univ., 1153; wireless station, 1155  
 Manahiki Island (Cook Is.), 413  
 Manam Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Manama (Bahrain), 95  
 Mananjary (Madagascar), 912  
 Manáos (Brazil), 704, 705; univ., 705  
 Manche (France), dept., 858  
 Manchester, 15; univ., 22, 23  
 — Ship Canal, 62  
 Manchester (N.H.), 444, 554  
 Manchuria, 752, 753, 1058  
 — agriculture, 744, 752  
 — area and population, 736, 752  
 — books of reference, 753  
 — coal, 744, 752  
 — flour mills, 744, 752  
 — government, 737, 752  
 — iron, 744, 752  
 — manufactures, 744, 752  
 — minerals, 744, 752  
 — ports, 752  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 748, 753  
 — production and industry, 744, 752  
 — railways, 747, 752, 753, 1070  
 — soya beans, 744, 752  
 — towns, 752  
 — university, 739  
 — wheat, 744, 752  
 Mandalay (Burma), 121, 155  
 Mandi (India), state, 169  
 Mandinga (Panama), port, 1173, 1175  
 Mandingo race (Liberia), 1087  
 Mangaia Island (Cook Is.), 413; wireless station, 413  
 Mangareva Is. (French Oceania), 983  
 Mang-Oa (Annam), 889  
 Manhattan (N. York), 444, 562  
 Manica District (Port. E. Af.), 1227  
 Maniema (Belgian Congo), 690

## MAN

Manikya Barman Bahadur, ruler (Tripura), 165  
 Manila (Cambodia), 891  
 Manila (Philippines), 626  
 — mint, 630  
 — port, 629  
 — university, 627  
 Manipur (Assam), state, 118, 122, 164 ; town, 164  
 Manitoba, 275, 277, 302 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 284, 285, 286, 303  
 — area and population, 277, 302, 303  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 278, 303  
 — books of reference, 304  
 — cities, 303  
 — communications, 304  
 — constitution and government, 275, 302  
 — crops, 284, 285  
 — dairy output, 286  
 — education, 280, 303  
 — finance, 282, 303  
 — fisheries, 303  
 — forestry, 287, 303  
 — gold, 303  
 — Legislative Assembly, 302  
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 302  
 — live stock, 286  
 — manufactures, 303  
 — minerals, 288, 303  
 — ministry, 302  
 — political parties, 302  
 — production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 303  
 — railways, 304  
 — religion, 279  
 — representation, 275, 302  
 — telephones, 304  
 — university, 303  
 — wheat, 284  
 Manitowoc (Wis.), 611  
 Manizales (Colombia), 760, 761  
 Mannheim (Baden), 957  
 — town, 938, 958  
 Manono Is. (Western Samoa), 425  
 Manpur (India), 130, 132  
 Mans, Le (France), 861  
 Mansfield, population, 15  
 — (Ohio), 572  
 Mansûra (Egypt), 823, 825  
 Mantova or Mantua (Italy), 1024  
 — town, 1027

## MAR

Manua Is. (W. Samoa), 425, 632  
 Manus Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Manzanillo (Cuba), 773  
 Ma8 (Kanem), 910  
 Maoris (N.Z.), 400, 401, 405  
 Maracaibo (Ven.), 1369  
 Maracay (Venezuela), 1369 ; wireless station, 1373  
 Marakei Island (Pacific), 419  
 Marakesh (Morocco), 1109, 1111, 1112, 1117, 1118, 1119  
 Maramuresh (Rumania), 1236, 1239,  
 Maranhão (Brazil), 704, 705  
 Marash (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Marburg (Germany), university, 941  
 Marches (Italy), 1025, 1037  
 Mar de la Plata (Argentina), 659  
 Mardin (Turkey), town, 1351 ; vilayet, 1351  
 Mare Is., navy yard (Cal.), 455, 493  
 Maré Island (French Pacific), 932  
 Margarita I. (Ven.), pearl fishery 1371  
 Margate, population, 15  
 Margherita (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Marianne Islands (Pacific), 422, 1078  
 Marib (Yemen), 655  
 Maribor (Serb. Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Marie-Galante Is. (Guadeloupe), 928  
 Marienburg (Germany), fort destroyed, 945  
 Mariiskaia (U.S.S.R.) auton. region, 1245  
 Marinette (Wis.), 611  
 Marion (Indiana), 516  
 — (Ohio), 572  
 Maritza (Bulgaria), coal, 720  
 Marlborough (Massachusetts), 534  
 Marlborough district (N.Z.), 408  
 Marmora (Turkey), borax, 1355  
 Marne (France), dept., 858  
 Marne Haute- (France), dept., 858  
 Maroni (Fr. Guiana), penal settlement, 929  
 Maronite sect (Cyprus), 106  
 — — (Syria), 894  
 Marquette (Mich.), 538  
 Marquesas Is. (French Pacific), 933  
 Marrakesh (Morocco), *see* Marakesh  
 Marsa Matruh (Egypt), port, 833  
 Marseille (France), 860 ; faculties, 864, 865 ; port, 877  
 Marshall (Liberia), 1087  
 Marshall Is. (Pacific), 422, 427, 1078

## MAR

Marshalltown (Iowa), 518  
 Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, ruler (Pudukkottai), 168  
 Martigny, fort. (Switzerland), 1341  
 Martin Garcia Is. (Argentina), 658  
 Martinique, 885  
 — area and population, 885, 930  
 — books of reference, 931  
 — education, 930  
 — imports and exports, 930  
 — production, 930  
 — representation, 885, 930  
 — shipping, 930  
 Marwar (Jodhpur), 170  
 Mary Island (Pacific), 419  
 Maryborough (Queensland), 375  
 Maryland (Liberia), 1087  
 Maryland (U.S.A.), 440  
 — agriculture, 460, 531, 532  
 — area and population, 440, 457, 530, 531  
 — banks, 532  
 — books of reference, 532  
 — cities, 531  
 — coal, 532  
 — communications, 532  
 — constitution and government, 530  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 531  
 — education, 531  
 — farms, 531  
 — finance, 531  
 — fisheries, 532  
 — live stock, 532  
 — manufactures, 532  
 — mining, 532  
 — port, 473, 532  
 — production and industry, 460, 531, 532  
 — railways, 532  
 — religion, 531  
 — representation, 435, 530  
 — savings banks, 532  
 — shipping, 473, 532  
 — tobacco, 460, 532  
 — university, 531  
 — wheat, 531  
 Masai races (Africa), 194, 198  
 — Province (Kenya), 194  
 Masaka (Uganda), 198  
 Masaryk, Prof. (Czechoslov. Pres.), 779  
 Masaya (Nicaragua), 1153, 1154

## MAT

Masbate Is. (P.I.), 625  
 Mascara (Algeria), 899  
 Maseru (Basutoland), 214  
 Mashonaland, 217  
 Masiwa (Peru), wireless station, 1203  
 Maskat (Oman), *see* Muscat  
 Mason City (Iowa), 518  
 Massa (Italy), town, 1027  
 Massa e Carrara (Italy), prov., 1025  
 Massachusetts, 439, 532 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 460, 536  
 — area and pop., 439, 457, 533, 534  
 — banks, 537  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 534  
 — books of reference, 537  
 — charity, 535  
 — cities, 534  
 — commerce, 536  
 — communications, 537  
 — constitution and government, 532, 533  
 — correction, 535  
 — crops, 460, 536  
 — customs district, 473, 536  
 — defence, 536  
 — divorce, 534  
 — education, 534, 535  
 — farms, 536  
 — finance, 535, 536  
 — immigration, 533  
 — imports and exports, 536  
 — live stock, 536  
 — manufactures, 536  
 — mining, 536  
 — naval station, 455  
 — ports, 473, 536  
 — production and industry, 460, 536  
 — railways, 537  
 — religion, 534  
 — representation, 435, 533  
 — savings banks, 537  
 — shipping, 473, 536  
 — tobacco, 460, 536  
 — universities, 534, 535  
 — wool, 536  
 Massawah (Eritrea), 1044, 1045  
 Massillon (Ohio), 572  
 Mastanly (Bulgaria), 716  
 Matabeleland, 217  
 Matadi (Belgian Congo), 693  
 Matagalpa (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Matanzas (Cuba), 773  
 Matapa (Nicaragua), 1153

## MAT

- Matera (Italy), 1026  
 Mateur (Tunis), 906  
 Mathibe, Batawana chief, 215  
 Matrah (Oman), 655  
 Matsumoto (Japan), 1059  
 Matsuyama (Japan), 1059  
 Matto Grosso (Brazil), 704, 705  
 — diamonds, 708  
 Mattoon (Ill.), 513  
 Matu (Sarawak), 99  
 Maturin (Venezuela), 1369  
 Maui Island (Hawaii), 618  
 Mauke Island (Parry Island), 413  
 Maule (Chile), province, 725  
 Mauritania (F.W.A.), 885, 918, 925  
 — area and population, 885, 918, 925  
 — budget, 925  
 — districts, 925  
 — post offices, 915  
 Mauritius, 204 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 205  
 — books of reference, 207  
 — commerce, 206  
 — constitution and government, 204, 205  
 — currency, 206  
 — defence, 205  
 — dependencies, 204, 206, 207  
 — education, 205  
 — finance, 205  
 — Governor, 205  
 — imports and exports, 206  
 — money, weights, and measures, 206  
 — posts, telegraphs, &c., 206  
 — railways, 206  
 — religion, 205  
 — shipping and communications, 206  
 — sugar, 206  
 Mayaguana Island (Bahamas), 327  
 Mayagüez (Porto Rico), 621  
 Mayence, *see* Mainz  
 Mayenne (France), dept., 858  
 Mayotte Island (French), 885, 915, 916  
 — area and population, 885, 915  
 — products, 916  
 Mazabuka (N. Rhodesia), 220  
 Mazagan (Morocco), 1111, 1117  
 Mazanderan (Persia), port, 1188  
 Mazar-i-Sharif (Afghan.), 643  
 Mazatlan (Mexico), wireless station, 1105

## MEN

- Mbabane (Swaziland), 222  
 Mecca (Arabia), 652, 653, 654; captured, 652, 653; population, 654  
 Meehlin (Belgium), 681  
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 936, 967  
 — area and population, 936, 967  
 — education, 967  
 — justice, 967  
 — religion, 967  
 — towns, 967  
 — university, 967  
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 936, 967, 968  
 — area and population, 936, 968  
 — finance, 968  
 — religion, 968  
 Mecsek Mountain (Hungary), coal, 1011  
 Medan (Dutch East Indies), 1143  
 Medellín (Colom.), 760, 761, 763; univ., 761  
 Medford (Massachusetts), 534  
 — (Oregon), 577  
 Medicine Hat (Canada), 297  
 Medina (Arabia), *see* Madina.  
 Medinet-el-Fayûm (Egypt), 823  
 Meerane (Saxony), 975  
 Meerut (India), 121  
 Mehall el Kubra (Egypt), 825  
 Meidan Ekbes (Syria), 894  
 Meiningen (Thuringia), 977; town, 977  
 Meissen (Saxony), 975  
 Meknes, *see* Mequinez  
 Mekong ports (French), 1288  
 — river (Cambodia), fish, 890  
 Mekran (Baluch.), 148  
 Melbourne, 367  
 — mint, 353, 372  
 — port, 351  
 — university, 367  
 Melilla (Span. Af.), 1115, 1300  
 Melo (Uruguay), 1362  
 Melos (Greece), 984  
 Melrose (Mass.), 534  
 Melsetter (Rhodesia), 217  
 Memel (Lithuania), territory, 937, 1093; town, 1093  
 Memphis (Tennessee), 444, 592  
 Memramcook (New Brunswick), 304  
 Mendoza (Arg.), 658; town, 659, 665; vines, 663  
 Mengo (Uganda), 198

## MEN

Mengtsz (China), 737, 744  
 Menoufieh (Egypt), 824  
 Mentesché (Turkey), 1351; mining, 1355  
 Menûfiya (Egypt), *see* Menoufieh  
 Mequinez or Meknes (Morocco), 1109, 1111  
 Merca (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Mercara (India), 157  
 Mercedes (Argentina), 659  
 — (Uruguay), 1362  
 Merghir (Turkey), manganese, 1355  
 Mérida (Mexico), 1100, 1101  
 — (Venez.), 1369; town, 1369; university, 1370  
 Meriden (Connecticut), 499  
 Meridian (Mississippi), 543  
 Merina tribe (Madagascar), 912  
 Merjerdah valley (Tunis), 906  
 Merowé (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 260  
 Mersina (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Merthyr Tydfil, population, 15  
 Meru (Kenya Col.), 194  
 Merv (Turkmenistan), 1265  
 Meshed (Persia), 1186, 1188  
 Meshed-i-sar (Persia), port, 1190  
 Meshiakhat Olama (Egypt), 825  
 Mesopotamia, *see* Iraq  
 Messenia (Greece), 983  
 Messina (Sicily), 1026; port, 1041  
 — town, 1027  
 — university, 1030  
 Meta (Colombia), 761  
 Metz (France), 861, 864; forts, 869  
 Meudon (France), observatory, 865  
 Meurthe-et-Moselle (France), dept., 858  
 Meuse (France), dept., 858  
 Mewar (India), 170  
 Mexico, 1098  
 — agriculture, 1102  
 — area and population, 1100  
 — army, 1102  
 — aviation, 1102  
 — banking and credit, 1105  
 — books of reference, 1106, 1107  
 — China and, 788  
 — cities, 1101  
 — civil war, 1099  
 — coal, 1103  
 — commerce, 1103, 1104  
 — Congress, 1099

## MIC

Mexico, constitution and government, 1098, 1099  
 — copper, 1103  
 — cotton, 1102, 1103  
 — crops, 1102  
 — defence, 1102  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1106  
 — education, 1101  
 — finance, 1102  
 — gold, 1103  
 — government, central, 1099  
 — — local, 1100  
 — House of Representatives, 1099  
 — imports and exports, 1103, 1104  
 — justice, 1101  
 — live stock, 1103  
 — local government, 1100  
 — manufactures, 1103  
 — mines and minerals, 1103  
 — ministry, 1099  
 — money, weights, & measures, 1105, 1106  
 — navy, 1102  
 — opals, 1103  
 — petroleum, 1103  
 — ports, 1104  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1105,  
 — President, 1099  
 — production and industry, 1102, 1103  
 — railways, 1105  
 — religion, 1101  
 — representation, 1099  
 — Senate, 1099  
 — shipping, 1104  
 — silver, 1103  
 — States and Territories, 1100  
 — sugar, 1102  
 — timber, 1102  
 — tobacco, 1102  
 — university, 1101  
 — wireless stations, 1105  
 Mexico City, 1100, 1101  
 — wireless station, 1105  
 Mexico State (Mexico), 1100  
 Mezica (Slovenia), lead, 1284  
 Miami (Florida), 506  
 Michigan, 439, 537 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 539  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 538  
 — banks, 540  
 — books of reference, 540

## MIC

- Michigan, cities, 538  
 — communications, 539  
 — constitution and government, 537  
 — copper, 539  
 — defence, 539  
 — education, 538, 539  
 — farms, 539  
 — finance, 539  
 — live stock, 539  
 — local government, 537  
 — manufactures, 539  
 — mining, 539  
 — production and industry, 539  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 539  
 — religion, 538  
 — representation, 435, 537  
 — ship canal, 539  
 — timber, 539  
 — university, 538  
 — wheat, 539  
 — wool, 539  
 Michigan City (Indiana), 516  
 Michoacán (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Middle Congo Colony (Fr. Congo), 909  
 Middle East Division, Colonial Office, 75, 94  
 Middlesbrough, 15  
 Middletown (New York), 562  
 — (Ohio), 572  
 Midia (Black Sea shores), 715  
 Midland Junction (W. Australia), 387  
 Mieres (Spain), 1300  
 Mikado (Emperor, Japan), 1055  
 Mikindani (Tanganyika), 267  
 Mikkeli (Finland), 845  
 Mikonos (Cyclades), 982  
 Milan (Milano), (Italy), 1024; town, 1027, 1037; univ., 1030  
 Mildura (Victoria), 369  
 Milford (Delaware), 501  
 Military Ter. (F.W.Af.), 924  
 Millsburg (Liberia), 1087  
 Milwaukee (Wisconsin), 444, 611  
 Minas (Uruguay), 1362, 1365; town, 1362  
 Minas Geraes (Brazil), 704, 705;  
   coffee, 708; iron, 708  
 — colonies, 709; mines, 708  
 Mindanao Is. (P.I.), 625  
 Mindoro Is. (P.I.), 625

## MIS

- Minia (Egypt), *see* Minya.  
 Minititlan (Mexico), oil, 1103  
 Minneapolis, 444, 541  
 — Federal Bank, 478; univ., 541  
 Minnesota, 439, 540 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 541, 542  
 — area and population, 439, 458, 541  
 — banks, 542  
 — books of reference, 542  
 — cities, 540  
 — communications, 542  
 — constitution and government, 540  
 — defence, 541  
 — education, 541  
 — farms, 541, 542  
 — finance, 541  
 — forests, 541  
 — Indian reservations, 541  
 — iron, 542  
 — live stock, 542  
 — local government, 540  
 — manufactures, 541, 542  
 — mining, 542  
 — production and industry, 459, 541, 542  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 542  
 — religion, 541  
 — representation, 435, 540  
 — savings banks, 541  
 — timber, 541  
 — universities, 541  
 — wheat, 459, 542  
 — wool, 542  
 Minot (N. Dakota), 569  
 Minsk (White Russia), 1273; town, 1247, 1248, 1274  
 Minya (Egypt), 824; town, 823, 825  
 Miquelon Is. (Fr. Atlan.), 885, 930, 931  
 — area and population, 930  
 — fisheries, 931  
 Miranda (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Mir Ghulam Khán, Jám (Las Bela), 164  
 Miri (Sarawak), oilfield, 99  
 — wireless station, 99  
 Mir Máhmúd, Khán of Kalát, 164  
 Mirs Bay (Hong Kong), 109  
 Mirzápur (India), 121  
 Misahöhe (Togo), 926  
 Misiones territory (Argentina), 659;  
   State lands, 663

## MIS

- Miskolc (Hungary), 1008, 1011  
 Misr, *see* Egypt  
 Mississippi, 440, 542 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 459, 544  
 — area and population, 440, 457, 543  
 — books of reference, 544  
 — cities, 543  
 — communications, 544  
 — constitution and government, 542  
 — cotton, 460, 544  
 — defence, 543  
 — education, 543  
 — farms, 544  
 — finance, 543  
 — live stock, 544  
 — manufactures, 544  
 — minerals, 544  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 544  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 544  
 — religion, 543  
 — representation, 435, 542  
 — rice, 459, 544  
 — universities, 543  
 Missolonghi (Greece), 982  
 Missoula (Montana), 548  
 Missouri, 439, 544 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 546  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 545  
 — books of reference, 547  
 — cities, 545  
 — coal, 546  
 — communications, 547  
 — cotton, 459, 546  
 — constitution and government, 544  
 — defence, 546  
 — education, 545  
 — farms, 546  
 — finance, 546  
 — live stock, 546  
 — manufactures, 546  
 — mining, 546  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 546  
 — railways, 547  
 — religion, 545  
 — representation, 435, 544  
 — tobacco, 546  
 — universities, 545  
 — wheat, 459, 546  
 — wool, 546

## MON

- Misurata (Tripolitania), 1048  
 Mitau (Latvia), 1082  
 Mitchell (South Dakota), 589  
 Mitchell Island (Pacific), 419  
 Mit Ghamr (Egypt), 823  
 Mitiaro Island (Cook Islands), 430  
 Mitre Island (Pacific), 420  
 Mitsubishi yard (Japan), 1064  
 Mittelfranken (Bavaria), 960  
 Mlanje (Nyasaland), 207  
 Moberly (Missouri), 545  
 Mobile (Ala.), 444, 484; customs district, 473; port, 485  
 Moca (Dominican Repub.), 810  
 Moçambique (Companhia do), 1226  
 Mocoa (Colombia), 761  
 Modéliarpeth (French India), 886  
 Modena (Italy), 1024; town, 1027; univ., 1030  
 Modlin (Poland), fort., 1212  
 Mödling (Austria), 671  
 Moero (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Mogadiscio (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Mogador (Morocco), 1111, 1117, 1118  
 Mogilov (White Russia), 1273  
 Mohale's Hoek (Basutoland), 214  
 Mohammera (Persia), 1186, 1190, 1192, 1193  
 Moheli Island (Comoro Islands), 915  
 Mohuru Point (Tanganyika), 266  
 Moi tribes (Annam, &c.), 888, 889  
 Moji (Japan), 1059  
 Moji-Shimonoseki tunnel (Jap.), 1070  
 Mokpo (Korea), port, 1074  
 Moldavia (Rumania), 1235, 1237  
 — (Ukraine), auton. Rep., 1272  
 Molenbeek St. Jean (Brussels), 681  
 Moline (Illinois), 513  
 Molise (Italy), province, 1025  
 Mollendo (Peru), port, 699, 1203  
 Mölndal (Sweden), 1320  
 Molokai Island (Hawaii), 618  
 Molucca Islands (D.E.I.), 1140, 1141  
 Mombasa (Kenya), 194, 195, 196, 197, 203, 208  
 Monaco (Principality), 1107, 1108  
 — books of reference, 1108  
 — gaming concession, 1108  
 — National Council, 1108  
 — towns, 1108  
 Monaco (town), 1108  
 Monagas (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Moncton (New Brunswick), 304



## MON

Mongalla (Sudan), 197, 262  
 Mongolia, 755, 1058  
 — area and population, 736, 755  
 — books of reference, 759  
 — currency, 755  
 — gold, 755  
 — government, 755  
 — mining, 755, 1058  
 — products, 755  
 — railways, 1070  
 — religion, 755  
 Monivong, king (Siam), 890  
 Mono Island (Pacific), 420  
 Monophysite sect (Abyssinia), 638  
 Monrovia (Liberia), 922, 1086, 1087,  
     1089  
 Mons (Belgium), 681  
 Montana, 440, 547 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 459, 548  
 — area and pop., 440, 457, 547, 548  
 — banks, 549  
 — books of reference, 549  
 — cities, 548  
 — coal, 549  
 — communications, 549  
 — copper, 549  
 — constitution and government,  
     547  
 — defence, 548  
 — education, 548  
 — farms, 548  
 — finance, 548  
 — fruit-growing, 548  
 — gold, 549  
 — Indian reservations, 548  
 — irrigation, 548  
 — live stock, 548  
 — manufactures, 549  
 — mining, 463, 549  
 — production and industry, 459, 463,  
     548, 549  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 549  
 — religion, 548  
 — representation, 435, 547  
 — sapphires, 463, 549  
 — silver, 463, 549  
 — telegraphs and telephones, 549  
 — timber, 548  
 — university, 548  
 — wheat, 459, 548  
 — wool, 548  
 Montaña region (Peru), 1200

## MOR

Montclair (N.J.), 557  
 Monte Carlo (Monaco), 1108  
 Monte Cristy (Dominican Repub.),  
     prov., 809; town, 810  
 Montego Bay (Jamaica), 330  
 Montenegro, 1279, 1280  
 — area and population, 1280  
 — justice, 1281  
 Monterey (California), 493  
 Monterrey (Mexico), 1100, 1101  
 — wireless station, 1105  
 Montes, port, 699  
 Montevideo (Uruguay), 1362, 1365  
 — aerial post service, 665  
 — town, 1362; univ., 1363  
 Montgomery (Alabama), 483, 484  
 Monticristi (Ecuador), hats, 817  
 Montijo (Panama), port, 1173  
 Montpelier (Vermont), 599  
 Montpellier (France), 861; univ., 864  
 Montreal (Canada), 278, 313; fur  
     auctions, 289; port, 291;  
     university, 313  
 Montreuil (France), 861  
 Montreux (Switzerland), 1337  
 Montserrado (Liberia), 1087  
 Montserrat Is. (W. I.), 333, 334  
 — area and population, 333, 334  
 — cotton, 334  
 — lime-juice, 334  
 Moorea Island (Fr. Oceania), 933  
 Moosejaw (Canada), 315  
 Mopti (Fr. Sudan), 924  
 Moquegua (Peru), 1197; town, 1197  
 Moradábád (India), 121  
 Morant Cays (West Indies), 330, 332  
 Moravia (Czechoslovakia), 777, 778,  
     779  
 — area and population, 779  
 — education, 780  
 — representation, 778  
 Morbihan (France), dept., 858  
 Mordialloc (Victoria), 367  
 Möre (Norway), 1159  
 Morelia (Mexico), town, 1100, 1101  
 Morelos (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Morioka (Japan), 1060  
 Moriori race (New Zealand), 413  
 Mormon Flats dam (Arizona), 487  
 Mormugão (Goâ), mines, 1228  
 Mornag (Tunis), 906  
 Moro race (Philippines), 626  
 Morobe (New Guinea), 423

## MOR

- Morocco, 909, 1109 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1114, 1115  
 — area and pop., 1110, 1111  
 — army, 869, 1113  
 — books of reference, 1119, 1120  
 — commerce, 1115 *sqg*  
 — crops, 1114, 1115  
 — currency, 1118, 1119  
 — defence, 869, 1113, 1114  
 — diplomatic repres., 1119  
 — education, 1111, 1112  
 — finance, 1112, 1113  
 — fish, 1115  
 — forests, 1114  
 — French Zone, 1109, 1110, 1111,  
     1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116,  
     1117, 1118  
 — — agriculture, 1114  
 — — currency, etc., 1118  
 — — imports and exports, 1115, 1116  
 — — railways, 1117  
 — — Resident-General, 1110  
 — — roads, 1118, 1119  
 — — towns, 1111  
 — — troops in, 1113  
 — fruit, 1114  
 — government, 885, 1109, 1110  
 — imports and exports, 1115 *sqg*  
 — industrial establishments, 1115  
 — justice, 1112  
 — languages, 1111  
 — live stock, 1114  
 — minerals, 1114, 1115  
 — money, weights, measures, 1118,  
     1119  
 — phosphates, 1114  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones,  
     1118  
 — production and industry, 1114,  
     1115  
 — railways, 1117  
 — religion, 1111  
 — roads, 1117, 1118  
 — shipping, 1117  
 — Spanish zone, 1109, 1110, 1111,  
     1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116,  
     1117, 1118, 1119, 1303, 1304,  
     1313  
 — — agriculture, 1115  
 — — currency, etc., 1119  
 — — High Commissioner, 1110  
 — — imports and exports, 1117  
 — — railways, 1117

## MOX

- Morocco, Spanish zone, roads, 1118  
 — — towns, 1111  
 — — troops in, 1304  
 — Sultán, 1109  
 — Tangier Zone, 1109, 1110, 1111,  
     1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116,  
     1117, 1118  
 — — agriculture, 1115  
 — — area, 1110  
 — — commerce, 1116  
 — — Convention on, 1109, 1110  
 — — defence, 1114  
 — — education, 1112  
 — — finance, 1113  
 — — justice, 1112  
 — — population, 1111  
 — — port, 1117  
 — — posts, etc., 1118  
 — — production, 1115  
 — — railway, 1117  
 — — shipping, 1117  
 — — tobacco, 1115  
 — — towns, 1111  
 — viziers, 1109  
 — war in, 1110, 1113  
 Mortlock Is. (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Moscow (Russia), 1247, 1248  
 — university, 1250  
 Moselle (France), 858, 859  
 Mosquitia, La (Honduras), 1002  
 Mosquito Indians (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Mossamedes (Angola), 1226; town,  
     1226  
 Most (Czechoslovakia), 780; coal,  
     782  
 Mostaganem (Algeria), 899  
 Mostar (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Mosul (Iraq), 1016, 1017; oil  
     1018  
 Motagua (Guatemala), bananas, 994  
 Motherwell, population, 17  
 Moudania (Turkey), 1348  
 Moulmein (Burma), 121  
 Mount Allison Univ. (New Brun-  
     swick), 304  
 Mount Athos (Greece), 983  
 Mount Morgan (Queensland), 375  
 Mount Titano (San Marino), 1278  
 Mount Vernon (New York), 562  
 Mountain Provs. (P.I.), 625  
 Mouscron (Belgium), 681  
 Movisova (Syria), 894  
 Mexico (Angola), 1226

## MOZ

- Mozambique (Portuguese E. Africa), 1219, 1224, 1226 *sqq*  
 — administration, 1227  
 — area and population, 1224, 1226, 1227  
 — books of reference, 1229, 1230  
 — boundaries, 1226  
 — district, 1227  
 — divisions, 1226, 1227  
 — gold, 1227  
 — imports and exports, 1227  
 — live stock, 1227  
 — ports, 1227  
 — products, 1227  
 — railways, 1227, 1228  
 — telegraphs, 1228  
 Muang-Thai, *see* Siam  
 Mubarras (Nejd), 653  
 Mubendi (Uganda), 198  
 Mughla (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Muhammad, H. H. (Negri Sembilan), 177  
 Muhamrah (Persia), *see* Mohammera  
 Muharrak (Persian Gulf), island and town, 95, 96  
 Muhumaa (Estonia), 839  
 Mukačevó (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Mukah (Sarawak), 99  
 Mukden (Manchuria), 736, 752, 1062; university, 739  
 Mülheim-on-Ruhr (Prussia), 938  
 Mulhouse (France), 861  
 Multan (India), 121  
 München, *see* Munich  
 Münchenbuchsee (Switzerland), wireless station, 1344  
 München-Gladbach (Prussia), 939  
 Muncie (Indiana), 516  
 Munich (Bavaria), 938, 960; technical high school, 940  
 — university, 941  
 Munkholmen (Norway), fort, 1163  
 Munster (prov.), area and population, 80  
 — religion, 81  
 Münster (Prus.), 939; univ., 941  
 Muntafiq (Iraq), 1016  
 Muong-Thai, *see* Siam  
 Múrcia (Spain), 1300; mines, 1307; silk, 1306; town, 1300; university, 1302  
 Muroran (Japan), 1060  
 Murraça (Nyasaland), 208, 1227

## NAM

- Murut race (Borneo), 97  
 — — (Sarawak), 99  
 Murzûk (Italian N. Africa), 1048  
 Muscat (Oman), 95, 199, 655  
 Muscatine (Iowa), 518  
 Muskegon (Michigan), 538  
 Muskogee (Oklahoma), 575  
 Mussau Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Muttra (India), 121  
 Muwaila (Hejaz), port, 654  
 Muzo (Colomb.), emerald mines, 763  
 Mycenæ (Greece), 984  
 Mysore (India), 118, 168, 169  
 — area and population, 118, 122, 168  
 — finance, 169  
 — government, 168  
 — religion, 122  
 — ruler, 169  
 — town, 121  
 — university, 169  
 Mytilene (Greece), 983  
 NÁBHA (India), state, 169  
 Nabi Saleh Is. (Persian Gulf), 95  
 Nablus (Palestine), 189; town, 186, 190  
 Nacaome (Honduras), 1002  
 Nador (Spanish Africa), 1300  
 Naga (Philippines), 626  
 Nagano (Japan), 1059  
 Nagaoka (Japan), 1060  
 Nagasaki (Japan), 1059; shipyard, 1064  
 Nagor Chaisri (Siam), 1289  
 — Rajasima (Siam), 1289  
 — Sridharmraj (Siam), 1289  
 — Svarga (Siam), 1289  
 Nagorni Karabakh, Auton. region of (Azerbaijan), 1270  
 Nagoya (Japan), 1059  
 Nagpur (India), 121, 156, 157; university, 123, 156  
 Náhan (India), state, 169  
 Nahsan, Um (Is. Persian Gulf), 95  
 Nahud (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Nairobi (Kenya), 195, 197  
 Nakhichevan, Soviet Rep. of, 1270  
 Nakuru (Kenya), 195  
 Namangan (Uzbekistan), 1248, 1266  
 Namatanai (New Ireland), 424  
 Namur (Belg.), prov., 680; town, 681

## NAN

- Nanaimo (British Columbia), 300  
 Nana Kru (Liberia), 1087  
 Nanch'ang (China), 735  
 Nancy (France), 861; faculties, 864;  
   univ., 864  
 Nankauri (Nicobars), 146  
 Nanking (China), 735; port, 737;  
   univ., 737  
 Nan-ning (China), port, 737  
 Nantes (France), 861; port, 877  
 Nanumaga Island (Pacific), 419  
 Nanumea Island (Pacific), 419  
 Nanyang Univ. (China), 739  
 Napier (New Zealand), 403  
 Naples (Napoli) (Italy), 1025; de-  
   fence, 1036; port, 1041; town,  
   1027; univ., 1030  
 Napo-Pastaza (Ecuador), 815  
 Narendra Shah, ruler (Tehri), 171  
 Narical (Venezuela), coal mine, 1371  
 Nariño (Colombia), 760; gold, 763  
 Narva (Estonia), 840  
 Nashua (New Hampshire), 554  
 Nashville (Tennessee), 444, 591, 592  
 Nasirabad tahsil (Bal.), 147  
 Nasiriyah (Iraq), 1016  
 Nassau (Bahamas), 327, 328  
 Natal, Prov. of, 223, 240 *sqg*  
   — Administrator, 224, 240  
   — agriculture, 241, 242  
   — area and population, 224, 225, 240  
   — births, marriages, deaths, 241  
   — books of reference, 242  
   — coal, 232, 241  
   — commerce, 242  
   — constitution & govt., 222, 223  
   — education, 226 *sqg*, 241  
   — factories, 242  
   — finance, 241  
   — gold, 232, 242  
   — imports and exports, 242  
   — justice, 228  
   — maize, 231, 241  
   — minerals, 232, 241, 242  
   — production and industry, 231,  
     232, 241, 242  
   — Provincial Council, 224  
   — railways, 234, 235  
   — representation, 222, 223  
   — sugar, 241  
   — university college, 227  
   — whaling, 242  
   — wheat, 231

## NEB

- Natal (Brazil), town, 704  
 Nauplia (Greece), 982  
 Nauru Is. (Pacific), 422, 427, 428  
   — administration, 427  
   — Administrator, 427  
   — commerce, 428  
   — communications, 428  
   — customs, 427  
   — education, 427  
   — finance, 427  
   — mandate, 422, 427  
   — phosphates, 427, 428  
   — population, 427  
   — shipping, 428  
   — wireless station, 428  
 Navaho Indians (New Mexico), 559  
 Navanagar (India), state, 171  
 Navaro (West Africa), 256  
 Navarra (Spain), province, 1300;  
   minerals, 1306  
 Navigators' Islands, *see* Samoa  
 Nawa (Japan), 1059  
 Nawanagar (India), state, 171  
 Naxos (Cyclades), 982  
 Nayarit (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Nazareth (Palestine), 186, 187  
 Ndola (Northern Rhodesia), 220  
 Nebraska, 440, 549 *sqg*  
   — agriculture, 459, 551  
   — area and population, 440, 457, 550  
   — banks, 551  
   — books of reference, 552  
   — cities, 550  
   — communications, 551  
   — constitution and government, 549  
   — defence, 551  
   — education, 550, 551  
   — farms, 551  
   — finance, 551  
   — Indian reservations, 550  
   — irrigation, 551  
   — live stock, 551  
   — manufactures, 551  
   — mining, 551  
   — production and industry, 459, 551  
   — public lands, 457, 451  
   — railways, 551  
   — religion, 550  
   — representation, 435, 549  
   — savings banks, 551  
   — universities, 550  
   — wheat, 459, 551  
   — wool, 551

## NEC

- Neckar (Württemberg), 979  
 Nédoukadou (Fr. India), 886  
 Negapatam (India), 121  
 Negri Sembilan (Malay), 177, 178, 180  
 — area and population, 178  
 Negrito race (Andamans), 145  
 Negros Is. (P.I.), 625  
 Neiba (Dominican Repub.), salt, 811  
 Neisse (Germany), fort destroyed, 945  
 Neiva (Colombia), 760  
 Nejd, Sultanate of (Arabia), 651 *sqq*  
 — administration, 653  
 — customs duty, 653  
 — divisions, 653  
 — finance, 653  
 — imports and exports, 653  
 — population, 653  
 — produce, 653  
 — Sultan, 651, 652, 653  
 — war with Hejaz, 652, 653  
 Nejran (Yemen), 654  
 Nekempti (Abyssinia), 638  
 Nelson (British Columbia), 300  
 Nelson (New Zealand) district, 403  
 — town, 403  
 Nepál, 113, 1120 *sqq*  
 — area and population, 1121  
 — books of reference, 1122  
 — currency, 1122  
 — defence, 1121  
 — government, 113, 1121  
 — races, 1121  
 — religion, 1121  
 — trade, 1122  
 Nepálese in Sikkim, 170  
 Neravy (French India), 886  
 Nestorians (Persian), 1187  
 Netherland Island (Pacific), 419  
 Netherlands, The, 1122 *sqq*  
 — aeroplane service, 1138  
 — agriculture, 1134  
 — area and population, 1126, 1127  
 — army, 1132, 1133  
 — banks, 1138  
 — births, marriages and deaths, 1127  
 — books of reference, 1149 *sqq*  
 — budget, 1131  
 — canals, 1137  
 — civil list, 1123  
 — coal, 1134  
 — colonies, 1140 *sqq*

## NET

- Netherlands, The, colonies, finance  
 of, 1131, 1142, 1148, 1149  
 — commerce, 1135  
 — communes, 1125  
 — constitution and government, 1123 *sqq*  
 — crops, 1134  
 — defence, 1132, 1133  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1139  
 — education, 1128  
 — electoral reform, 1124  
 — emigration, 1127  
 — finance, 1130 *sqq*  
 — — colonial, 1131, 1142, 1148, 1149  
 — — provincial, 1132  
 — fisheries, 1134  
 — forts, 1132  
 — government, central, 1123 *sqq*  
 — — local, 1125, 1126  
 — illegitimacy, 1127  
 — illiteracy, 1128  
 — justice and crime, 1129  
 — live stock, 1134  
 — local finance, 1132  
 — — government, 1125  
 — manufactures, 1134  
 — mining, 1134  
 — ministry, 1124, 1125  
 — money and credit, 1138  
 — money, weights, measures, 1139  
 — navy, 1133  
 — pauperism, 1129  
 — police, 1126, 1129  
 — political parties, 1124  
 — ports, 1137  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1137, 1138  
 — — air mails, 1138  
 — production and industry, 1134 *sqq*  
 — provinces, 1126  
 — — finance, 1132  
 — — government, 1125  
 — Queen, 1122, 1123  
 — railways, 1137  
 — religion, 1127  
 — representation, 1124  
 — savings banks, 1138, 1139  
 — shipping and navigation, 1136, 1137  
 — social insurance, 1129  
 — State Council, 1125  
 — States-General, 1124  
 — sugar beet, 1134

## NET

- Netherlands, The, towns, 1127  
 — tramways, 1137  
 — universities, 1128  
 — wheat, 1134  
 Netherlands-India, *see* Dutch East Indies  
 Nettapacom (Fr. India), 886  
 Neuchâtel (Switz.), 1335, 1337  
 — town, 1337; university, 1339  
 Neuenburg, *see* Neuchâtel  
 Neuhardtthof (Palestine), 186  
 Neuilly-sur-Seine (France), 861  
 Neuquén (Argentina), 659  
 Neu Strelitz (Germany), 968  
 Neuteich (Danzig), 787  
 Nevada, 440, 552 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 553  
 — area and pop., 440, 457, 552  
 — book of references, 553  
 — cities, 552  
 — communications, 553  
 — constitution and govt., 552  
 — education, 553  
 — farms, 553  
 — finance, 553  
 — forests, 553  
 — gold, 553  
 — Indian reservations, 552  
 — irrigation, 553  
 — live stock, 553  
 — manufactures, 553  
 — mining, 463, 553  
 — production and industry, 463, 553  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 553  
 — religion, 553  
 — representation, 435, 552  
 — savings bank, 553  
 — silver, 463, 553  
 — timber, 553  
 — university, 553  
 — wheat, 553  
 — wool, 553  
 Nevis I. (W. Indies), 333, 334  
 New Albany (Indiana), 516  
 New Amsterdam (B. Guiana), 321  
 Newar race (Nepal), 1121  
 Newark (New Jersey), 444, 557  
 — (Ohio), 572  
 New Bedford (Mass.), 444, 534  
 New Britain (Connecticut), 499  
 New Britain Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 — ports, 424

## NEW

- New Brunswick, 275, 304 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 284, 285, 287, 305  
 — apples, 287  
 — area and population, 277, 304  
 — books of reference, 305  
 — cities, 304  
 — coal, 305  
 — commerce, 305  
 — communications, 305  
 — const't'n & govt., 275, 277, 304  
 — crops, 284, 285, 287, 305  
 — dairy output, 286  
 — education, 280, 304  
 — finance, 282, 305  
 — fisheries, 387  
 — forests, 305  
 — fruit farming, 287  
 — imports and exports, 305  
 — Legislative Assembly, 304  
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 304  
 — live stock, 285  
 — manufactures, 305  
 — mining and minerals, 288, 305  
 — ministry, 304  
 — political parties, 304  
 — production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 305  
 — railways, 305  
 — religion, 279  
 — representation, 275, 304  
 — telephones, 305  
 — timber, 305  
 — towns, 304  
 — universities, 304  
 — wheat, 284  
 New Brunswick (town) (N.J.), 557  
 Newburg (New York), 562  
 Newburyport, (Mass.), 534  
 New Caledonia, 885, 931 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 885, 931  
 — books of reference, 934  
 — communications, 932  
 — dependencies, 932, 933  
 — domains, 932  
 — education, 931, 932  
 — government, 931  
 — immigration, 931  
 — imports and exports, 932  
 — live stock, 932  
 — mining, 932  
 — nickel, 932  
 — penal settlement, 931  
 — production and industry, 932

## NEW

- New Caledonia, railway, 932  
 — shipping, 932  
 — telegraphs and telephones, 932  
 Newcastle (New South Wales), 357 ;  
   port, 351  
 — (Pennsylvania), 581  
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15 ; coll., 22  
 Newchwang (China), 737, 752  
 Newfoundland and Labrador, 275,  
   323 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 324  
 — area and population, 324  
 — banks, 326  
 — books of reference, 326  
 — coal, 325  
 — commerce, 325  
 — communications, 326  
 — currency, 326  
 — dependency, 323  
 — education, 324  
 — emigration and immigration, 324  
 — finance, 324  
 — fishing & fishing rights, 325, 326  
 — forests, 325  
 — government, 275, 323  
 — Governor, 323  
 — imports and exports, 325  
 — live stock, 325  
 — mining, 325  
 — ministry, 323  
 — occupations of the people, 326  
 — paper pulp mills, 325  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 326  
 — production, 324, 325  
 — railways, 326  
 — religion, 324  
 — savings banks, 326  
 — seal fishery, 325  
 — shipping, 325  
 — towns, 324  
 — warship, 46  
 New Georgia Island (Pacific), 420  
 New Glasgow (Nova Scotia), 306  
 New Guinea (late German New  
   Guinea), 422 *sqg*  
 — administration, 422  
 — Administrator, 422  
 — area and population, 422, 423,  
   424  
 — books of reference, 425  
 — commerce, 425  
 — justice, 422  
 — mandate, 422

## NEW ,

- New Guinea (late German New  
   Guinea), minerals, 423  
 — missions, 423, 424  
 — ports, 423, 424  
 — production, 423, 424  
 — towns, 423, 424  
 New Guinea, Br., *see* Papua, 398  
 — Dutch, 1140, 1141  
 New Hampshire, 439, 554 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 555  
 — area and population, 439, 457,  
   554  
 — banks, 556  
 — books of reference, 556  
 — cities, 554  
 — communications, 556  
 — constit'n & government, 554  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 555  
 — education, 555  
 — farms, 555  
 — finance, 555  
 — forests, 555  
 — live stock, 555  
 — manufactures, 555  
 — minerals, 555  
 — naval station, 455  
 — production and industry, 555  
 — railways, 556  
 — religion, 554, 555  
 — representation, 435, 554  
 — savings banks, 556  
 — shipping, 473  
 — timber, 555  
 — university, 555  
 New Hanover Is. (Pacific), 423  
 New Haven (Conn.), 444, 499  
 New Hebrides (Pacific), 420, 933  
 — administration, 420, 933  
 — area and population, 420  
 — books of reference, 421, 422, 934  
 — education, 421  
 — finance, 421  
 — imports and exports, 421  
 — products, 421, 933  
 — shipping, 421  
 New Ireland Is. (New Guinea), 424  
 — area and population, 424  
 — coconuts, 424  
 New Jersey, 439, 556 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 558  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 556  
 — banks, 558

## NEW

New Jersey, books of reference, 558  
 — canals, 558  
 — cities, 557  
 — clay products, 558  
 — communications, 558  
 — constitution and government, 556  
 — defence, 558  
 — education, 557  
 — farms, 558  
 — finance, 557  
 — fisheries, 558  
 — live stock, 558  
 — manufactures, 558  
 — minerals, 558  
 — production and industry, 558  
 — railways, 558  
 — religion, 557  
 — representation, 435, 556  
 — savings banks, 558  
 — university, 557  
 New Kowloon (China), 109  
 New London (Connecticut), naval station, 455  
 New Mexico, 440, 558 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 560  
 — area and population, 440, 457, 559  
 — banks, 561  
 — books of reference, 561  
 — communications, 561  
 — constitution and government, 558  
 — copper, 560  
 — defence, 560  
 — education, 559, 560  
 — farms, 560  
 — finance, 560  
 — forests, 560  
 — gold, 560  
 — Indian reservations, 559  
 — irrigation, 560  
 — live stock, 560  
 — manufactures, 561  
 — minerals, 560  
 — production and industry, 560  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 561  
 — religion, 559  
 — representation, 435, 558  
 — silver, 560  
 — timber, 560  
 — towns, 559  
 — university, 560  
 — wool, 560  
 Newnham College, Cambridge, 23

## NEW

New Orleans (La.), 444, 526 ; customs district, 473 ; port, 490, 527 ; naval stn., 455 ; univ., 526  
 New Plymouth (N. Zealand), 403  
 Newport (Kentucky), 523  
 — (Mon.), 15  
 — (R.I.), 585 ; naval stn., 455  
 — (Shrops.), College, 22  
 Newport News (Virginia), 603  
 New Providence Island (W.I.), 327  
 New Rochelle (N.Y.), 562  
 New South Wales, 340, 342, 355 *sqq*  
 — Agent-General, 356  
 — agriculture, 361, 362  
 — area and population, 342, 356, 357  
 — banks, 364  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342, 357  
 — books of reference, 365  
 — coal, 362  
 — commerce, 349, 363  
 — communications, 351, 364  
 — constitution & govt., 340, 341, 355, 356  
 — courts, special, 359  
 — crops, 361  
 — defence, 345, 360  
 — dependency, 356, 364  
 — education, 358  
 — finance, 359, 360  
 — — local, 360  
 — forestry, 362  
 — fruit, 361  
 — gold, 362  
 — Governor, 355  
 — immigration, 357  
 — imports and exports, 349, 363  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — justice and crime, 359  
 — land settlement, 360  
 — live stock, 361  
 — local finance, 360  
 — — government, 356  
 — manufactures, 363  
 — mines and minerals, 362  
 — ministry, 355, 356  
 — mint, 353, 364  
 — money and credit, 364  
 — naval station, 345, 360  
 — occupations of people, 362, 363  
 — old age, invalidity, accident, and war pensions, 358, 359



## NEW

- New South Wales, production and industry, 360 *sqg*
- railways, 351, 364
  - religion, 357, 358
  - representation, 340, 355
  - savings banks, 364
  - silver, 362
  - sugar, 361
  - timber, 362
  - tin, 362
  - towns, 357
  - tramways, 352, 364
  - university, 358
  - wheat, 361
  - wine, 361
  - woman suffrage, 355
  - wool, 361, 362
  - *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
- New Territories (Hong Kong), 109
- Newton (Massachusetts), 534
- New Westminster (B. Columbia), 300
- New York (City), area & pop., 444, 562
- customs district, 473
  - Federal Bank, 478
  - finance, 564
  - imports and exports, 565
  - local government, 561
  - shipping, 473, 565
  - university, 563
- New York State, 439, 561 *sqg*
- agriculture, 564, 565
  - area and population, 439, 457, 562
  - banks, 565
  - — Federal, 478
  - books of reference, 566
  - canals, 565
  - charity, 564
  - cities, 562
  - colleges, 563
  - — extra-territorial, 563
  - commerce, 565
  - constitution & government, 561
  - crops, 564
  - customs district, 473
  - dairying, 565
  - defence, 564
  - education, 563
  - farms, 564
  - Federal Bank, 478
  - finance, 564
  - fruit, 564
  - Guard, 564

## NEW

- New York State, imports and exports, 565
- Indian reservations, 563
  - live stock, 565
  - local government, 567
  - manufactures, 565
  - mining, 565
  - Naval Militia, 564
  - naval station, 455
  - newspapers, &c., 565
  - production and industry, 564, 565
  - railways, 565
  - religion, 563
  - representation, 435, 561
  - savings banks, 566
  - shipping, 473, 565
  - university, 563
  - wheat, 565
  - wool, 565
- New Zealand, 340, 400 *sqg*
- agriculture, 408
  - air force, 407
  - area and population, 402 *sqg*
  - banks, 412
  - births, marriages, and deaths, 403
  - books of reference, 414
  - cabinet, 401, 402
  - coal, 409
  - commerce, 410, 411
  - communications, 412
  - constitution and government, 400 *sqg*
  - crops, 408
  - customs, 348, 406, 410
  - defence, 407, 408
  - — military, 407
  - — naval, 44, 46, 407, 408
  - dependencies, 402, 413, 414, 422, 425, 426
  - divisions, 402, 403
  - education, 404, 405
  - finance, 406
  - — local, 407
  - forests, 408
  - General Assembly, 401
  - gold, 409
  - Governor-General, 401
  - High Commissioner, 402
  - House of Representatives, 401
  - immigration and emigration, 404
  - imports and exports, 410, 411
  - justice and crime, 405
  - land holdings, 408

## NEW

New Zealand, Legislative Council, 401  
 — live stock, 408  
 — local finance, 407  
 — — government, 402  
 — mandate, 422, 425  
 — manufactures, 409  
 — Maoris, 400, 402, 405, 413  
 — meat export, 410, 411  
 — mines and minerals, 409  
 — money and credit, 412, 413  
 — navy, 44, 46, 407, 408  
 — pauperism, 405  
 — pensions, 405, 406  
 — political parties, 401  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 412  
 — production and industry, 408 *sqq*  
 — provincial districts, 403  
 — railways, 412  
 — religion, 404  
 — representation, 401  
 — savings banks, 412, 413  
 — shipping, 411, 412  
 — silver, 409  
 — towns, 403  
 — tariff reciprocity with Australia, 348  
 — university, 404  
 — wheat, 408  
 — wireless stations, 413  
 — wool, 408, 410, 411  
 Ngotshe (Natal), 240  
 Niagara Falls (New York), 562  
 — Peninsula (Ontario), 287  
 Niamey (French West Africa), 925  
 Nicaragua, 1152 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1154  
 — area and population, 1152, 1153  
 — banana culture, 1154  
 — banks, 1155  
 — books of reference, 1156  
 — canal route (U.S.A. owned), 1152  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1152  
 — Civil War, 1152  
 — coffee, 1154  
 — commerce, 1154, 1155  
 — communications, 1155  
 — Congress, 1152  
 — constitution & government, 1152  
 — defence, 1154  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1156  
 — education, 1153  
 — finance, 1153

## NIG

Nicaragua, forests, 1154  
 — gold, 1154  
 — imports and exports, 1154, 1155  
 — Indians in, 1153  
 — justice, 1152  
 — mining, 1154  
 — money, weights, & measures, 1155  
 — ports, 1155  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1155  
 — President, 1152  
 — production & industry, 1154  
 — railway, 1155  
 — religion, 1153  
 — roads, 1155  
 — Senate, 1152  
 — shipping, 1155  
 — towns, 1153  
 — universities, 1153  
 — wireless stations, 771, 1155  
 Nice (France), 861; observatory, 865  
 Nicobar Islands, 115, 122, 146  
 Nicolaev (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Nicosia (Cyprus), 106  
 Nictheroy (Brazil), 704, 705  
 Nidwalden, *see* Unterwald  
 Niederbayern (Germany), 960  
 Niederschlesien (Prussia), 970  
 Nièvre (France), dept., 858  
 Niger Colony (French West Africa), 885, 918, 925  
 — area and population, 885, 918, 925  
 — budget, 925  
 — post offices, 920  
 Nigeria, 248 *sqq*, 271, 272  
 — agriculture, 250  
 — area and population, 249  
 — banks, 251  
 — books of reference, 252  
 — boundary, 248  
 — caravan trade, 251  
 — coal, 250  
 — commerce, 251  
 — communications, 251, 252  
 — constitution, 248, 249  
 — Councils, 249  
 — currency, 251, 252  
 — education, 249, 250  
 — Executive Council, 249  
 — finance, 250  
 — Governor, 249  
 — imports and exports, 251  
 — justice, 249  
 — minerals, 250

## NIG

- Nigeria, palm-kernel trade, 250  
 — ports, 251  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 251  
 — production and industry, 250, 251  
 — provinces, 249, 250, 271, 272  
 — railways, 251  
 — religion, 249, 250  
 — shipping, 251  
 — tin, 250  
 — wireless station, 251  
 Nighdé (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Nightingale Island (Atlantic), 210  
 Niigata (Japan), 1059  
 Niihau Island (Hawaii), 618  
 Nijni-Novgorod (Russia), 1248 ;  
     university, 1250  
 Nile district, West (Uganda), 197,  
     199  
     — river, navigation, 264  
 Nimeguen (Netherlands), 1127  
 Nîmes (France), 861  
 Nimule (Uganda), 197  
 Ningpo (China), port, 737  
 Ninigo Group (Pacific), 423  
 Nioro (French West Africa), 924  
 Nippon, *see* Japan  
 Niš (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Nissan Islands (Pacific), 423, 424  
 Nisyros (Ægean), 1051  
 Niuafof Island (Pacific), 418  
 Niuatobutabu Island (Pacific), 418  
 Niuchwang, *see* Newchwang  
 Niue Island (Cook Islands), 413  
 Niutao Island (Pacific), 419  
 N'Jala (Sierre Leone), 259  
 Nkata (Nyasaland), 207  
 Nogal Territory (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Nome (Alaska), 615 ; gold, 617  
 Nongson coal mines (Annam), 890  
 Nonouti Island (Pacific), 419  
 Nord (France), dept., 858  
 Nordland (Norway), 1159  
 Nord-Trøndelag (Norway), 1159  
 Norfolk (Virginia), 444, 603  
     — naval station, 455  
 Norfolk Island (Australia), 853  
 Norrbotten (Sweden), province, 1319  
 Norrköping (Sweden), 1318, 1320  
 North Adams (Mass.), 534  
 North Africa, *see* Algeria, Cyrenaica,  
     Tripoli, Tunis, &c.  
 Northam (W. Aust.), 387  
 Northampton, population, 15

## NOR

- Northampton (Mass.), 534  
 North Battleford (Canada), 315  
 North Borneo, *see* British  
 North Brabant (Netherlands), 1126,  
     1134  
 North Carolina, 440, 566 *sqg*  
     — agriculture, 460, 567  
     — area and population, 440, 457, 566,  
         567  
     — books of reference, 568  
     — cities, 567  
     — communications, 568  
     — constitution and government, 566  
     — cotton, 460  
     — customs district, 473  
     — defence, 567  
     — education, 567  
     — farms, 567  
     — finance, 567  
     — forest, 568  
     — imports and exports, 568  
     — Indian reservations, 567  
     — live stock, 568  
     — manufactures, 568  
     — minerals, 568  
     — ports, 473, 568  
     — production and industry, 460, 567,  
         568  
     — railways, 568  
     — religion, 567  
     — representation, 435, 566  
     — savings banks, 568  
     — shipping, 473, 568  
     — tobacco, 460, 568  
     — university, 567  
     — wheat, 568  
 North China, *see* Weihaiwei  
 North Dakota, 439, 569 *sqg*  
     — agriculture, 459, 570  
     — area and pop., 439, 457, 569  
     — banks, 570  
     — books of reference, 571  
     — cities, 569  
     — coal, 570  
     — communications, 570  
     — constitution and government, 569  
     — dairying, 570  
     — defence, 570  
     — education, 570  
     — farms, 570  
     — finance, 570  
     — Indian reservations, 569  
     — irrigation, 570

## NOR

- North Dakota, live stock, 570  
 — manufactures, 570  
 — minerals, 570  
 — production and industry, 459, 570  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 570  
 — religion, 569  
 — representation, 435, 569  
 — university, 570  
 — wheat, 459, 570  
 — wool, 570  
 North East Land (Spitsbergen), 1170  
 North East Univ. (China), 739  
 North Holland (Netherlands), 1126, 1132  
 North Island (New Zealand), 402, 403  
 North Sea fisheries (German), 947  
 North Serbia, 1280  
 North Slesvig (Denmark), 792  
 North Tonawanda (New York), 562  
 North Vancouver (B. Colum.), 300  
 Northern Frontier Province (Kenya), 194  
 Northern Ireland, 3, 66 *sqg*, 75, 76  
 — agriculture, 69  
 — area and population, 67  
 — births, marriages and deaths, 67  
 — boundary, 76  
 — communications, 70  
 — constitution, 66  
 — counties, 67  
 — crops, 69  
 — education, 68  
 — electorate, 5, 6  
 — finance, 68, 69  
 — Governor, 66  
 — insurance, unemployment, 28, 29, 70  
 — justice, 68  
 — live stock, 69  
 — local government, 67  
 — mining, 69  
 — ministry, 66  
 — Parliament, 6, 66, 75  
 — police, 68  
 — production, 69  
 — railways, 70  
 — religion, 68  
 — university, 68  
 Northern Province (Uganda), 197  
 Northern Rhodesia, *see* Rhodesia,  
 Northern

## NOR

- Northern Territories (Gold Coast), 248, 256  
 — divisions, 256  
 — population, 256  
 — production, 256  
 Northern Territory (Aust.), 342, 396  
     *sqg*  
 — aborigines, 397  
 — area and population, 342, 396, 397  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342  
 — books of reference, 398  
 — commerce, 349, 397  
 — communications, 351  
 — finance, 397  
 — gold, 397  
 — government, 396  
 — imports and exports, 349, 397  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — live stock, 397  
 — minerals, 397  
 — port, 396  
 — production and industry, 397  
 — railways, 351, 397  
 Northfield (Minn.), 541  
 North-West Bay (Tasmania), 395  
 North-West Frontier Agencies, etc. (India), 169  
 North-West Frontier Prov. (India), 115, 160  
 — agriculture, 132, 160  
 — area and population, 118, 122, 160  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — Chief Commissioner, 160  
 — districts, 160  
 — education, 160  
 — finance, 160  
 — forests, 131, 132  
 — government, 115, 160  
 — irrigation, 160  
 — justice, 124, 160  
 — land revenue, 127, 130, 160  
 — — tenure, 130  
 — language, 160  
 — Political Agencies, &c., 118, 122, 160, 169  
 — railway, 160  
 — religion, 122, 160  
 — wheat, 160  
 North-West Territories (Canada), 275, 277, 317  
 — area and population, 277, 317  
 — books of reference, 317

## NOB

- North-West Territories (Canada),  
constitution and government,  
275, 277, 317  
— religion, 279  
North-West Univ. (China), 739  
Norway, 1157 *sqq*  
— agriculture, 1164  
— area and population, 1159, 1160  
— army, 1163  
— banks, 1168, 1169  
— births, marriages, and deaths, 1160  
— books of reference, 1171, 1172  
— budget, 1162  
— civil list, 1157  
— commerce, 1166, 1167  
— communications, 1168  
— constitution and government,  
1157, 1158  
— copper, 1164  
— Council of State, 1158  
— crops, 1164  
— defence, 1163, 1164  
— dependency, 1170  
— diplomatic representatives, 1170,  
1171  
— divisions, 1159  
— education, 1160, 1161  
— electrochemical products, 1165  
— emigration, 1160  
— finance, 1161, 1162  
— fisheries, 1165  
— forestry, 1164  
— forts, 1163  
— Fylker, 1159  
— government, central, 1157, 1158  
— — local, 1159  
— Grundlov, 1157  
— imports and exports, 1166, 1167  
— justice and crime, 1161  
— King, 3, 789, 1157, 1158  
— Lagting, 1158  
— language, 1161  
— live stock, 1164  
— local government, 1159  
— manufactures, 1165  
— mines and minerals, 1164, 1165  
— ministry, 1158  
— money and credit, 1168, 1169  
— money, weights, & measures,  
1170  
— navy, 1163, 1164  
— Odelsting, 1158  
— pauperism, 1161

## NOV

- Norway, political parties, 1158  
— ports, 1168  
— posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1168  
— production and industry, 1164,  
1165  
— railways, 1163  
— religion, 1160  
— representation, 1158  
— savings banks, 1169  
— shipping & navigation, 1167, 1168  
— silver, 1164  
— Storting, 1158  
— timber, 1164  
— towns, 1160  
— university, 1160  
— water power, 1165  
— whale oil, 1165  
— wheat, 1164  
— wireless stations, 1168  
Norway House (Canada), air station,  
883  
Norwich, population, 15  
Norwood (Ohio), 572  
Nossi-Bé Is. (Madagascar), 912  
Nottingham, pop., 15; College, 22  
Nou Island (New Caledonia), 921  
Nouméa (New Caledonia), 931, 932  
— Collège La Pérouse, 932  
Nova-Goâ (Port. India), 1228  
Novara (Italy), 1023; town, 1027  
Nova Scotia, 275, 305 *sqq*  
— Agent-General, 306  
— agriculture, 284, 285, 287, 307  
— apples, 287  
— area and population, 277, 306  
— births, marriages, deaths, 278, 306  
— books of reference, 308  
— coal, 307  
— commerce, 308  
— communications, 308  
— constitution & gov., 275, 277, 306  
— crops, 284, 285  
— dairying, 286, 307  
— education, 280, 306, 307  
— finance, 281, 282, 307  
— fisheries, 307  
— forestry, 307  
— fruit, 287, 307  
— gold, 307  
— imports and exports, 308  
— justice and crime, 307  
— Legislature, 306  
— Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 306

## NOV

## OFU

Nova Scotia, live stock, 285  
 — local government, 277  
 — manufactures, 308  
 — mines & minerals, 288, 307  
 — ministry, 306  
 — production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 307, 308  
 — railways, 308  
 — religion, 279, 306  
 — representation, 275, 277, 306  
 — telephones, 308  
 — towns, 306  
 — universities, 307  
 — wheat, 284  
 Novi Pazar (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Novi Sad (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Novochoerkassk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Novo Redondo (Angola), 1226  
 Novorossisk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Nowogrodek (Poland), 1208  
 Ngong (Kenya), 194  
 Ntebogan, Bangwaketse chieftainess, 215  
 Nuble (Chile), province, 725  
 Nueva Esparta (Venez.), state, 1369  
 Nueva Viscaya (P. I.), prov., 625  
 Nuevo León (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Nuguria Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Nuguria Is. (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Nui Island (Pacific), 419  
 Nukahiva Is. (French Oceania), 933  
 Nukualofa (Tonga), 418; wireless station, 418  
 Nukufetau Island (Pacific), 419  
 Nukulaelae Island (Pacific), 419  
 Nukunani Is. (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Nukunau Is. (Gilbert Is.), 419  
 Nukunono Islands (Pacific), 414  
 Nuoro (Italy), 1026  
 Nurakita Is. (Ellice Is.), 419  
 Nuremberg or Nürnberg (Bavaria), 938, 960  
 Nusa (Pacific), 424  
 Nushki Niabat (Baluchistan), 147  
 Nyanza Province (Kenya), 194  
 Nyasa, Companhia da, 1226  
 Nyasaland Protectorate, 207 *sqq*  
 — admstr., 207  
 — agriculture, 208  
 — area and population, 207  
 — banks, 208, 209  
 — books of reference, 209

Nyasaland Protectorate, coffee, 208  
 — commerce, 208  
 — communications, 208  
 — cotton, 208  
 — currency, 209  
 — defence, 208  
 — education, 207  
 — finance, 208  
 — Governor, 207, 209  
 — imports and exports, 208  
 — justice and crime, 208  
 — live stock, 208  
 — ports, 208  
 — posts and telegraphs, 208  
 — production, 208  
 — railways, 208, 1228  
 — tea, 208  
 — tobacco, 208  
 — towns, 208  
 Nyeri (Kenya), 194  
 Nyiregyháza (Hungary), 1008  
 Nyköping (Sweden), 1320  
 Nyland (Finland), 845  
 N'zérékoré (French Guinea), 921  
 OAHU (Hawaii), 618, 619, 620  
 Oakland (California), 444, 491  
 Oak Park Village (Ill.), 518  
 Oases, Saharan (Algeria), 899  
 Oaxaca (Mexico), 1100; town, 1100  
 1101  
 Obbia (Italian Somaliland), 1046  
 Obeid, El (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Oberbayern (Bavaria), 960  
 Oberfranken (Bavaria), 960  
 Oberhausen (Prussia), 939  
 Oberhessen (Hesse), 965  
 Oberpfalz (Bavaria), 960  
 Oberschlesien (Prussia), 970  
 Obock (French Somali Coast), 917  
 Obwalden, *see* Unterwald  
 Ocean Island (Pacific), 419  
 Oceania (Brit.), 74, 340, 417 *sqq*  
 — (French), 885, 933, 934  
 Ocumare (Venezuela), 1369  
 Oddur (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Odense (Denmark), 792  
 Odessa (Russia), 1248  
 Oedenburg (Hungary), 1007  
 Oesel (Estonia), 840  
 Offenbach (Hesse), 939, 965  
 Offenburg (Baden), 956  
 Ofu Island (Samoa), 632

## OGA

- Ogasawarajima (Bonin) Is., 1057, 1058  
 Ogden (Utah), 597  
 Ogdensburg (New York), 562  
 O'Higgins (Chile), province, 725  
 Ohio, 439, 571 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 573  
 — area and population, 439, 457, 571  
 — banks, 574  
 — books of reference, 574  
 — cities, 572  
 — coal, 573  
 — communications, 573  
 — constitution and government, 571  
 — crime, 573  
 — dairying, 573  
 — defence, 573  
 — education, 572  
 — farms, 573  
 — finance, 573  
 — iron, 573  
 — live stock, 573  
 — manufactures, 573  
 — mining, 573  
 — pauperism, 573  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 573  
 — railways, 573  
 — religion, 572  
 — representation, 435, 571  
 — tobacco, 460, 573  
 — universities, 572  
 — wheat, 459  
 — wool, 573  
 Ohra (Danzig), 787  
 Ohrid (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Oil Is. (Mauritius), 207  
 Oise (France), dept., 858  
 Oita (Japan), 1060  
 Oivatskaia (U.S.S.R.), auton. region, 1245  
 Okanagan Valley (British Columbia), 287  
 Okayama (Japan), 1059  
 Oki (Japan), 1057, 1058  
 Oklahoma, 440, 574 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 576  
 — area and population, 440, 457, 574, 575  
 — books of reference, 576  
 — cities, 575  
 — coal, 576

## ONT

- Oklahoma, communications, 576  
 — constitution and government, 574  
 — cotton, 460, 576  
 — defence, 576  
 — education, 575  
 — farms, 576  
 — finance, 575, 576  
 — Indian reservations, 574  
 — live stock, 576  
 — manufactures, 576  
 — mining, 576  
 — petroleum, 576  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 576  
 — public lands, 457  
 — railways, 576  
 — religion, 575  
 — representation, 435, 574  
 — universities, 575  
 — wheat, 459, 576  
 Oklahoma City, 444, 574, 575  
 Okmulgee (Okla.), 575  
 Oldenburg, Republic of, 936, 968  
 — area and population, 936, 968  
 — constitution, 968  
 — provinces, 968  
 — religion, 968  
 — town, 939, 968  
 Oldham, population, 15  
 Old Rumania, 1235, 1236, 1239  
 Olean (New York), 562  
 Oliva (Danzig), 787  
 Olomouc (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 — faculties, 781  
 Olosega Island (Samoa), 632  
 Olten (Switzerland), 1327  
 Olympia (Washington), 605, 606  
 Omaha (Nebraska), 444, 550, 552  
 Oman, 651, 655, 656  
 — area and population, 655  
 — commerce, 656  
 — communications, 656  
 — currency, 656  
 — government, 655  
 — Sultan, 655  
 Omdurman (A.-E. Sudan) 260, 261  
 Omoa (Honduras), 1002  
 Omsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Omuda (Japan), 1059  
 Omuramba (S.W. Africa), 263  
 Onotoa Island (Pacific), 419  
 Ontario, 275, 308 *sqg*  
 — Agent-General, 308

## ONT

- Ontario, agriculture, 284, 285, 309  
 — apples, 287  
 — area and population, 277, 278, 309  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 278  
 — books of reference, 310  
 — cities, 309  
 — communications, 310  
 — constit. & gov., 275, 277, 308  
 — copper, 310  
 — crops, 284, 285  
 — dairy output, 286  
 — education, 280, 309  
 — finance, 282, 309  
 — fisheries, 310  
 — forestry, 287, 310  
 — gold, 310  
 — Indians, 309  
 — Legislative Assembly, 277, 308, 309  
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 308  
 — live stock, 285  
 — manufactures, 310  
 — mining, 288, 310  
 — ministry, 308  
 — petroleum, 310  
 — political parties, 309  
 — production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 309, 310  
 — railways, 310  
 — religion, 279  
 — representation, 275, 308  
 — silver, 310  
 — telephones, 310  
 — tobacco, 287  
 — universities, 309  
 — wheat, 284  
 Ontong Java Islands (Pacific), 420  
 Oodnadatta (S. Australia), 397  
 Opava (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Opland (Norway), 1159  
 Opobo (Nigeria), 251  
 Oporto (Port.), 1219; univ., 1220  
 Oradea Mare (Rumania), 1237  
 Oran (Algeria), 899; naval st., 872; town, 899  
 Orange (New South Wales), 357  
 — (New Jersey), 557:  
 Orange Free State Province, 222, 245 *sqg*  
 — Administrator, 224, 246  
 — agriculture, 231, 247  
 — area and population, 224, 225, 246  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 246

## ORE

- Orange Free State Province, books of reference, 248  
 — coal, 232  
 — commerce, 247, 248  
 — constitution & gov., 222, 223, 224, 246  
 — diamonds, 232  
 — education, 227, 228, 247  
 — finance, 247  
 — imports and exports, 247, 248  
 — local government, 224, 246  
 — maize, 231  
 — minerals, 232  
 — money, weights, & measures, 248  
 — municipalities, 246  
 — production and industry, 231, 232, 247  
 — Provincial Council, 224  
 — railways, 235  
 — religion, 247  
 — representation, 222, 223, 224  
 — stock-farming, 247  
 — wheat, 231, 247  
 Örebro (Sweden), 1319; town, 1320  
 Oregon, 440, 576 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 578  
 — area and population, 440, 457, 577  
 — banks, 579  
 — books of reference, 579  
 — canal, 579  
 — cities, 577  
 — communications, 579  
 — constitution and government, 576, 577  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 578  
 — education, 578  
 — farms, 579  
 — finance, 578  
 — fisheries, 579  
 — forests, 578, 579  
 — fruit, 579  
 — gold, 579  
 — imports and exports, 579  
 — Indian reservations, 577  
 — live stock, 579  
 — manufactures, 579  
 — mining, 579  
 — ports, 473, 579  
 — production and industry, 459, 578, 579  
 — public lands, 457



## ORE

- Oregon, railways, 579  
 — religion, 578  
 — representation, 435, 576, 577  
 — river navigation, 579  
 — shipping, 473, 579  
 — timber, 578, 579  
 — university, 578  
 — wheat, 459, 579  
 — wool, 579  
 Orekhovo-Zuevo (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Orel (Russia), univ., 1250  
 Orenburg (Russia), 1248  
 Orense (Spain), province, 1300  
 Oriental Region (Ecuador), 815;  
     wireless, 819  
 Oriente (Cuba), province, 773  
 Oriol (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Orissa (India), *see* Bihar  
 Orizaba (Mexico), 1101  
 Orkney Isles, area and pop., 17  
 Orléans (France), 861  
 Orne (France), dept., 858  
 Oro (Ecuador), province, 815  
 Oruro (Bolivia), 697; town, 697  
 Osaka (Japan), 1059  
 Oscarsborg (Norway), fort, 1163  
 Oshkosh (Wisconsin), 611  
 Osijek (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Oslo (Norway), formerly Kristiania,  
     1159; port, 1168; tn., 1160;  
     univ., 1160  
 Osmania Univ. (Hyderabad), 123,  
     167  
 Osnabrück (Prussia), 939  
 Oswiec (Poland), fort, 1212  
 Ossetia, Southern, Auton. Region of  
     (Georgia), 1271  
 Ostend (Belgium), 681  
 Östergötland (Sweden), prov., 1318  
 Östersund (Sweden), 1320  
 Østfold (Norway), 1159  
 Ostpreussen, 987, 670  
 Ostrava M. (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Ostrava Sl. (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Oswego (New York), 562  
 Otago (N.Z.), dist., 403; univ., 404  
 Otaru (Japan), 1059  
 Ottawa (Canada), 276, 278, 280, 309,  
     317  
 — air station, 283  
 — port, 291  
 — university, 309  
 Ottoman Empire, *see* Turkey

## PAI

- Ottumwa (Iowa), 518  
 Otuzco (Peru), cocaine, 1201  
 Ouaga-dougou (Up. Volta), 925  
 Ouahigouya (Upper Volta), 925  
 Ouchak (Turkey), mercury, 1355  
 Oudjda (Morocco), 1111, 1112  
 Oudh, *see* United Provinces  
 Oudtshoorn (Cape Colony), 238  
 Ouezzan (Morocco), 1111  
 Oulgaret (French India), 886  
 Oulu (Uleåborg), (Finland), govt.,  
     845; town, 845  
 Outer Mongolia, 755  
 Outer Provinces (D.E. Indies), 1140,  
     1142  
 — administration, 1140  
 — agriculture, 1144  
 Ovambo race (S.-W. Africa), 268,  
     269  
 Ovamboland (S.-W. Africa), 268  
 Overysel (Netherlands), 1126, 1134  
 Oviedo (Spain), prov., 1300, 1306,  
     1307  
 — town, 1300; university, 1302  
 Owensboro' (Ky.), 523  
 Oxford, pop., 15; university, 22,  
     23  
 Oyapoc (French Guiana), 930  
 Oyarzun (Spain), fort, 1304  
 PAARL (Cape Colony), 238  
 Pachmakly (Bulgaria), 716  
 Pachuca (Mexico), 1100, 1101  
 Pacific Is. (Br.), 75, 340, 413, 414,  
     415 *sqg*, 419 *sqg*, 422 *sqg*  
 — — books of reference, 414, 417,  
     421, 422, 425, 426, 428  
 — — High Commissioner, 415, 418,  
     419, 421  
 — (French), 885, 931 *sqg*  
 — (Japanese Mandate), 422, 1078  
 Pacificador (Dominican Rep.), prov.,  
     809; town, 810  
 Padang (Dutch East Indies), 1143  
 Padua or Padova (Italy), 1024; town,  
     1027; university, 1030  
 Paducah (Kentucky), 523  
 Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah  
     (Perak), 177  
 Pagopago (Samoa), naval station, 632  
 Pahang (Malay St.), 172, 177, 178,  
     180  
 Paide (Estonia), 840

## PAI

- Paisley, population, 17
- Paita (New Caledonia), 932
- Pakhoi (China), port, 737
- Paknam forts (Siam), 1291
- Palampur (India), 171
- Palapye Road (Bechuanaland), 215
- Palatinate (Bavaria), 960
  - Upper (Bavaria), 960
- Palau or Pelew Is. (Westn. Carolines), 422, 1078
- Palawan Is. (P.I.), 625
- Palembang (Dutch East Indies), 1141
- Palencia (Spain), province, 1300
- Palermo (Sicily), 1026; port, 1041
  - town, 1027; university, 1030
- Palestine, 185 *sqg*, 1350
  - administration, 185, 186, 1350
  - afforestation, 189
  - agricultural colonies, 186, 187
  - agriculture, 189
  - air mail service, 835
  - area and population, 186
  - banking and currency, 190, 191
  - books of reference, 192, 193
  - boundaries, 185
  - British troops in, 46
  - commerce, 189, 190
  - communications, 190, 835
  - crops, 189
  - defence, 46, 188
  - districts, 186
  - education, 187
  - factories, 189
  - finance, 188
  - fishing, 189
  - government, 185, 186
  - Hebrew University, 187
  - High Commissioner, 185, 191
  - Jewish Colonies, 186, 187
    - immigration, 186
    - National Home, 185
    - religious courts, 187, 188
    - schools, 187
    - justice, 187, 188
    - languages, 186
    - live stock, 189
    - minerals, 189
    - mandate, 75, 185, 191, 1350
    - occupation, 46, 185
    - ports, 190
    - posts and telegraphs, 190
    - production and industry, 188, 189
    - railways, 190, 654

## PAN

- Palestine, religion, 186, 188
  - roads, 190
  - shipping, 190
  - towns, 186
  - university, 187
  - weights and measures, 191
  - wheat, 189
  - wine, 189
  - Zionist Organisation, 186, 187
- Palime (Togo), 926
- Palma (Balears), 1300
- Palmas, Las (Canary Islands), 1300
- Palmerston Island (Cook Is.), 413
- Palmerston North (N.Z.), 403
- Palmyra Island (Pacific), 420
- Pamplona (Spain), 1300; fort, 1304
- Pamwe race (Spanish Africa), 1314
- Panama, 761, 1172 *sqg*
  - agriculture, 1174
  - area and population, 1173
  - banking, 1176
  - births, marriages, deaths, 1173
  - books of reference, 1179
  - boundary, 1173
  - cacao, 1175
  - canal, 1176 *sqg*
    - finance, 449, 1177
  - coffee, 1175
  - commerce, 1175
  - communications, 1175, 1176
  - constitution, 1172, 1173
  - diplomatic representatives, 1178, 1179
  - education, 1174
  - finance, 1174
  - government, 1172, 1173
  - immigration, 1173, 1174
  - imports and exports, 1175
  - justice, 1174
  - minerals, 1175
  - money and credit, 1176
  - pearl fishery, 1175
  - police, 1174
  - ports, 770, 1173, 1175
  - postal statistics, 1176
  - President, 1173
  - production, 1174, 1175
  - provinces, 1173
  - railways, 1175, 1176
  - religion, 1173
  - rubber, 1175
  - shipping, 1175
  - sugar, 1175

## PAN

- Panama, timber, 1175  
 — towns, 1173  
 — university, 1174  
 — wireless stations, 771  
 Panama, province, 1173; town, 1173, 1175, 1176  
 Panama Canal & Zone, 1176 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 440, 1176, 1177  
 — books of reference, 1179, 1180  
 — defence, 452, 455  
 — finance, 449, 1177  
 — Governor, 1176  
 — landslides, 1177  
 — naval station, 455  
 — ports, 1176  
 — religion, 1173  
 — traffic, 1177  
 — treaties concerning, 1176, 1178  
 Panay Island (Philippines), 625  
 Pančevo (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Panevezys (Lithuania), 1093  
 Pangani (Tanganyika), 267  
 Pangkor Island (Perak), 172  
 Panjgur (Baluchistan), 148, 149  
 Panjin (Gôa), 1228  
 Panuco dist. (Mexico), oil, 1103  
 Paotingfu (China), 735  
 Papeete (Tahiti), 933  
 Paphos (Cyprus), 106  
 Papua, Territory of, 340, 398 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 398, 399  
 — area and population, 398  
 — bank, 400  
 — books of reference, 400  
 — commerce, 399  
 — copper, 399  
 — currency, 400  
 — education, 399  
 — finance, 399  
 — gold, 399  
 — government, 340, 398  
 — justice, 399  
 — Lieut.-Governor, 398  
 — minerals, 399  
 — petroleum region, 399  
 — plantations, 398, 399  
 — police, 399  
 — ports, 399  
 — production, 398, 399  
 — shipping, 399  
 — wireless stations, 400

## PAR

- Pará (Brazil), 704; Arsenal, 708; rubber, 708  
 Paraguari (Paraguay), dept., 1181; town, 1181; wireless station, 1184  
 Paraguay, 1180 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1182  
 — area and population, 1181  
 — army, 1182  
 — banks, 1184  
 — books of reference, 1184, 1185  
 — cattle rearing, 1182  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1180  
 — commerce, 1183  
 — communications, 1183, 1184  
 — constitution and govt., 1180  
 — copper, 1183  
 — cotton, 1183  
 — currency, 1184  
 — defence, 1182  
 — departments, 1181  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1184  
 — education, 1181  
 — finance, 1182  
 — fruit, 1182  
 — immigration, 1181  
 — imports and exports, 1183  
 — Indians in, 1181  
 — iron, 1183  
 — justice, 1182  
 — local government, 1181  
 — meat industry, 1182  
 — mining, 1183  
 — ministry, 1180  
 — money and credit, 1184  
 — national colonies, 1181  
 — navy, 1182  
 — posts and telegraphs, 1184  
 — President, 1180  
 — production & industry, 1182, 1183  
 — railways, 1183, 1184  
 — religion, 1181  
 — Senate, 1180  
 — sugar, 1182  
 — tobacco, 1182  
 — towns, 1181  
 — university, 1182  
 — weights and measures, 1184  
 — wireless stations, 1184  
 — *yerba maté*, 1182  
 Parahyba (Brazil), 704; town, 704, 705  
 Paramaribo (Surinam), 1147

## PAR

- Paraná (Argentina), 658 ; tn., 659  
 — (Brazil), 704  
 — — coal, 708  
 — — education, 705  
 Parbhu Narain Singh Bahadur, ruler (Benares State), 171  
 Parchim (Mecklenburg-Schw.), 967  
 Pardubice (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Parganá Mánpur (India), 130, 132  
 Paris (France), 860  
 — faculties, &c., 864  
 — finance, 869  
 — local government, 856  
 — population, 860  
 — university, 864  
 Parit Buntar (Malaya), 176  
 Parkersburg (West Virginia), 608  
 Parkes (N.S.W.), 357  
 Parma (It.), 1024 ; tn., 1027  
 — university, 1030  
 Parnu (Estonia), 840 ; town, 840  
 Paro (Bhutan), 695  
 Paros (Cyclades), 982  
 Parramatta (New South Wales), 357  
 Parry Is. (New Zealand), 413  
 Parsis (Guebres) (India), 122  
 — (Persia), 1186  
 Parsons (Kansas), 521  
 Partabgarh (India), 170  
 Pas (Canada), air station, 286  
 Pasewark (Danzig), 787  
 Pasadena (California), 491  
 Pas-de-Calais (France), dept., 858  
 Pasir Mas (Malaya), 182  
 — Puteh (Malaya), 182  
 Paso, El (Texas), 444, 594  
 Passaic (New Jersey), 444, 557  
 Passau (Germany), faculties, 941  
 Pasto (Colombia), 760  
 — university, 762  
 Patagonia (Chile), 729  
 — coal, 664  
 Paterson (New Jersey), 444, 557  
 Patiala (India), 169 ; town, 121  
 Patmos (Ægean), 1051  
 Patna (India), 121, 151 ; univ., 123, 151  
 Patras (Greece), 982  
 Patriarchs of  
 — Alexandria, 638, 825, 1248  
 — Antioch, 1248  
 — Constantinople, 1248, 1351  
 — Jerusalem, 1248

## PEN

- Patricia, dist. (Canada), 309  
 Pattani (Siam), 1289  
 Paucartambo district (Peru), coffee, 1200  
 Paulpietersburg (Natal), 240  
 Pavia (Italy), 1024 ; town, 1027, 1037  
 — university, 1030  
 Pawtucket (R.I.), 444, 585  
 Paya Lebar (Singapore), wireless station, 176  
 Payo Obispo (Mexico), 1100  
 Paysandú (Uruguay), 1362, 1365  
 — town, 1362  
 Payta (Peru), hats, 817  
 Paz, La (Bolivia), 697 ; town, 697 ; univ., 697  
 — — (Mexico), 1000  
 Pazardjik (Bulgaria), 717  
 Peabody (Mass.), 534  
 Pearl Harbour (Hawaii), defence, 455, 619  
 Pearl Islands (Panama), 1175  
 Pécs (Hungary), 1008 ; coal, 1011 ; univ., 1009  
 Pedregal (Panama), port, 1173  
 Pedro Cays (West Indies), 330, 332  
 Peel (Isle of Man), 70  
 Peking (China), 736, 747 ; seat of Govt., 734 ; universities, 739  
 Pella (Greece), 983  
 Peloponnesus (Greece), 982  
 Pemba Island, 193, 199, 203  
 — clove industry, 201  
 — wireless station, 203  
 Penaga (Straits Settlements), wireless station, 176  
 Penang (Straits Settlements), 171, 172, 174, 175  
 Peniche (Portugal), lace, 1222  
 Pennsylvania, 439, 580 sqq  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 582  
 — area and pop., 439, 457, 580  
 — banks, 583  
 — books of reference, 583, 584  
 — cities, 580, 581  
 — coal, 582  
 — commerce, 583  
 — communications, 583  
 — constitution and government, 580  
 — defence, 582  
 — education, 581  
 — farms, 582  
 — finance, 581, 582

## PEN

- Pennsylvania, imports and exports, 588  
 — iron, 582  
 — leather trade, 583  
 — live stock, 582  
 — local government, 580  
 — manufactures, 582, 583  
 — mining, 582  
 — naval yard, 455  
 — ports, 583  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 582, 583  
 — railways, 583  
 — religion, 581  
 — representation, 435, 580  
 — savings banks, 583  
 — shipping, 583  
 — tobacco, 460, 582  
 — universities, 581  
 — wheat, 459, 582  
 Peñon de la Gomera (Sp. Af.), 1300  
 Penonomé (Panama), 1173  
 Penrhyn Island (Cook Islands), 413  
 Pensacola (Florida), 506, 507  
 — naval yard, 455  
 Penta (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Pentecost Is. (New Hebrides), 421  
 Peoria (Illinois), 444, 513  
 Perak (Malay St.), 172, 177, 178, 180  
 Perené District (Peru), cocoa, 1201 ; coffee, 1200  
 Pergamino (Argentina), 659  
 Perim Island (Red Sea), 94  
 Perlis (Malay State), 181, 182  
 — ruler, 182  
 Perm (U.S.S.R.), 1248 ; univ., 1250  
 Pernambuco (Brazil), 704, 706  
 Pernik coal mines (Bulgaria), 720  
 Peros Banhos Is. (Mauritius), 207  
 Perpignan (France), 861  
 Persia, 1185 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1189  
 — area and population, 1186  
 — army, 1189  
 — banking and credit, 1191, 1192  
 — books of reference, 1195, 1196  
 — carpets, 1189  
 — cities, 1186  
 — commerce, 1190, 1191  
 — communications, 1192, 1193  
 — constitution and government, 1185, 1186  
 — customs, 1188, 1190

## PER

- Persia, defence, 1189  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1195  
 — education, 1187, 1188  
 — finance, 1188, 1189  
 — government, central, 1185  
 — — local, 1186  
 — imports and exports, 1190, 1191  
 — inland navigation, 1193  
 — justice, 1188  
 — local government, 1186  
 — Majlis, 1185  
 — minerals, 1189  
 — ministry, 1186  
 — money, weights, measures, 1194  
 — navy, 1189  
 — nomads, 1186  
 — oil, 1189  
 — opium, 1189  
 — ports, 1188, 1190  
 — posts and telegraphs, 1193  
 — production and industry, 1189  
 — provinces, 1186  
 — railways, 1193  
 — religion, 1186, 1187  
 — Shâh, 1185 ; deposition of, 1185  
 — trade routes, 1192, 1193  
 — turquoise, 1189  
 — wireless station, 1193  
 — wool, 1189  
 Persian Gulf, minerals, 1189  
 Perth (Scotland), population, 17  
 — (W. Australia), mint, 353, 391  
 Perth Amboy (New Jersey), 557  
 Peru, 1196 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1200, 1201  
 — area and population, 1196, 1197  
 — army, 1199, 1200  
 — aviation, 1200  
 — banks, 1204  
 — books of reference, 1205  
 — boundary treaties and disputes, 724, 725, 761, 815, 1198  
 — coal, 1201  
 — coca, 1201  
 — coffee, 1200  
 — commerce, 1201, 1202  
 — communications, 1203  
 — constitution and government, 1196  
 — copper, 1201  
 — currency, 1203  
 — defence, 1199, 1200  
 — departments & prov., 1197

## • PER

Peru, diplomatic representatives, 1204  
 — education, 1198, 1199  
 — finance, 1199  
 — gold, 1201  
 — guano, 1201  
 — House of Representatives, 1196  
 — imports and exports, 1201, 1202  
 — Indians in, 1197  
 — justice, 1199  
 — military districts, 1200  
 — minerals, 1201  
 — money and credit, 1203, 1204  
 — navy, 1200  
 — petroleum, 1201  
 — port, 699  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1203  
 — President, 1196  
 — production and industry, 1200, 1201  
 — provinces, 724, 725, 1197  
 — — ceded by Chile, 724, 725, 1197, 1198  
 — railways, 1203  
 — religion, 1198  
 — rice, 1201  
 — roads, 1203  
 — Senate, 1196  
 — shipping and navigation, 1202  
 — sugar, 1200, 1201  
 — tobacco, 1201  
 — towns, 1197  
 — universities, 1199  
 — weights, & measures, 1204  
 — wireless stations, 1203  
 Perugia (Italy), 1025; town, 1027; university, 1030  
 Peruvian Corporation, 1200, 1201  
 Pesaro (Italy), town, 1027  
 Pesaro e Urbino (Italy), prov., 1025  
 Pescadores Islands (Japan), 1057, 1058, 1077  
 Pescara (Italy), 1025  
 Peshāwar (India), 121, 645; population, 160  
 Pespire (Honduras), 1002  
 Pesterzsébet (Hungary), 1003  
 Petah-Tikvah (Palestine), 189  
 Petén (Guatemala), timber, 994  
 Petersburg (Alaska), 615  
 Petersburg (Virginia), 603  
 Petra (Trans-Jordan), 192  
 Petritch (Bulgaria), 716  
 Petrograd, 1248, *see* Leningrad

## PHI

Petroleum, Naphtha, Natural Gas, and Oil-yielding regions—  
 Algeria, 902  
 Angola, 1226  
 Argentina, 664  
 Azerbaijan, 1270  
 Bolivia, 699  
 Borneo, 97  
 Brazil, 708  
 Canada, 288, 298, 305, 310  
 China, 744  
 Colombia, 763  
 Dominican Republic, 811  
 D.E. Ind., 1145  
 Ecuador, 817  
 Eritrea, 1045  
 Gt. Britain, 51  
 India, 134  
 Iraq, 1018  
 Italy, 1038  
 Petseri (Estonia), 840  
 Pforzheim (Baden), 939, 958  
 Philadelphia (Liberia), 1087  
 Philadelphia (Penn.), 444, 580  
 — customs district, 473  
 — Federal Bank, 478  
 — naval yard, 455  
 — port, 473, 583  
 Philippeville (Algeria), 899  
 Philippine Islands, 440, 625 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 627, 628  
 — area and population, 440, 625, 626  
 — banks, 629, 630  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 626  
 — books of reference, 633  
 — commerce, 628, 629  
 — communications, 629  
 — copra, 628  
 — currency, 630  
 — defence, 452, 626  
 — divisions, 625  
 — education, 627  
 — finance, 627  
 — forests, 628  
 — fruit, 628  
 — government, 438, 625  
 — Governor-General, 625  
 — imports and exports, 628, 629  
 — islands, 625  
 — Japanese in, 626  
 Japan, 1067  
 Mexico, 1103  
 Morocco, 1114  
 Palestine, 189  
 Papua, 399  
 Persia, 1189  
 Peru, 1201  
 Poland, 1213  
 Portuguese W. Afr., 1226  
 Rumania, 1240  
 Russia, 1256  
 Sarawak, 99  
 Syria, 896  
 Trinidad, 337  
 U.S.A., 462, *and see* States, &c.  
 Venezuela, 1371

## PHI

- Philippine Islands, justice, 448, 626  
 — land, uncultivated, 628  
 — live stock, 628  
 — local government, 625  
 — mining, 628  
 — naval station, 455  
 — newspapers, &c., 627  
 — police, 626  
 — ports, 629  
 — posts and telegraphs, 629  
 — production and industry, 627, 628  
 — provinces, 625  
 — railways, 629  
 — religion, 626, 627  
 — roads, 629  
 — rubber, 628  
 — shipping, 629  
 — timber, 628  
 — towns, 626  
 — troops in, 452, 626  
 — universities, 627  
 Philippopolis (Bulgaria), 716, 718  
 Phiotis (Greece), 983  
 Phnôm-Penh (Cambodia), 890  
 Phocis (Greece), 983  
 Phœnix (Arizona), 486  
 Phœnix Islands (Pacific), 419  
 Piacenza (Italy), 1024  
 — town, 1027  
 Piatigorsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Piauhy (Brazil), state, 704  
 Pichincha (Ecuador), prov., 815  
 Piedmont (Italy), 1023, 1037  
 — mining, 1038  
 — silk culture, 1038  
 Pierre (South Dakota), 589  
 Pietermaritzburg (Natal), 225, 240  
 Pilar (Paraguay), 1181  
 Pillzhum (Ecuador), silver, 817  
 Pinar del Rio (Cuba), 773; port, 776  
 — town, 773  
 Pine Bluff (Arkansas), 489  
 Pines, Isle of (French Pacific), 932  
 Ping Yang (Korea), port, 1074  
 Piotrkow (Poland), 1208  
 Piræus (Greece), 990; customs, 985  
 Pirmasens (Bavaria), 960  
 Pirna (Saxony), 975  
 Pirot (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 — carpets, 1284  
 Pisa (Italy), 1025; tn., 1027; univ., 1030

## POL

- Piscopi (Ægean), 1051  
 Pishin (Baluchistan), 147  
 Pishpek (Kirghiz Rep.), 1247  
 Pistoia (Italy), 1025  
 Pita (French Guinea), 921  
 Pitcairn Island (Pacific), 419  
 Piti (Guam), port, 630  
 Pittsburg (Kans.), 521  
 — (Pa.), 444, 580, 581  
 Pittsfield (Massachusetts), 534  
 Pitzewo (China), 1077  
 Piura (Peru), 1197; tn., 1197  
 Pius XI. (Pope), 1230  
 Plainfield (N.J.), 557  
 Planitz (Saxony), 975  
 Plata, La (Arg.), *see* La Plata  
 Plauen (Saxony), 989, 975  
 Plevna or Pleven (Bulgaria), 716;  
 town, 716  
 Ploësti (Rumania), 1237  
 Plovdiv (Bulgaria), district, 716;  
 town, 717  
 Plymouth, population, 15  
 — (Montserrat), 334  
 Plzeň (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Pobé (Dahomey), 923  
 Pocatello (Idaho), 510  
 Podrinie (Serbia) antimony, 1284  
 Pointe-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe), 929  
 Pointe-des-Galets (Réunion), 917  
 Pointe-Noire (Fr. Congo), 916  
 Poitiers (France), univ., 864  
 Pokrovsk (German Volga Rep., U.S.S.R.), 1247  
 Pola (Italy), 1024; tn., 1027  
 Poland, 1206 *sqq.*, 1245  
 — agriculture, 1212, 1218  
 — area & population, 937, 1208, 1209  
 — bank, 1215  
 — books of reference, 1216, 1217  
 — boundaries, 1092  
 — coal, 1213  
 — commerce, 1214  
 — communications, 1215  
 — constitution and government, 1207, 1208  
 — counties, 1208  
 — crops, 1213  
 — defence, 1211, 1212  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1216  
 — divisions, 1208  
 — education, 1209, 1210  
 — emigration, 1209

## POL

Poland, finance, 1211  
 — forests, 1213  
 — forts, 1212  
 — government, 1207, 1208  
 — — local, 1208  
 — imports and exports, 1214  
 — insurance, 1211  
 — justice and crime, 1210  
 — land holdings, 1213  
 — language rights, 1208  
 — live stock, 1213  
 — local government, 1208  
 — manufactures, 1213  
 — merchant fleet, 1215  
 — mining, 1213  
 — ministry, 1207  
 — money and credit, 1215  
 — nationalities, 1209  
 — navigable waterways, 1215  
 — navy, 1212  
 — occupations, 1209  
 — pauperism, 1210  
 — petroleum, 1213  
 — political parties, 1207  
 — port, 787, 788, 1215  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1215  
 — President, 1206  
 — production & industry, 1212, 1213  
 — railways, 1215  
 — religion, 1209  
 — representation, 1207  
 — roads, 1215  
 — salt, 1213  
 — Sejm, 1206, 1207  
 — Senate, 1207  
 — shipping, 1215  
 — sugar, 1213  
 — territory gained, 937  
 — towns, 1208  
 — universities, 1210  
 Poland (Congress), 1208  
 — (former Prussian), 937, 1208  
 — (former Russian), 1206, 1208  
 Polesie (Poland), 1208  
 Poltaratsk (Turkmenistan), 1265  
 Poltava (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Polygyros (Greece), 982  
 Pomerania (Prussia), 970  
 Pomorze (Poland), 1208  
 Ponapé (Caroline Islands), 1078  
 Ponce (Porto Rico), 621  
 Pondichéry (French India), 886;  
 port, 886

## POR

Pondoland (Cape Colony), 238  
 Poneviej (Lithuania), 1093  
 Pongo de Manseriche, 1198  
 Pontevedra (Spain), province, 1300  
 Pontiac (Mich.), 538  
 Poona (India), 121, 153  
 Poopó, Lake (Bolivia), salt at, 699  
 Popayan (Colom.), 760; univ., 762  
 Popo (Papua), wireless station, 400  
 Pori (Björneborg) (Finland), 845  
 Porlamar (Venez.), wireless station,  
 1373  
 Portage la Prairie (Canada), 303  
 Portalegre (Port.), 1213; town, 1219  
 Port Alexander (Angola), 1226  
 Port Antonio (Jamaica), 330  
 Port Arthur (China), 736, 737, 752,  
 753, 1058, 1077, 1078  
 Port Arthur (Texas), 594  
 Port Augusta (S. Australia), 384, 397  
 Port-au-Prince (Haiti), 812, 998, 999,  
 1000  
 Port Bell (Uganda), 199  
 Port Blair (Andamans), 145  
 Port Castries (St. Lucia), naval base,  
 339  
 Port Chester (N.Y.), 562  
 Port Cornwallis (Andamans), 145  
 Port Darwin (N. Terr., Aust.), 396  
 Port de Paix (Haiti), 998  
 Port Edward (Weihaiwei), 184  
 Port Elizabeth (Cape Col.), 225,  
 238  
 Port Gentil (French Congo), 910  
 Port Harcourt (Nigeria), 249, 251  
 Port Hedland (W. Aust.), 388  
 Port Herald (Nyasaland), 207, 208,  
 1228  
 Port Huron (Michigan), 538  
 Portland (Maine), 444, 528  
 — (Oregon), 444, 577, 579  
 Port Limon (Costa Rica), 768, 770;  
 wireless stn., 770  
 Port Louis (Mauritius), 205  
 Port Maria (Jamaica), 330  
 Port Moresby (Papua), 399, 400  
 — wireless station, 400  
 Porto (Portugal), 1218  
 Porto Alegre (Brazil), 705  
 Portobello (Panama), 1173  
 Porto Maurizio (Italy), *see* Imperia  
 Porto Novo (Dahomey), 923  
 Porto Palermo (Albania), 649



## POR

- Porto Rico, 440, 621 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 622  
 — area and population, 440, 621  
 — books of reference, 623  
 — commerce, 622  
 — communications, 622  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 452, 622  
 — education, 621  
 — finance, 622  
 — fruit, 622  
 — government, 438, 621  
 — Governor, 621  
 — imports and exports, 622  
 — islands, 622, 623  
 — justice, 621  
 — manufactures, 622  
 — minerals, 622  
 — occupations of the people, 621  
 — ports, 473  
 — posts and telegraphs, 622  
 — production and industry, 622  
 — railways, 622  
 — representation, 621  
 — roads, 622  
 — shipping, 473, 622  
 — sugar, 622  
 — tobacco, 622  
 — towns, 621  
 — troops in, 452, 622  
 — university, 621  
 Port of Spain (Trinidad), 335  
 Port Royal (Jamaica), fortif., 330  
 Port Said (Egypt), 823, 825, 833, 835  
 Portsmouth, population, 15  
 — (New Hampshire), 554  
 — — naval station, 455  
 — — Treaty of, 1058  
 — (Ohio), 572  
 — (Virginia), 608  
 Port Sudan (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Portugal, 1217 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1221  
 — area and population, 1218, 1219  
 — army, 1220  
 — banks, 1223  
 — books of reference, 1229, 1230  
 — Cabinet, 1218  
 — cols. & dependencies, 1219, 1224, *sqg*  
 — commerce, 1222  
 — communications, 1223

## POT

- Portugal, constitution and government, 1217  
 — cork, 1221  
 — crops, 1221  
 — defence, 1220, 1221  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1224  
 — education, 1220  
 — emigration, 1219  
 — finance, 1220  
 — fisheries, 1222  
 — forests, 1221  
 — imports and exports, 1222  
 — justice and crime, 1220  
 — manufactures, 1222  
 — minerals, 1222  
 — ministers, 1218  
 — money, weights & measures, 1223, 1224  
 — National Council, 1217  
 — navy, 1221  
 — — flying service, 1221  
 — olive oil, 1221  
 — political parties, 1218  
 — President, 1217  
 — production and industry, 1221, 1222  
 — provinces and districts, 1218, 1219  
 — railways, 1223  
 — religion, 1219  
 — shipping, 1223  
 — tiles, 1222  
 — timber, 1221  
 — towns, 1219  
 — universities, 1220  
 — Upper Chamber, 1217  
 Portuguesa (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Portuguese Africa, 1224, 1225 *sqg*  
 (see Angola and Mozambique)  
 — Asia, 1224, 1228  
 — India, 1224, 1228  
 Posadas (Argentina), 659, 665  
 Posen or Poznan (Poland), county, 1208; fort, 1212; town, 1208; military district, 1212; univ., 1210  
 Posen (Prussia), 970  
 — territory ceded, 937  
 Potchefstroom (Transvaal), 243; Univ. Coll., 227  
 Potenza (Italy), 1028; town, 1027  
 Poti (Georgia), 1272  
 Potosí (Bolivia), 697; town, 697, 698  
 Potsdam (Prussia), 939

## POT

- Pottsville (Pa.), 581  
 Poughkeepsie (New York), 562  
 Poznan (Poland), 1208; *tn.*, 1208;  
*see* Posen  
 Pradera (Colombia), iron works, 763  
 Prague (Czechoslovakia), 780; *univ.*,  
 781  
 Prahova (Rumania), petrol, 1240  
 Praia (Cape Verde Islands), 1225  
 Prajadhipok, king (Siam), 1288  
 Pranchinburi (Siam), 1289  
 Prasak Canal (Siam), 1291  
 Praslin Is. (Seychelles), 211, 212  
 Pratabong (Cambodia), 1288  
 Praust (Danzig), 787  
 Přerov (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Presburg (Czechoslovakia), *see* Bratis-  
 lava  
 Preston, population, 15  
 Pretoria (Transvaal), 228, 225, 243  
 — university college, 227  
 Preveza (Greece), 983; town, 983  
 Pribiloff Islands (Alaska), seal  
 fisheries, 617  
 Prince Albert (Canada), 315  
 Prince Charles Foreland (Spits-  
 bergen), 1170  
 Prince Edward Island, 275, 310 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 284, 285, 311  
 — area and population, 277, 311  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 278  
 — books of reference, 312  
 — commerce, 312  
 — communications, 312  
 — constit. & govt., 275, 310  
 — crops, 284, 285, 311  
 — dairying, 286  
 — education, 280, 311  
 — finance, 282, 311  
 — fisheries, 311  
 — forests, 311  
 — fox ranching, 311  
 — imports and exports, 312  
 — Legislative Assembly, 277, 310  
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 310  
 — live stock, 285  
 — manufactures, 311, 312  
 — ministry, 310  
 — oysters, 311  
 — political parties, 310  
 — production & industry, 284, 285,  
 286, 311, 312  
 — railways, 312

## PRU

- Prince Edward Island, religion, 279,  
 311  
 — representation, 275, 310  
 — telephones, 312  
 — towns, 311  
 — wheat, 284  
 Prince Rupert (British Columbia),  
 300; air station, 283  
 Princeton University (N.J.), 557  
 Principe Is. (Portugal), 1224, 1225  
 — finance, 1225  
 — population, 1224, 1225  
 — products, 1225  
 Priština (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Prizren (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Prostějov (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Protectorates, British, 75  
 Providence (Rhode Is.), 444, 584,  
 585  
 Providence Island (Seychelles), 211  
 Province Wellesley (Penang), 171, 172,  
 176; wireless station, 176  
 Provo (Utah), 597  
 Prussia, 936, 968 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 972  
 — area and pop., 936, 970  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 970  
 — books of reference, 973  
 — Cabinet, 969  
 — coal, 947, 973  
 — constitution and government, 968,  
 969  
 — crops, 972  
 — Diet, 969  
 — education, 971, 972  
 — finance, 972  
 — government, 969  
 — — local, 969  
 — illegitimacy, 970  
 — iron and steel, 947, 973  
 — justice and crime, 972  
 — Landtag, 969  
 — live stock, 946, 972  
 — local government, 969  
 — manufactures, 947, 948  
 — minerals, 973  
 — political parties, 969  
 — production and industry, 946, 947,  
 948, 972, 973  
 — provinces, 970  
 — railways, 973  
 — religion, 971  
 — representation, 935, 969

## PRU

- Prussia, savings banks, 973  
 — Staatsrat, 969  
 — sugar, 948  
 — territory lost, 936, 937, 970  
 — towns, 971  
 — universities, 941, 972  
 — wheat, 972  
 — wine, 972  
 Prussia, East, 970, 1211  
 — area and population, 970  
 — *plébiscite* in, 937  
 — territory ceded, 936, 937  
 Prussia, West, 970, 1211  
 — area and population, 970  
 — *plébiscite* in, 937  
 — territory ceded, 937  
 Przemysł (Poland), bishopric, 1209 ;  
     fort, 1212 ; military dist.,  
     1212 ; town, 1208  
 Pudukkottai (India), 168  
 Puebla (Mexico), 1100 ; town, 1100,  
     1101  
 Pueblo (Colorado), 496  
 Pueblo Indians (New Mex.), 559  
 Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), 995  
 Puerto Bermudez, wireless stn., 1203  
 Puerto Cabezas (Nicaragua), 1155  
 Puerto Castilla (Honduras), 1002,  
     1003  
 Puerto Colombia (Colom.), 761  
 Puerto Cortez (Hond.), 1002, 1003,  
     1004  
 Puerto Montt (Chile), wireless station,  
     731  
 Puerto Mutis (Panama), 1173  
 Puerto Plata (Dominican Repub.),  
     prov., 809 ; city, 810  
 Puerto Sal (Hond.), coconuts, 1003  
 Puertoviejo (Ecuador), 815  
 Puget Sound (Wash.), college, 606 ;  
     naval station, 455, 606  
 Pukapuka I. (Cook Islands), 413  
 Puket Is. (Siam), tin, 1291  
 Pulantien (China), 1077  
 Pulo Cambing (Timor), 1229  
 Punjab, 118, 160 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 132, 161  
 — area and pop., 118, 161  
 — births and deaths, 120  
 — books of reference, 162  
 — canals, 162  
 — commerce, 162  
 — communications, 162

## QUE

- Punjab, education, 123, 161  
 — finance, 127, 161  
 — forests, 132  
 — government, 115, 116, 160, 161  
 — Governor, 161  
 — irrigation, 162  
 — justice, 124, 161  
 — land revenue, 127, 130  
 — — tenure, 130  
 — native states, 118, 122  
 — newspapers, &c., 124  
 — production & industry, 162  
 — railways, 162  
 — religion, 122, 161  
 — roads, 162  
 — tea, 133  
 — university, 123, 161  
 Punjab States, 118, 122, 169  
 — rulers, 170  
 Puno (Peru), 1197 ; town, 1197  
 Punta Arenas (Chile), wireless stn.,  
     731  
 Punta Lobos (Chile), guano, 1201  
 Puntarenas (Costa Rica), prov., 767  
 — town, 768  
 Pusan (Korea), 1073  
 Putumayo prov. (Colombia), 761  
 Puy-de-Dôme (France), dept., 858  
 Pygmies (Uganda), 198  
 Pyong-Yang (Korea), 1073  
 Pyrénées, Basses- (France), dept., 858  
 Pyrénées, Hautes- (France), dept., 858  
 Pyrénées-Orientales (France), dept.,  
     858  
 Pyrmont (Prussia), 973  
 QACHA'S NEK (Basutoland), 214  
 Qalyūbiya (Egypt), *see* Kalloubieh  
 Qasim (Nejd), 651, 653  
 Qena (Egypt), 824 ; town, 825  
 Quang-nam mines (Annam), 890  
 Quebec, 275, 312 *sqg*  
 — Agents-General, 313  
 — agriculture, 284, 285, 287  
 — apples, 287  
 — area and population, 277, 313  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 278  
 — books of reference, 314  
 — commerce, 314  
 — const. & gov., 275, 277, 312  
 — crops, 284, 285, 287  
 — dairying, 286  
 — education, 279, 280, 313

## • QUE

- Quebec, finance, 282, 313
- fisheries, 313
- forests, 287, 313
- imports and exports, 314
- Legislature, 277, 312
- Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 312
- live stock, 285
- manufactures, 314
- mining and minerals, 288, 314
- ministry, 312
- political parties, 312
- port, 291
- production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 313, 314
- pulp and paper industry, 313
- railways, 314
- religion, 279
- representation, 275, 312
- roads, 314
- tobacco, 287
- towns, 313
- universities, 313
- wheat, 284
- Quebec (town), 278, 313; port, 291
- university, 313
- Queens (New York), 444, 562
- Queen's University, Belfast, 68
- — (Ontario), 309
- Queensland (Australia), 340, 373 *sqg*
- aborigines, 374
- Agent-General, 373
- agriculture, 377, 378
- air mails, 352
- area and population, 342, 374, 375
- artesian wells, 378, 379
- banks, 379
- births, marriages, deaths, 342, 375
- books of reference, 379, 380
- coal, 378
- commerce, 379
- constitution and govt., 340, 373, 374
- crops, 377, 378
- defence, 345
- education, 375
- emigration and immigration, 375
- finance, 374, 376
- forests, 377
- fruit, 378
- gold, 378
- Governor, 373
- imports and exports, 379
- inhabited houses, 342

## QUT

- Queensland (Australia), irrigation, 378, 379
- justice and crime, 375, 376
- land tenure, 377
- live stock, 377
- local government, 373, 374
- maternity allowance, 376
- mines and minerals, 378
- ministry, 373
- occupations of the people, 374
- old-age, invalidity, and war pensions, 376
- pauperism, 376
- production and industry, 377 *sqg*
- railways, 351
- religion, 375
- representation, 340, 373
- shipping, 379
- silver, 378
- subdivisions, 373, 374
- timber trade, 377
- towns, 375
- tramways, electric, 352
- university, 375
- wheat, 377
- wine, 378
- wool, 377
- *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
- Quelimane (Port. E. Af.), 1227; town, 1227
- Querétaro (Mexico), 1100; town, 1100, 1101; opals, 1103
- Quetta (Baluchistan), 121, 147, 148, 149
- Staff College, 148
- Quezaltenango (Guatemala), 993
- Qufat Al Ushr (Yemen), 654
- Quibdó (Colombia), 761
- Quilimane (Port. E. Af.), 1227; port, 1227
- Quilmes (Argentina), 659
- Quincy (Illinois), 513
- (Massachusetts), 534
- Qui-Nhon (Annam), port, 889
- Quintana Roo (Mexico), state, 1100
- Quiquió (Paraguay), mines, 1183
- Quisqueya Is., *see* Dominican Repub., 809
- Quito (Ecuador), 814, 815; univ., 816
- Quittah (Gold Coast), *see* Keta
- Quiyndy (Paraguay), 1181
- Qunfuda (Hejaz), port, 654
- Quthing (Basutoland), 214

## RAB

- RABAT (Morocco), 1111, 1112, 1117, 1118  
 Rabaul (New Guinea), 422, 424  
 Rabbit Is. (Turkey), 1350  
 Rabigh (Hejaz), port, 654  
 Racine (Wisconsin), 611  
 Radom (Poland), 1208  
 Ragusa (Italy), 1026  
 Raiatéa I. (French Oceania), 933  
 Raipur (India), 166  
 Raivavae Is. (French Oceania), 933  
 Rajaburi (Siam), 1289  
 Rajaram Chhatrapati, ruler (Kolhapur), 165  
 Rajkot (India), 171  
 Rájputána (India), area, &c., 118, 170  
 — government, 170  
 — native states, 118, 122, 170  
 — religion, 122  
 — rulers, 170  
 Raka Island (Persian Gulf), 95  
 Rakaanga Island (Cook Is.), 413  
 Rakwere (Estonia), 840  
 Raleigh (North Carolina), 566, 567  
 Ralick Is. (Pacific), 1078  
 Rama Varmah, ruler (Cochin), 168  
 Ramleh (Palestine), 186  
 Rámpur (India), 170; town, 121  
 Ramsey (Isle of Man), 70  
 Randers (Denmark), 792  
 Rangoon (Burma), 121, 154, 155;  
 trade, 139; univ., 123, 155  
 Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, ruler (Nawanagar), 171  
 Ranya (Nejd), 653  
 Raoul Is. (New Zealand), 414  
 Rapa Island (French Pacific), 933  
 Rapallo, Treaty of, 1279  
 Rapid City (S. Dakota), 589  
 Rarawai (Fiji), 416  
 Rarotonga Island (Cook Islands), 413  
 — wireless station, 413  
 Raso Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1225  
 Ras Taffari (Regent), Abyssinia, 637, 638  
 Rastatt (Baden), 958  
 Ratack Is. (Pacific), 1078  
 Ratisbon (Bav.), 939, 960; faculties, 941  
 Raton (New Mexico), 559  
 Ratzeburg (Meck.-Str.), 968  
 Ravenna (Italy), 1024; town, 1027

## RHE

- Ravensburg (Württemberg), 980  
 Rawa (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Rawalpindi (India), 121, 161  
 Rawson (Argentina), 659  
 Reading, pop., 15; College, 22  
 — (Pennsylvania), 444, 580  
 Recife (Brazil), 704, 705  
 Recklinghausen (Prussia), 939  
 Red Deer (Canada), 297  
 Redonda Is. (West Indies), 333  
 Regensburg (Bavaria), 939, 960; faculties, 941  
 Reggio di Calabria (Italy), 1026  
 — town, 1027  
 Reggio Emilia (Italy), 1024; town, 1027  
 Regina (Canada), 315  
 Rei Is. (C. Verde Is.), 1225  
 Reichenbach (Saxony), 975  
 Reims (France), 861  
 Rejaf (Uganda), 199  
 Rembau (Malay State), 178  
 Remscheid (Prussia), 939  
 Rendova Island (Pacific), 420  
 Rennell Island (Pacific), 420  
 Rennes (France), 861; agric. school, 865; univ., 864  
 Reno (Nevada), 852, 853  
 Reshitza (Latvia), 1082  
 Resht (Persia), 1186  
 Resistencia (Argentina), 659  
 Rethymno (Greece), 983; town, 983  
 Réunion Is., 885, 917  
 — administration, 917  
 — area and population, 885, 917  
 — imports and exports, 917  
 — production, 917  
 — representation, 884, 917  
 — rum, 917  
 — sugar, 917  
 — towns, 917  
 Reuss (Thuringia), 977  
 Reutlingen (Württemberg), 980  
 Reval (Estonia), 840  
 Revere (Massachusetts), 534  
 Rewa (India), state, 166  
 Reykjavik (Iceland), 804; univ., 804  
 Rezekne (Latvia), 1082  
 Rheden (Netherlands), 1127  
 Rheims, *see* Reims  
 Rheinfelden (Switzerland), 1342  
 Rheinhessen province (Hesse), 965  
 Rheinpfalz (Bavaria), prov., 960

## RHE

- Rheinprovinz (Prussia), 970
- Rhenish Hesse, 965
- Rhin, Bas (France), dept., 858
- Haut (France), dept., 858
- Rhine prov. (Prussia), 970
- Rhode Island, 439, 584 *sqg*
- agriculture, 585
- area and population, 439, 457, 584, 585
- banks, 586
- books of reference, 586
- cities, 585
- communications, 586
- constitution and government, 584
- customs district, 473
- defence, 585
- education, 585
- farms, 585
- finance, 585
- manufactures, 585, 586
- naval station, 455
- ports, 473
- production and industry, 585, 586
- railways, 586
- religion, 585
- representation, 435, 584
- savings banks, 586
- shipping, 473
- textiles, 586
- university, 585
- Rhodes (Ægean), 1051
- Rhodes Univ. Coll. (S. Africa), 227
- Rhodesia, 217 *sqg*
- area and population, 217, 220
- books of reference, 220, 221
- Northern, 217, 219 *sqg*
- — administration, 219
- — agriculture, 220
- — area and population, 220
- — Executive Council, 219
- — finance, 220
- — Governor, 219, 220
- — imports and exports, 220
- — lead, 220
- — mining, 220
- — posts and telegraphs, 220
- — railways, 220
- Southern, 217 *sqg*
- — area and population, 217
- — banks, 219
- — coal, 218
- — commerce, 219
- — cotton, 218

## RIO

- Rhodesia, Southern, dairying, 218
- — diamonds, 218
- — education, 217, 218
- — Executive Council, 217
- — finance, 218
- — fruit, 218
- — gold, 218
- — government, 217
- — Governor, 217
- — High Commissioner, 217
- — imports and exports, 219
- — justice, 218
- — land bank, 218
- — Legislature, 217
- — live stock, 218
- — mining, 218
- — native representation, 217
- — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 219
- — production and industry, 218
- — railways, 219
- — responsible government, 217
- — savings bank, 219
- — towns, 217
- Rhodopi (Greece), 983
- Rhône (France), dept., 858
- Rhone Valley forts (Swiss), 1341
- Riau-Lingga Is. (D.E.I.), 1140
- area and population, 1141
- tin, 1145
- Riberalta (Bolivia), 697
- Richmond (Indiana), 516
- (New York), 444, 562
- (Virginia), 444, 602, 603
- — Federal Bank, 478
- Richmond Bay (P.E.I.), oysters, 311
- Riesa (Saxony), 975
- Rieti (Italy), 1025
- Riffs (Morocco), Spanish war with, 1110, 1113
- Riga (Latvia), 1082; town, 1082, 1084; univ., 1083
- Rimatara Is. (French Oceania), 933
- Riobamba (Ecuador), 815
- Rio Cuartó (Argentina), 659
- Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 704, 708
- arsenal, 708; coffee, 708
- colonies, 709; education, 705, 706
- — naval school, 705
- — production, 708
- — town, 705, 708; univ., 705, 706
- Rio de Oro (Sp. Af.), 1300, 1313

## RIO

- Rio Grande irrigation (N. Mexico), 560  
 Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), 704  
 Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), 704 ; coal, 708 ; education, 705  
 Rioja, La (Arg.), prov., 659, 664 ; tn., 659  
 Rio Martin (Morocco), 1117  
 Rio Muni district (Sp. Af.), 1314  
 Rio Negro (Argentina), terr., 659  
 — (Uruguay), 1362  
 Rio Nuñez dist. (Fr. Guinea), 922  
 Rio Piedras (P. Rico), university, 621  
 Rios, Los (Ecuador), 815  
 Ripley College, 22  
 Rishon le Zion (Palestine), 189  
 Ritchie Archipelago (Andamans), 145  
 Riukiu Islands (Japan), 1057, 1058  
 Rivas (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Rivera (Uruguay), 1362 ; tn. 1362  
 River Cess (Liberia), 1087  
 Rivière Salée (Guadeloupe), 928  
 Riyadh (Arabia), oasis, 651 ; town, 651, 652, 653  
 Riza Khan Pahlevi, Shah (Persia), 1185  
 Rizé (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Road Town (Virgin Islands), 334  
 Roanoke (Virginia), 603  
 Roatan (Honduras), 1002  
 Robertsport (Liberia), 1087  
 Rocha (Uruguay), 1362 ; town, 1362  
 Rochdale, population, 15  
 Rochefort (France), 869 ; naval station, 872  
 Rochelle, La (France), port, 877  
 Rochester (N.H.), 554  
 Rochester (N.Y.), 444, 562  
 Rockford (Illinois), 444, 513  
 Rockhampton (Queensland), 375  
 Rock Island (Ill.), 513  
 Rock Springs (Wyoming), 613  
 Rodosto (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Rodrigues Is. (Mauritius), 204, 206  
 Rogaland (Norway), 1159  
 Roi Ech (Siam), 1289  
 Roma (Italy), 1025 ; *see* Rome  
 Romana, La (Dominican Repub.), wireless station, 813  
 România (Rumania), 1235 *sqg*  
 Rombo Is. (C. Verde Is.), 1225

## RUA •

- Rome (Italy), 1028, 1037 ; univ., 1030  
 Rome, See and Church, 1230 *sqg*  
 — administration, 1230 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 1230, 1233  
 — books of reference, 1233 *sqg*  
 — cardinal bishops, 1231  
 — priests, 1231, 1232  
 — deacons, 1232, 1233  
 — diplomatic relations, 1233  
 — Pope, election of, 1230  
 — Popes from 1591, 1230  
 — religious corporations, 1028  
 — Sacred College, 1231 *sqg*  
 — Congregations, 1233  
 — Supreme Pontiff, 1230  
 Rome (New York), 562  
 Rong-pa, *see* Lepcha  
 Ronongo Island (Pacific), 420  
 Roodeport-Maraisburg (Transvaal), 243  
 Roosevelt dam (Arizona), 487  
 Rorschach (Switzerland), 1337  
 Rorstrand (Sweden), porcelain, 1326  
 Rosario (Argentina), 659  
 Roseau (Dominica), 335  
 Rose Island (Western Samoa), 425  
 Rosetta (Egypt), 825  
 Rositten (Latvia), 1082  
 Ross Dependency (N.Z.), 414  
 Rossau (Anhalt), 956  
 Rostock (Meck-Schw.), 939, 967  
 — university, 941, 967  
 Rostov-on-Don (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Roswell (N. Mexico), 559  
 Rotherham, population, 15  
 Rotterdam (Netherlands), 1127 ; fort, 1132 ; pt., 1137  
 — School of Commerce, 1128  
 Rotuma Island (Fiji), 415  
 Roubaix (France), 861  
 Roudney (Czechoslovakia), mining, 783  
 Rouen (France), 861 ; port, 877  
 Roulers (Belgium), 631  
 Roussé, *see* Ruschuk (Bulgaria), district, 716  
 Rovigo (Italy), 1024 ; town, 1028  
 Royal Holloway College, Egham, 23  
 Royesville (Liberia), 1087  
 Rozendaal (Netherlands), 1127  
 Ruanda (Belg. Congo), 266, 690

## \* RUB

- Rubber-producing regions—  
 Abyssinia, 639  
 Andaman Is., 145  
 Anglo-Egypt'n Sudan, 262  
 Annam, 889  
 Belgian Congo, 691  
 Bolivia, 699  
 Brazil, 708  
 B. Borneo, 97, 99  
 B. Guiana, 320  
 Brit. Solomon Islands, 420  
 Cambodia, 890  
 Ceylon, 103  
 Cochin China, 888  
 Colombia, 762  
 D.E.I., 1145  
 Ecuador, 817  
 Fiji, 416  
 French Cols., 888, 889, 890, 910, 913, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 926, 929  
 Rudolstadt (Thuringia), 977 ; tn., 977  
 Rufaa (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 261  
 Rufisque (Senegal), 920 ; wireless st., 922, 924  
 Ruhr, The (Germany), industries, 947  
 Rumania, 1235 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1239  
 — area and population, 1236, 1237  
 — army, 1238, 1239  
 — banks, 1242  
 — births, marriages and deaths, 1237  
 — books of reference, 1243  
 — boundaries, 1007  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1336  
 — coal, 1240  
 — commerce, 1240, 1241  
 — communications, 1241  
 — constitution and government, 1235, 1236  
 — crops, 1239  
 — Danube navigation, 1241

## RUS

- Rumania, defence, 1238, 1239  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1242  
 — divisions, 1236  
 — education, 1237  
 — finance, 1238  
 — forests, 1239  
 — government, central, 1235, 1236  
 — — local, 1236  
 — imports and exports, 1240, 1241  
 — justice, 1238  
 — King, 1235  
 — live stock, 1239, 1240  
 — local government, 1236  
 — manufactures, 1240  
 — mining, 1240  
 — ministry, 1236  
 — money, weights, and measures, 1242  
 — navy, 1239  
 — petroleum, 1240  
 — political parties, 1236  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1241  
 — production and industry, 1239  
 — railways, 1241  
 — religion, 1237  
 — representation, 1236  
 — roads, 1242  
 — salt, 1240  
 — Senate, 1235, 1236  
 — territory gained, 1235, 1237  
 — towns, 1237  
 — universities, 1237  
 — wheat, 1239  
 Rumelange (Luxemburg), 1097  
 Rumelia, Eastern, 715  
 Rupert's Land (Canada), 317  
 Rurutu Island (French Pacific), 933  
 Ruschuk (Bulgaria), town, 716  
 Russell Island (Pacific), 420  
 Russia (Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 1244 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1254, 1255  
 — area and population, 1247 *sqg*  
 — army, 1246, 1253  
 — Associated Republics, 1244, 1245, 1247  
 — autonomous Republics, 1245, 1247  
 — aviation, civil, 1259  
 — banks, 1260  
 — books of reference, 1261 *sqg*  
 — Cabinet (Russia proper), 1247



## RUS

- Russia, Central Executive Committee, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1250, 1251
- China and, 737, 754
  - coal, 1256
  - colonies, Brazil, 709
  - Combines, 1257
  - commerce, 1257 *sqg*
  - communications, 1259
  - Congress of Soviets, 1244, 1246, 1247
  - constitution and government, 1244 *sqg*
  - Council of Nationalities, 1244
  - Council of People's Commissaries, (R.S.F.S.R.), 1247
  - crops, 1255
  - currency, 1260
  - debt, 1093, 1253
  - defence, 1253, 1254
  - dependencies &c., 1244, 1245, 1264 *sqg*
  - diplomatic representatives, 1261
  - dockyards, 1254
  - education, 1249, 1250
  - finance, 1252, 1253
  - forests, 1256
  - franchise, 1246
  - government, central, 1244 *sqg*
  - — local, 1247
  - Holy Synod, 1248
  - imports and exports, 1257 *sqg*
  - industrial organisation, 1257
  - inland navigation, 1259
  - justice and crime, 1250, 1251
  - land ownership, 1246
  - live stock, 1255, 1246
  - local government, 1247
  - manufactures, 1257
  - mercantile marine, 1259
  - minerals, 1256
  - money, weights, and measures, 1260
  - nationalisation of industry, 1246, 1257
  - navy, 1246, 1253, 1254
  - patriarchates, 1248
  - People's Commissaries, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247
  - petroleum, 1256, 1257
  - President, 1245
  - Presidium of Union Central Executive Committee, 1244

## SAB

- Russia, production and industry, 1246, 1254 *sqg*
- railways, 1259
  - recognition of, 1245
  - religion, 1248
  - river navigation, 1259
  - shipping, 1259
  - Soviet Republics, Union of, 1244 *sqg*
  - State Trusts and Combines, 1257
  - sugar, 1255
  - timber, 1256
  - tobacco, 1255
  - towns, 1248
  - Trusts, 1257
  - Union Council of People's Commissaries, 1244, 1245
  - universities, 1250
  - wheat, 1255
- Russia, White, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1273, 1274
- area and population, 1247, 1273
  - education, 1274
  - production and industry, 1274
  - towns, 1274
- Russ. Turkestan, *see under* Turkestan
- Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia), 778, 779, 783
- area and population, 779
  - education, 780
- Ruthenians in Czechoslovakia, 779
- Rutland (Vermont), 600
- Rybinsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248
- Ryburg (Switzerland), 1342
- Rykoſ, A. I. (President, Russia), 1245
- SAALFELD (Thuringia), 977; town, 977
- Saar Basin, 859, 936, 937, 970; area and population, 936; coal output, 859; government, 937; iron, 947; plébiscite, 937
- Saarbrücken (Germany), 938
- Saaremaa-Oesel (Estonia), 839, 840
- Saarpfalz (Germany), 936
- Saba (Yemen), 655
- Saba Island (Dutch W.I.), 1149
- Sabac (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280
- Sabadell (Spain), 1300
- Sabia (Yemen), 654

## SAB

- Sabine (U.S.A.), customs dist., 473  
 Sacavem (Portugal), 1222  
 Sachsen (Prussia), province, 970  
 Sachsen, Freistaat (Saxony), 974 *seq*  
 Sacramento (California), 444, 491, 492  
 Sada (Yemen), 654  
 Sado Islands (Japan), 1057  
 Sadong (Sarawak), wireless stn., 99  
 Sae Is. (New Guinea), 428  
 Safad (Palestine), 186, 187  
 Safaga (Egypt), port, 833  
 Saffi (Morocco), 1111, 1118  
 Sagallo (French Somali Coast), 917  
 Sagauli, Treaty of, 1121  
 Saginaw (Michigan), 444, 538  
 Sahara, 905, 919, 924, 1047  
 — area, 919  
 — books of reference, 927, 928  
 — Oases, 899  
 Saháranpur (India), 121  
 Sahel, the (Tunis), olives, 906  
 Said, El (Egypt), 824  
 Saïgon (Cochin-China), 887, 888, 891  
 — manufactures, 889; port, 889  
 St. Andrews University, 22, 23  
 St. Ann's Bay (Jamaica), 330  
 St. Augustine Is. (Pacific), 419  
 St. Barthélemy Is. (Guadeloupe), 928  
 St. Benoît (Réunion), 917  
 St. Boniface (Canada), 303  
 St. Brandon Is. (Mauritius), 207  
 St. Christopher, *see* St. Kitts  
 St. Cloud (Minn.), 541  
 St. Croix (Virgin Is., U.S.A.), 624,  
     wireless station, 624  
 St. Cyr (France), mil. school, 865  
 St. Denis (France), 861  
 — — (Réunion), 917  
 St. Etienne (France), 860  
 St. Eustatius Is. (Curaçao), 1149  
 St. François Island (Seychelles), 211  
 St. Gallen (Switz.), 1335, 1337; town,  
     1337  
 St. George (Utah), 538  
 St. Gilles (Brussels), 681  
 St. Gothard (Switzerland), fort., 1341  
 St. Helena (Atlantic), 209 *seq*  
 St. Helens, population, 15  
 St. Hilda's College, Oxford, 23  
 St. Hugh's College, Oxford, 23  
 St. John (Antigua), 334  
 — — (Canada), 278, 304; port, 291  
 — — (Virgin Is., U.S.A.), 623, 624

## SAI

- St. John's (Newfoundland), 324, 326  
 St. John Valley (New Brunswick),  
     287  
 St. Joseph (Missouri), 444, 545  
 St. Joseph's College (New Brunsw-  
     wick), 304  
 St. Josse-ten-Noode (Brussels), 681  
 St. Kitts I. (W.I.), 333, 334  
 — area and population, 333, 334  
 — books of reference, 339  
 — products, 334  
 St. Laurent-du-Maroni (F. Guia.), 930  
 St. Louis (Missouri), 444, 544, 545  
 — Federal Bank, 478  
 St. Louis (Réunion), 917  
 St. Lucia Island (W.I.), 337, 339  
 — area and population, 339  
 — currency, 339  
 — naval base, 339  
 — products, 339  
 St. Luiz (Brazil), 705  
 St. Marie Island (Madagascar), 912  
 St. Martin Is. (Curaçao), 1149  
 St. Martin Island (Guadeloupe), 928  
 St. Martin-de-Ré (France), prison, 866  
 St. Mary Island (Gambia), 252  
 St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal (U.S.A.),  
     539  
 St. Maurice (Switzerland), fort., 1341  
 St. Michel (Finland), 845  
 St. Nazaire (France), port, 877  
 St. Nicolas (Belgium), 681  
 St. Ouen (France), 861  
 St. Paul (Minn.), 444, 541  
 — — (Réunion), 917  
 St. Paul Is. (Indian Ocean), 917  
 St. Petersburg, *see* Leningrad  
 St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. (French  
     Amer.), 885, 930, 931  
 — area and population, 885, 930  
 — books of reference, 931  
 — budget, 931  
 — capital, 930  
 — education, 930  
 — imports and exports, 931  
 St. Pierre (Réunion), 917  
 St. Pierre (St. Pierre), town, 930  
 St. Pierre Island (Seychelles), 211  
 St. Pölten (Austria), 671  
 St. Salvador Island (W.I.), 327  
 St. Thomas (Virgin Is., U.S.A.), 624,  
     navy yard, 455; wireless  
     station, 624

## SAI

- St. Thomé Is. (P. W. Af.), 1224, 1225  
 St. Vincent Is. (W. I.), 337, 338  
 — area and population, 338  
 — land holdings, 338  
 — products, 338  
 Saintes, Les, Is. (Guadeloupe), 928  
 Sairt (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Saiyid Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan,  
     ruler (Rampur), 171  
 Saiyu (Abyssinia), 638  
 Sakai (Japan), 1059  
 Sakaka (Nejd), 653  
 Sakalava race (Madagascar), 912  
 Sakhalin (Japanese), 1058, 1077  
 Salaga (Gold Coast), 256  
 Salamanca (Spain), 1800; town, 1800;  
     university, 1802  
 Salamis (Greece), 987  
 Salé (Morocco), port, 1111  
 Sal e Boa Vista Is. (Cape Verde Is.),  
     1225  
 Salem (India), 121  
 — (Mass.), 534  
 — (Oregon), 577  
 Salerno (Italy), 1025; town, 1028  
 Salford, population, 15  
 Salina (Kansas), 521  
 Salisbury (Rhodesia), 217, 1228  
 Salonica (Greece), 983; port, 1279;  
     town, 983  
 Salote, Queen (Tonga), 418  
 Salta (Argentina), 659, 699; sugar,  
     663; town, 659, 665  
 Saltillo (Mexico), 1100, 1101  
 Salt Lake City (Utah), 444, 597, 598  
 Salto (Uruguay), 1362, 1365; tn., 1362  
 Saltpond (Gold Coast), 254  
 Salt R. Valley dist. (Arizona), irrig.,  
     487  
 Salvador, 1274 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1275  
 — area and population, 1274, 1275  
 — army, 1275  
 — banks, 1275  
 — births and deaths, 1275  
 — books of reference, 1277  
 — coffee, 1275  
 — commerce, 1275, 1276  
 — communications, 1276  
 — Congress, 1274  
 — constitution and government, 1274  
 — defence, 1275  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1277

## SAM

- Salvador, education, 1275  
 — finance, 1275  
 — forests, 1275  
 — gold, 1275  
 — imports and exports, 1275, 1276  
 — justice, 1275  
 — mining, 1275  
 — ministry, 1274  
 — money, weights, measures, 1276,  
     1277  
 — ports, 1276  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1276  
 — President, 1274  
 — production, 1275  
 — railways, 1276  
 — religion, 1275  
 — representation, 1274  
 — roads, 1276  
 — shipping, 1276  
 — silver, 1275  
 — sugar, 1275  
 — timber, 1275  
 — towns, 1274, 1275  
 — university, 1275  
 — wireless station, 1276  
 Salzburg (Austria), prov., 671; town,  
     671  
 Samaná (Dominican Repub.), prov.,  
     809; town, 810  
 Samar Is. (P. I.), 625  
 Samara (Russia), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Samarai (Papua), 399  
 — wireless station, 400  
 Samarang (Java), 1143  
 Samaria (Palestine), dist., 186  
 Samarkand (Uzbekistan), 1247, 1248,  
     1264, 1266  
 Samarra (Iraq), 1016  
 Sambalpur (India), 165  
 Saméré (Abyssinia), 638  
 Samoa, Territory of Western (late  
     German Samoa), 425, 426  
 — administration, 422, 425, 426  
 — Administrator, 426  
 — area and population, 408, 426  
 — books of reference, 426  
 — finance, 426  
 — products, 426  
 Samoan Islands (American), 425, 440,  
     631 *sqg*  
 — area and population, 440, 632  
 — books of reference, 633  
 — communications, 632, 633

## SAM

## SAN

Samoan Islands (American), divisions, 632  
 — education, 632  
 — government, 632  
 — naval station, 455, 632  
 — products, 632  
 — roads, 632  
 — wireless station, 633  
 Samos (Greece), 983  
 Samshui (China), port, 737  
 Samsoun (Turkey), vilayet, 1351, 1355  
 San (French Sudan), 924  
 San'a (Yemen), 94, 654, 655  
 San Andres y Providencia (Colombia), 761  
 San Antonio (Colombia), 761  
 San Antonio (Texas), 444, 594  
 San Antonio de los Cobres (Arg.), 659  
 San Carlos (Arizona), dam, 487  
 — — (Peru), 1197  
 — — (Venezuela), 1369  
 Sanchez (Dominican Repub.), 810  
 San Cristobal (Ecuador), 815; wireless station, 819  
 — — (Venezuela), 1369; wireless station, 1373  
 San Cristoval Island (Pacific), 420  
 Sancti Spiritus (Cuba), 773  
 Sandakan (Borneo), 97  
 San Diego (California), 444, 455, 491, 493, 495  
 Sandusky (Ohio), 572  
 Sandviken (Sweden), iron, 1326  
 Sandwich Island (Pacific), 421  
 Sandwich Islands, *see* Hawaii, 618 *sqq*  
 — — (S. Atlantic), 318  
 San Felipe (Venezuela), 1369  
 San Fernando (Sp.), wireless station, 1305  
 San Fernando de Apure (Venez.), 1369  
 San Fernando de Atabapo (Ven.), 1369  
 San Francisco (Cal.), 444, 491, 494, 495  
 — customs district, 473  
 — Federal Bank, 473  
 — trade and port, 473, 494  
 San Francisco de Macoris (Dominican Repub.), 810  
 San Giovanni di Medua (Albania), 649  
 San Gorge (Nicaragua), 1155

San Ignacio (Paraguay), 1181  
 San José (Costa Rica), 767; tn., 768  
 — — (Guatemala), port, 995  
 — — (Uruguay), 1362, 1365; town, 1362  
 San Juan (Arg.), 659; mines, 664; town, 659, 665; vines, 663  
 San Juan (Porto Rico), 621  
 San Juan del Norte (Nic.), port, 1155  
 San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua), 1153  
 — port, 1155  
 Sankuru (Belgian Congo), 689  
 San Lorenzo (Honduras), 1002  
 San Luis (Arg.), 658; town, 659  
 San Luis Obispo (Cal.), 492  
 San Luis Potosí (Mex.), 1100; town, 1100, 1101  
 San Marino (Italy), 1278; frontier, 1033  
 San Martin (Peru), 1197  
 San Miguel (Paraguay), copper, 1183  
 — — (Salvador), 1275  
 San Pedro (Paraguay), 1181; town, 1181  
 San Pedro de Macoris (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809; town, 810; wireless station, 813  
 San Pedro Sula (Honduras), 1002, 1003  
 San Salvador (Brazil), 705  
 San Salvador (Salvador), 1274, 1276  
 Sansane-Mangu (Togo), 926  
 San Sebastian (Spain), 1300  
 San Thomé Is. (Portug. Afr.), 1224, 1225  
 — population, 1224, 1225  
 — products, 1225  
 Santa Ana (Salvador), 1274  
 Santa Barbara (Hond.), 1003  
 Santa Catharina (Brazil), 704, 708; education, 705  
 Santa Clara (Cuba), 773; town, 773  
 Santa Cruz (Argentina), 659, 663; State lands, 663  
 — — (Bolivia), 697, 698; town, 697  
 — — (Canaries), 1300  
 — — Islands (Pacific), 420  
 Santa Fé (Argentina), prov., 659, 663; town, 659; university, 660  
 — — (New Mexico), 559  
 Santa Isabel (Fernando Poo), 1314  
 Santa Luzia Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1225

## SAN

Santa Marta (Colombia), 760, 762  
 Santa Maura (Ionian Sea), 982  
 Santander (Colom.), provs., 760  
 — (Spain), prov., 1300, 1306  
 — — town, 1300  
 Santarem (Portugal), 1218  
 Santa Rosa (Argentina), 659  
 — — (Honduras), 1002  
 Santa Tecla (Salvador), 1275, 1276  
 Santiago (Chile), 725  
 — town, 725  
 — (Panama), 1173  
 — (Spain), university, 1302  
 Santiago de Cuba, 773; port, 776  
 — del Estero (Argentina), 658; town, 657  
 Santiago de los Caballeros (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809; town, 810; wireless station, 813  
 Santiago-Zamora (Ecuador), 815  
 Santi Quaranta (Albania), 649  
 Santo Domingo, *see* Dominican Republic, 809 *sqg*  
 Santo Domingo (Dominican Repub.), city, 809, 810, 812; prov., 809; wireless station, 813  
 Santo Tomas (P.I.), univ., 627  
 Santos, Los (Panama), 1173  
 Santuao (China), port, 737  
 San Vicente (Salvador), 1275  
 São Antão (C. Verde Is.), 1225  
 São Luiz (Brazil), 705  
 Saône-et-Loire (France), dept., 858  
 Saône, Haute (France), dept., 858  
 São Nicolão (C. Verde Is.), 1225  
 São Paulo (Brazil), 704; coal, 708; coffee, 708; colonies, 709; education, 705; town, 704, 705  
 São Paulo de Loanda (P.W.A.), 1226  
 São Tiago (C. Verde Is.), 1225  
 Saorstát Eireann, *see* Irish Free State  
 São Salvador (Brazil), 704, 705  
 São Vicente (C. Verde Is.), 1225  
 Sapele (Nigeria), 251  
 Sapporo (Japan), 1059  
 Sarajevo (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Saratoga Springs (N. Y.), 562  
 Saratok (Sarawak), 99  
 Saratov (Russia), town, 1248; university, 1250  
 Sarawak (Borneo), 98, 99; population, 99; trade, 99

## SAV

Sardinia, 1026, 1033; mining, 1038  
 Sark and Brechou, population, 18  
 — government, 71  
 Saroukhan (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Sarpsborg (Norway), 1160  
 Sarthe (France), dept., 858  
 Saseho (Jap.), 1059; naval sta., 1064; shipyard, 1064  
 Saskatchewan (Canada), 275, 314 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 284, 285, 315  
 — area and population, 277, 315  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 278  
 — books of reference, 315, 316  
 — coal, 315  
 — commerce, 315  
 — communications, 315  
 — const. & gov., 275, 277, 314  
 — crops, 284, 285, 315  
 — dairy output, 286  
 — education, 280, 315  
 — finance, 282, 315  
 — fisheries, 315  
 — forests, 287  
 — Legislative Assembly, 277, 314  
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 277, 314  
 — live stock, 286  
 — manufactures, 315  
 — minerals, 288, 315  
 — ministry, 315  
 — political parties, 314  
 — production and industry, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 315  
 — railways, 315  
 — religion, 279  
 — representation, 275, 314  
 — towns, 315  
 — university, 315  
 — wheat, 284  
 Saskatoon (Canada), 315  
 Sassandra (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Sassari (Italy), 1026, 1038; town, 1028; university, 1030  
 Sasstown (Liberia), 1037  
 Satul Mare (Rumania), 1237  
 Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.), ship canal, 539  
 Saumur (France), 865  
 Savage Island (Cook Islands), 413  
 Savaii (Western Samoa), 425, 426  
 Savannah (Ga.), 444, 508  
 — port, 509  
 Savanna la Mar (Jamaica), 330  
 Savé (Dahomey), 923

## • SAV

- Savoie (France) dept., 858  
 Savoie, Haute (France), dept., 858  
 Savona (Italy), 1023  
 Savusavu (Fiji), wireless station, 417  
 Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, ruler (Jaipur), 170  
 Saxony, 936, 974 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 976  
 — area and population, 936, 974  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 975  
 — books of reference, 976  
 — brewing, 948, 976  
 — coal, 976  
 — constitution and government, 974  
 — crops, 976  
 — divisions, 974  
 — education, 975  
 — finance, 975  
 — iron, 947  
 — justice and crime, 975  
 — live stock, 946, 976  
 — manufactures, 947, 948, 975  
 — mining, 976  
 — political parties, 974  
 — production and industry, 947, 948, 975, 976  
 — religion, 975  
 — representation, 935  
 — savings banks, 976  
 — towns, 975  
 — university, 941, 975  
 — wheat, 976  
 Saxony (Prussian), area, &c., 970  
 Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, ruler (Baroda), 165  
 Sayam, *see* Siam  
 Sayu (Abyssinia), 637  
 Saywolu (Liberia), 1087  
 Scarborough, population, 15  
 Scarpanto (Aegean), 1051  
 Schaerbeek (Brussels), 681  
 Schaffhausen (Switzerland), 1335, 1337; town, 1337  
 Schaumburg-Lippe, 936, 976, 977  
 — area and population, 936, 976  
 — finance, 977  
 Schelde, Western (Netherlands), defences, 1132  
 Schellenberg (Liechtenstein), 1090  
 Schenectady (N.Y.), 444, 562  
 Schiedam (Netherlands), 1127  
 Schleiz (Thuringia), 977

## SCO

- Schlesien, *see* Silesia  
 Schleswig (Slesvig), 791, 792, 937  
 Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia), 970  
 Schoneberg (Danzig), 787  
 Schoten (Netherlands), 1127  
 Schouten Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Schwaben (Bavaria), 960  
 Schwarzwald (Württemberg), 979  
 Schweinfurt (Bavaria), 960  
 Schweitz, *see* Switzerland  
 Schweizerhalle (Switz.), salt, 1342  
 Schwenningen (Württemberg), 980  
 Schwerin (Meck.-Schw.), 967  
 Schwyz (Swiss canton), 1334, 1336  
 Scotland, agricultural holdings, 49  
 — agriculture, 47 *sqq*  
 — area, 11, 16, 47 *sqq*  
 — banks, 64  
 — — post-office, 64  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 18  
 — books of reference, 74  
 — burghs, 10, 17  
 — canals, 62  
 — cities and towns, 17  
 — councils, 10  
 — counties, 17  
 — criminals, 27  
 — crops, 46 *sqq*  
 — education, agricultural, 48  
 — — elementary, 24, 25  
 — — secondary, 24  
 — — university, 22, 23  
 — electorate, 5, 6  
 — fisheries, 49, 50  
 — houses, 18  
 — illegitimacy, 18  
 — justice and crime, 26, 27  
 — language, 11  
 — local government, 10  
 — — taxation, 37, 38, 39  
 — national insurance, 28  
 — occupations of the people, 18  
 — parish councils, 10  
 — parliamentary representation, 5, 6  
 — pauperism, 30, 31  
 — police, 27  
 — population, 11, 12, 16 *sqq*  
 — — burghs, 17  
 — — counties, 17  
 — property assessed, 37  
 — religion, 21, 22  
 — universities, 22, 23  
 — wheat, 48

## SCR

- Scranton (Pennsylvania), 444, 580  
 Scutari (Albania), 648, 649  
 Seattle (Wash.), 444, 606  
 — defence, 606  
 Sebasteia, *see* Sivas  
 Sebastopol (Russia), 1248; dockyard, 1254  
 Sebele II., Bakwena chief, 215  
 Seboko Mokgosi, Bamalete chief, 215  
 Secondee (Gold Coast), 254  
 Sedalia (Missouri), 545  
 Segborué (Dahomey), 923  
 Segou (French West Africa), 924  
 Segovia (Spain), province, 1300  
 Seine (France), dept., 859  
 Seine-et-Marne (France), dept., 859  
 Seine-et-Oise (France), dept., 859  
 Seine-Inférieure (France), dept., 859  
 Selalang (Sarawak), 99  
 Sélángor, 172, 177, 180  
 — area and population, 178  
 Selebes (Dutch E. Indies), 1140, 1141  
 — area and population, 1141  
 — railways, 1146  
 Selevke (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Sellale (Abyssinia), 637  
 Selukwe (Rhodesia), 217  
 Semipalatinsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248, 1265  
 Semirechinsk (U.S.S.R.), 1265  
 Sendai (Japan), 1059  
 Senegal, 885, 918, 920, 921  
 — area and population, 885, 918, 920  
 — banks, 921  
 — books of reference, 927, 928  
 — budget, 921  
 — communications, 921  
 — education, 921  
 — imports and exports, 920, 921  
 — ports, 921  
 — post offices, 920  
 — production and industry, 921  
 — railways, 921  
 — representation, 885, 921  
 — river service, 921  
 — shipping, 921  
 — telegraphs and telephones, 920  
 Senta (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Seoul (Korea), 1073, 1074  
 Seræ (Eritrea), 1044  
 Seraing (Belgium), 681  
 Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, 1278 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1283

## SER

- Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, area and population, 1280  
 — army, 1282  
 — banks, 1286  
 — books of reference, 1286, 1287  
 — Cabinet, 1280  
 — carpets, 1284  
 — coal, 1284  
 — commerce, 1284, 1285  
 — communications, 1285  
 — Constituent Assembly, 1279  
 — constitution and government, 1279  
 — copper, 1284  
 — crops, 1283  
 — defence, 1282, 1283  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1286  
 — districts, 1280  
 — education, 1281  
 — finance, 1281, 1282  
 — flour mills, 1284  
 — forests, 1284  
 — fruit, 1283  
 — government, 1279  
 — imports and exports, 1284, 1285  
 — iron, 1284  
 — justice and crime, 1281  
 — King, 1278  
 — languages, 1281  
 — live stock, 1284  
 — manufactures, 1284  
 — mines and minerals, 1284  
 — ministry, 1280  
 — money and credit, 1286  
 — money, weights and measures, 1286  
 — Narodna Skupština, 1279  
 — navy, 1283  
 — Parliament, 1279  
 — political parties, 1279  
 — port, 1279  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1285  
 — production and industry, 1283, 1284  
 — railways, 1285  
 — religion, 1280  
 — representation, 1279  
 — river navigation, 1285  
 — roads, 1285  
 — shipping, 1285  
 — tobacco, 1283  
 — towns, 1280  
 — universities, 1281  
 — wheat, 1283

## SER

- Serbia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1279  
 — antimony, 1284  
 — area and population, 1280  
 — books of reference, 1286, 1287  
 — carpets, 1284  
 — copper, 1284  
 — justice, 1281  
 — mining, 1284  
 — money, weights, measures, 1286  
 — North, area and pop., 1280  
 — production and industry, 1283, 1284  
 — religion, 1280  
 — South, area and pop., 1280  
 — territory gained, 716  
 Serena (Chile), 725  
 Sergipe (Brazil), 704  
 Seriphos (Cyclades), 982  
 Serowe (Bechuanaland), 215  
 Serpukhov (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Serres (Greece), 982; town, 982  
 Sétif (Algeria), 899  
 Setit (Eritrea), 1044  
 Setubal (Port.), 1219; fishing, 1222  
 Sevastopol (Russia) dockyard, 1254; town, 1248  
 Sevilla (Spain), prov., 1300; mining, 1306, 1307; town, 1300; university, 1302  
 Sèvres, Deux (France), dept., 859  
 Seward (Alaska), 615  
 Seybo (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809  
 Seychelles Islands, 211 *agg*  
 — area and population, 211  
 — commerce, 212  
 — currency, 212  
 — education, 211  
 — finance, 211  
 — Governor, 211  
 — imports and exports, 212  
 — posts and telegraphs, 212  
 — savings bank, 212  
 — shipping, 212  
 Seydisfjörður (Iceland), 804  
 Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, Sultan (Zanzibar), 200  
 Seyyid Taimur bin Feisal bin Turki, Sultan (Oman), 655  
 Sfax (Tunis), 905  
 Sganik (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 s'Gravenhage, *see* Hague  
 Shafi sect (Zanzibar), 200

## SHI

- Shah (Persia), 1185; deposition of 1185  
 Sháhjahánpur (India), 121  
 Shahpura (India), 170  
 Sháhrig (Baluchistan), 147  
 Shaikh Othmán (Aden), 94  
 Shamanism (Tibet), 753  
 Shamiyah (Iraq), 1016  
 Shan race (Siam), 1288  
 Shan States Federation (Burma), 154, 166  
 — finance, 127  
 — land revenue, 127  
 — silver, 155  
 Shanghai (China), 736, 737; dockyard, 743; textile mills, 744; port, 737; univ., 739  
 Shankalla (Abyssinia), 637  
 Shansi (China), prov., 735; census, 736; iron, 744; Muhammadans in, 738; standardised weights and measures, 751  
 Shantung (China), 735, 736, 737, 744  
 — iron, 744  
 Shaqra (Nejd), 653  
 Sharkia (Egypt), 824  
 Shasi (China), port, 737  
 Shavli (Lithuania), 1077  
 Shawaf, the (Yemen), 654  
 Shawnee (Ok.), 575  
 Sheboygan (Wisconsin), 611  
 Shechem (Palestine), *see* Nablus  
 Sheffield, pop., 15; univ., 22, 23  
 Sheik Isa, chief (Bahrein Is.), 95  
 Sheng-King (Manchuria), province, 752  
 Shensi (China) 735, 736; Muhammadans in, 738; petroleum, 744; univ., 739  
 Sherbro Island (Sierra Leone), 257  
 Sherbrooke (Quebec), 313  
 Sheridan (Wyoming), 613  
 Sherifian Empire (Morocco), 1109  
 — administration, 1109, 1110  
 — viziers, 1109  
 s'Hertogenbosch (Netherlands), 1127  
 Shetland Isles, area and population, 17  
 Shibín-el-Kôm (Egypt), 825  
 Shigatse (Tibet), 753  
 Shikapur (India), 121  
 Shikoku Is. (Japan), 1057, 1058  
 Shimonoseki (Japan), 1059



## SHI

- Shintoism (Japan), 1060  
 Shin-wi-ju (Korea), port, 1074  
 Shirâz (Persia), 1186  
 Shiré Province (Nyasaland), 207  
 Shitomir (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Shizuoka (Japan), 1059  
 Shoa (Abyssinia), 637, 638  
 Sholâpur (India), 121  
 Shorârûd (Baluchistan), 147  
 Shortland Island (Pacific), 420  
 Shreveport (Louisiana), 526  
 Shujaubmulk, ruler (Chitral), 169  
 Sialkot (India), 121  
 Siam, 1288 *sqg*  
   — agriculture, 1291  
   — area and population, 1288, 1289  
   — army, 1290  
   — aviation, 1291  
   — banks, 1294  
   — books of reference, 1295  
   — boundaries, 1288  
   — ceded territory, 887, 1288, 1289  
   — commerce, 1292, 1293  
   — communications, 1293, 1294  
   — defence, 1290, 1291  
   — diplomatic representatives, 1294, 1295  
   — divisions, 1288, 1289  
   — education, 1289, 1290  
   — finance, 1290  
   — foreign advisers, 1290  
   — forests, 1291  
   — forts, 1291  
   — government, 1288  
   — local, 1288  
   — imports and exports, 1292, 1293  
   — irrigation, 1291  
   — justice, 1289  
   — King, 1288  
   — Legislative Council, 1288  
   — live stock, 1291  
   — local government, 1288  
   — mines, 1291, 1292  
   — money, weights, measures, 1294  
   — Monthons, 1289  
   — navy, 1291  
   — police, 1289  
   — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1293  
   — production and industry, 1291, 1292  
   — railways, 1293  
   — religion, 1289  
   — rice, 1291

## SIK

- Siam, rubber, 1291  
   — savings bank, 1294  
   — shipping, 1293  
   — timber (teak), 1291  
   — tin, 1291, 1292  
   — university, 1289  
   — wireless stations, 1293, 1294  
   — wolfram, 1292  
 Sian (China), 735  
 Siauliai (Lithuania), 1093  
 Siberia, books of reference, 1262, 1263  
 Sibi (Baluchistan), 147, 148  
 Sibiu (Rumania), 1237  
 Sibu (Sarawak), 99; wireless stat., 99  
 Sicily (Italy), 1026, 1037, 1038  
 Sidamo (Abyssinia), 637  
 Sidi Amada, Sultan (Morocco), 1109  
 Sidi-bel-Abbes (Algeria), 899, 901  
 Sidi Mohamed (Bey, Tunis), 904  
 Siem Rap (Siam), 1288  
 Siena (Italy), 1025; town, 1028; university, 1030  
 Sierra Leone, 248, 256 *sqg.*, 919, 1087  
   — area and population, 257  
   — books of reference, 259  
   — commerce, 258  
   — currency, 258  
   — education, 257  
   — finance, 257, 258  
   — Governor, 257, 259  
   — imports and exports, 258  
   — police, 257  
   — posts, telegraphs, etc., 258  
   — railway, 258  
   — savings bank, 258  
   — shipping, 258  
 Sierra Leone Protectorate, 248, 257, 258, 259  
   — area and population, 258  
   — imports and exports, 259  
 Siglufjörður (Iceland), 804  
 Signakh (Georgia), 1272  
 Siguiri (French Guinea), 921  
 Sikang (Tibet), 753  
 Sikasso (French Sudan), 924  
 Sikhs (Baluchistan), 122, 148  
   — (India), 122  
 Sikkim, 118, 170, 754  
   — area and population, 118, 170  
   — imports and exports, 170

## SIK

- Sikkim, protectorate, 170  
 — religion, 122, 170  
 Silesia (Czechoslov.), 777, 778, 779, 937  
 — area and population, 779  
 — education, 780  
 — representation, 778  
 Silesia (Poland) 937, 1208  
 Silesia (Prussia), 937, 970  
 — area and population, 970  
 — manufactures, 947, 948  
 — mines, 947  
 Silesia, Upper (Ger.), 937, 970  
 — — (Poland), 937, 1208, 1211  
 Silhouette Island (Seychelles), 211  
 Siliguri (India), 754  
 Simangang (Sarawak), 99  
 Simbirsk (Russia), univ., 1250  
 Simferopol (Russia), 1247, 1248  
 Simi (Aegean), 1051  
 Simpson Harbour (Pacific), 424  
 Sinai (Egypt), 823, 824  
 Sinaloa (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Sind (India), area & pop., 118, 130, 131, 132, 152  
 — irrigation, 154  
 — justice, 124  
 — land revenue, 130  
 — tenure, 130  
 Singa (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Singapore (Straits Settlements), 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176  
 — area and population, 172  
 — court, 173  
 — shipping, 175  
 — telegraphs, 175  
 — trade, 174, 175  
 — wireless station, 176  
 Singora (Siam), 1294  
 Sinjrāni, Western (Baluch.), 147  
 Sin-kiang (China), dependency, 736, 754  
 — administration, 754  
 — area and population, 736, 754  
 — Mohammedans in, 738, 754  
 — products, 754  
 — races, 754  
 — towns, 754  
 Sino (Liberia), 1087  
 Sinope (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Sioux City (Iowa), 444, 518  
 Sioux Falls (South Dakota), 589  
 Siracusa (Sicily), 1026; town, 1028

## SOG

- Sir Daria (U.S.S.R.), 1265, 1266  
 Sirmur (India), state, 169  
 Sirohi (India), 170  
 Sisma (Turkey), mercury, 1355  
 Sisowath, King (Cambodia), 890  
 Sitka (Alaska), 615  
 Sitra Island (Persian Gulf), 95  
 Sivas (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; mining, 1355; town, 1351  
 Six Islands, 207  
 Skagway (Alaska), 617  
 Skausen (Greenland), 801  
 Skaraborg (Sweden), province, 1319  
 Skien (Norway), 1160  
 Skoplje (Serbia), 1280; chrome, 1284  
 Skövde (Sweden), 1320  
 Skypanie, *see* Albania  
 Slavonia, *see* Croatia and Slavonia  
 Slesvig territories, 791, 792, 937; plébiscite, 937  
 Sliven, *see* Slivno  
 Slivno (Bulgaria), 716  
 Slovakia (Czechoslovakia), 777, 778  
 — area and population, 779  
 — education, 780  
 — minerals, 783  
 — representation, 778  
 Slovenia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1279, 1280, 1281  
 — mining, 1284  
 Smethwick, population, 15  
 Smetona, M. (Lithuanian Pres.), 1092  
 Smolensk (U.S.S.R.), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Smyrna (Turkey), 1351  
 — air station, 1355  
 — industries, 1355  
 — mining, 1355  
 — tobacco, 1355  
 — town, 1351  
 — vilayet, 1351  
 Snares Is. (New Zealand), 414  
 Sobrance (Bulgaria), 715  
 Society Islands (Fr. Oceania), 933  
 Socorro Island (Uruguay), 1362  
 Söderhamn (Sweden), 1320  
 Södermanland (Sweden), prov., 1318  
 Södertälje (Sweden), 1320  
 Soerabaya (Java), 1143  
 Sofala district (Port. E. Af.), 1227  
 Sofia (Bulgaria), 716; town, 716, 717, 722; university, 717  
 Sogn og Fjordane (Norway), 1159

## SOH

- Sohâg (Egypt), 825  
 Sokodé (Togo), 926  
 Sokota (Abyssinia), 637, 638  
 Sokotra Island (Africa), 95  
 Soleure, *see* Solothurn  
 Solingen (Prussia), 939  
 Sollum (Egypt), port, 833  
 Solomon Islands (Australian dependency, late German New Guinea), 340, 422, 424  
 — administration, 422  
 — area and population, 424  
 — produce, 424  
 Solomon Islands (British Protectorate), 420  
 — area and population, 420  
 — imports and exports, 420  
 Solomon Islands (Mauritius), 207  
 Solothurn (Switz.), 1335, 1336; town, 1337  
 Somali Coast, British and French, *see* Somaliland  
 Somali tribes, 194, 638  
 Somaliland (French), 885, 917, 918  
 — administration, 917  
 — area and population, 885, 917  
 — imports and exports, 917  
 — products, 918  
 — shipping, 918  
 Somaliland (Italian), 1035, 1045 *sqg*  
 Somaliland Protectorate (Brit.), 213  
 — area and population, 213  
 — boundaries, 213, 1046  
 — imports and exports, 213  
 Sombor (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Sombrero Island (W.I.), 333, 334  
 Somerville (Mass.), 444, 534  
 Somerville College, Oxford, 23  
 Somme (France), dept., 859  
 Somoto (Nicaragua), 1153  
 Sonderhausen (Thuringia), 977; town, 977  
 Sondrio (Italy), 1024; town, 1028  
 Songchin (Korea), port, 1074  
 Sonneberg (Thuringia), 977; tn., 977  
 Sonora (Mexico), state, 1100  
 Sonsonate (Salvador), 1275  
 Soochow (China), port, 737  
 Sopron (Hungary), 1007  
 Soria (Spain), province, 1300  
 Soriano (Uruguay), 1362  
 Sør Tøndelag (Norway), 1159  
 Sosnowiec (Poland), 1208

## SOU

- Sotavento (Cape Verde Is.), group, 1225  
 Sousse (Tunis), 905  
 South Africa (British), *see* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Swaziland, Transvaal, &c.  
 — — Union of (*q.v.*), 222 *sqg*  
 Southampton, 15; coll., 22  
 South Australia, 340, 380 *sqg*, 396  
 — aborigines, 381  
 — Agent-General, 381  
 — agriculture, 383  
 — area and population, 342, 381, 382  
 — banks, 384  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342, 382  
 — books of reference, 384  
 — commerce, 349, 384  
 — communications, 351, 384  
 — constitution & govt., 340, 380, 381  
 — copper, 383  
 — crops, 383  
 — defence, 345  
 — education, 382  
 — finance, 383  
 — fruit culture, 383  
 — Governor, 380  
 — imports and exports, 349, 384  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — justice and crime, 382  
 — land tenure, 381, 383  
 — live stock, 383  
 — manufactures, 384  
 — minerals, 383  
 — ministry, 381  
 — old-age, invalidity, & war pensions, 382  
 — production and industry, 383, 384  
 — railways, 351, 384  
 — religion, 382  
 — representation, 340, 380  
 — roads, 384  
 — shipping, 384  
 — tramways, 352, 384  
 — university, 382  
 — wheat, 383  
 — wine, 383  
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth  
 South Bend (Indiana), 444, 516  
 South Carolina, 440, 586 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 588

## SOU

- South Carolina, area and population, 440, 458, 586, 587  
 — books of reference, 588  
 — communications, 588  
 — constitution and government, 586  
 — cotton, 460, 588  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 455, 587  
 — education, 587  
 — farms, 588  
 — finance, 587  
 — forests, 588  
 — live stock, 588  
 — manufactures, 588  
 — mining, 588  
 — naval station, 455  
 — ports, 473  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 588  
 — railways, 588  
 — religion, 587  
 — representation, 435, 586  
 — rice, 459, 588  
 — shipping, 473  
 — tobacco, 460, 588  
 — towns, 587  
 — universities, 587  
 — wheat, 588  
 South Dakota, 440, 588 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 590  
 — area and population, 440, 458, 589  
 — banks, 590  
 — books of reference, 591  
 — cities, 589  
 — communications, 590  
 — constitution and government, 588, 589  
 — dairying, 590  
 — defence, 590  
 — education, 589, 590  
 — farms, 590  
 — finance, 590  
 — gold, 463, 590  
 — Indian reservations, 589  
 — live stock, 590  
 — manufactures, 590  
 — mining, 463, 590  
 — production and industry, 459, 463, 590  
 — public lands, 458  
 — railways, 590  
 — religion, 589

## SPA

- South Dakota, representation, 435, 589  
 — universities, 589  
 — wheat, 459, 590  
 — wool, 590  
 South Georgia (S. Atlan.), 318  
 South Holland, province, 1126, 1134  
 South Island (New Zealand), 402, 403  
 South Jutland Provinces (Denmark), 791  
 South Kavirondo (Kenya), 195  
 South Orkneys (S. Atlantic), 318  
 South Pacific Is. (N. Z.), 402, 413, 414, 425 *sqg*  
 Southport, population, 15  
 South Serbia, 1280  
 South Shetlands (S. Atlantic), 318  
 South Shields, population, 15  
 South-West Africa (Protect.), 268 *sqg*  
 — administration, 268, 269  
 — Administrator, 269  
 — area and population, 269  
 — books of reference, 271  
 — commerce, 270, 271  
 — communications, 271  
 — copper, 270  
 — customs, 270  
 — diamonds, 270  
 — education, 270  
 — finance, 270  
 — harbours, 271  
 — imports and exports, 270, 271  
 — justice, 268  
 — live stock, 270  
 — minerals, 270  
 — native races, 269  
 — posts, telegraphs and telephones, 271  
 — production and industry, 270  
 — railways, 271  
 — wireless station, 271  
 Southend-on-Sea, population, 15  
 Southern Ireland, 75 *sqg*, *see* Irish Free State  
 Southern Rhodesia, *see* Rhodesia, Southern, 217 *sqg*  
 Spain, 1295 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1305  
 — air service with Algeria, 903  
 — alcohol factories, 1306  
 — area and population, 1299 *sqg*  
 — army, 1304  
 — — colonial, 1114, 1304

## SPA

- Spain, banks, 1311  
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 1301  
 — books of reference, 1314, 1315  
 — cement, 1307  
 — civil list, 1296  
 — coal, 1307  
 — colonies, &c., 1300, 1313, 1314;  
     *see also* Spanish Zone  
     (Morocco), 1109 *sqg*  
 — commerce, 1307 *sqg*  
 — communications, 1310, 1311  
 — Congress, 1297  
 — constitution, 1297 *sqg*  
 — copper, 1307  
 — Cortes, 1297  
 — cotton manufactures, 1307  
 — Council of Ministers, 1298  
 — crops, 1306  
 — customs, 1309  
 — defence, 1304, 1305  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1312,  
     1313  
 — Directory, 1298  
 — dockyard, 1305  
 — education, 1301, 1302  
 — emigration, 1301  
 — faculties, 1302  
 — finance, 1303  
 — fisheries, 1307  
 — forts, 1304  
 — fruit, 1306  
 — government, central, 1297, 1298  
 — — local, 1298, 1299  
 — illiteracy, 1301  
 — imports and exports, 1307 *sqg*  
 — iron, 52, 1306, 1307  
 — justice and crime, 1302  
 — King, 3, 1295 *sqg*  
 — live stock, 1306  
 — local government, 1298, 1299  
 — manufactures, 1307  
 — merchant navy, 1309, 1311  
 — Military Directory, 1298  
 — mining and minerals, 1306, 1307  
 — money and credit, 1311, 1312  
 — money, weights, measures, 1312  
 — municipal administration, 1299  
 — National Assembly, 1298  
 — navy, 1305  
 — old age pensions, 1302  
 — paper, 1307  
 — ports, 1309  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1311

## STA

- Spain, production and industry, 1305  
     *sqg*  
 — provinces, 1299, 1300  
 — railways, 1310, 1311  
 — — State control, 1310  
 — religion, 1301  
 — representation, 1297  
 — roads, 1310  
 — savings banks, 1312  
 — Senate, 1297  
 — shipping and navigation, 1309,  
     1310  
 — silk, 1306  
 — sugar, 1306  
 — textiles, 1307  
 — towns, 1300  
 — universities, 1302  
 — war in Morocco, 1110, 1113, 1304  
 — wheat, 1306  
 — wines, 1306  
 — wireless stations, 1311  
 Spanish Africa, 1109 *sqg*, 1300, 1304,  
     1313, 1314  
 — Guinea, 1313, 1314  
 Spanish Zone (Morocco), *see* under  
     Morocco  
 — war in, 1110, 1113, 1304  
 Spanish Town (Jamaica), 330  
 Sparta (Greece), 983  
 Sparta (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Spartanburg (South Carolina), 587  
 Speiden Island (Pacific), 419  
 Speightstown (Barbados), 328  
 Speyer (Bavaria), 960  
 Spezia (Italy), 1024; naval command,  
     1036; town, 1028  
 Spitsbergen, 1170; area, 1170  
 — books of reference, 1172  
 — coal, 1170  
 — government, 1170  
 Split (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Spokane (Wash.), 444, 606  
 Sporades Is. (Greece), 982  
 Springfield (Illinois), 513  
 — (Mass.), 444, 534  
 — (Miss.), 545  
 — (Ohio), 444, 572  
 Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,  
     ruler (Mysore), 169  
 Srinagar (Kashmir), 121, 167  
 Stadtroda (Thuringia), 977  
 Stalin (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Stalingrad (U.S.S.R.), 1248

## STA

- Stambul, *see* Constantinople  
 Stamford (Connecticut), 499  
 Stampalia (Aegean), 1051  
 Stanislawow (Poland), 1208  
 Stanley (Falkland Islands), 318  
 Stanley Falls (Belgian Congo), 693  
 Stanley Pool (Belgian Congo), 693  
 Stanleyville (Belg. Congo), 690  
 Stara Kanjiža (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Stara Zagora (Bulgaria), 716; town, 717  
 Starbuck Island (Pacific), 420  
 Stargard (Meck.-Str.), 968  
 Starkenburg province (Hesse), 965  
 State Barge Canal (N. Y.), 565  
 Stavanger (Norway), 1160  
 Stavropol (U. S. S. R.), 1248  
 Steegen (Danzig), 787  
 Steena dist. (B. C.), 300  
 Steiermark, *see* Styria  
 Stellenbosch Univ. (S. Afr.), 226  
 Sterkrade (Prussia), 989  
 Stettin (Pruss.), 784, 988, 971; port, 784, 951  
 Steubenville (Ohio), 572  
 Stevens Point (Wis.), 611  
 Stewart Island (N. Zealand), 402  
 Stewart Sound (Andamans), 145  
 Steyr (Austria), 671  
 Stockholm (Sweden), 1318; town, 1318, 1320  
 — local government, 1318  
 — port, 1329; universities, 1321  
 Stockport, population, 15  
 Stockton-on-Tees, population, 15  
 Stoke-on-Trent, population, 15  
 Straits Settlements, 171 *sqq*  
 — area and population, 172  
 — banks, 176  
 — births and deaths, 173  
 — books of reference, 183  
 — commerce, 174, 175  
 — communications, 176  
 — constitution and government, 171, 172  
 — customs valuation, 175  
 — dependencies, 171, 172, 176, 177  
 — education, 173  
 — finance, 173, 174  
 — Governor, 172  
 — immigration, 173  
 — imports and exports, 174, 175

## SUP

- Straits Settlements, justice and crime, 173  
 — money, weights, measures, 176  
 — posts and telegraphs, 176  
 — railways, 175  
 — rubber, 174, 175  
 — shipping, 175  
 — tin, 175  
 — wireless stations, 176  
 — *See also* Malay States, Federated  
 Strasbourg (France), 861; faculties, 864  
 — fort, 869; university, 864  
 Streater (Ill.), 513  
 Stuttgart (Württemberg), 938, 980; technical schools, 980  
 Styria (Austria), 671  
 Suabia (Bavaria), 960  
 Suakin (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Suarez (Bolivia), port, 699  
 Subotica (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Sucre (Bolivia), 697; univ., 697  
 — (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Sudair (Nejd), 653  
 Sudan, *see* Anglo-Egyptian Sudan  
 Sudan (French), 924, *see* French Sudan  
 Suez (Egypt), 824; town and port, 825, 833, 835  
 Suez Canal, 824, 833, 834, 835  
 — shares, 38  
 Suisse, *see* Switzerland  
 Suiyuan (Mongolia), 755  
 Suket (India), state, 169  
 Sukkur barrage (India), 154  
 Sulaiman Badaru 'l-alam Shah, Yang Pertama, ruler (Trengganu), 183  
 Suleimani (Iraq), 1016, 1017  
 Sulina (Rumania), 1241  
 Sultanabad (Persia), 1186, 1189  
 Sulu (Philippines), prov., 625  
 Sumatra (D. E. I.), 1140, 1141  
 — area and population, 1141  
 — coal, 1145  
 — railways, 1146  
 Summerside (Prince Edward Is.), 311  
 Sunda Is. (Dutch East Indies), 1140  
 Sunday Island (New Zealand), 414  
 Sunderland, pop., 15  
 Sundsvall (Sweden), 1320  
 Sungai Ujong (Malay), 177, 178  
 Superior (Wisconsin), 611

## SUR

- Surashtra (Siam), 1289  
 Surat (India), 121  
 Surinam (D. W. Indies), 1147 *sqq*  
 — administration, 1147  
 — area and population, 1147  
 — books of reference, 1150, 1151, 1152  
 — Colonial States, 1147  
 — communications, 1149  
 — defence, 1148  
 — education, 1148  
 — finance, 1148  
 — gold, 1148  
 — Governor, 1147  
 — imports and exports, 1148  
 — justice, 1148  
 — pauperism, 1148  
 — production, 1148  
 — religion, 1148  
 — shipping, 1149  
 — sugar, 1148  
 Sušak (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Suva (Fiji), 415  
 — wireless station, 417  
 Suwalki (Lithuania), 1093; town, 1093  
 Suwarrow Is. (N.Z.), 413  
 Svalbard (Spitsbergen), 1168  
 Sverdlovsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Sverige, *see* Sweden.  
 Svizzera, *see* Switzerland.  
 Swahili race and language, 194, 690  
 Swansea, population, 15  
 Swát, 169  
 Swatow (China), port, 737; wolfram, 744  
 Swaziland (South Africa), 221 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 222  
 — area and population, 221  
 — banks, 222  
 — communications, 222  
 — education, 221  
 — finance, 221  
 — gold, 222  
 — justice, 221  
 — live stock, 222  
 — minerals, 222  
 — production, 222  
 Sweden, 1815 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 1325, 1326  
 — area and population, 1318, 1319  
 — army, 1323, 1324  
 — banks, 1330, 1331

## SWE

- Sweden, births, marriages, & deaths, 1320  
 — books of reference, 1322, 1323  
 — coal, 1326  
 — commerce, 1327 *sqq*  
 — communications, 1329, 1330  
 — constitution & government, 1317  
 — Council of State, 1317  
 — crops, 1325, 1326  
 — customs duties, 1327  
 — — valuation, 1328  
 — defence, 1323 *sqq*  
 — Diet, 1317  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1332  
 — divisions, 1318, 1319  
 — education, 1321  
 — emigration, 1320  
 — ethnic elements, 1319  
 — faculties, 1321  
 — farms, 1325  
 — finance, 1321 *sqq*  
 — — local, 1323  
 — First Chamber, 1317  
 — fisheries, 1327  
 — forests, 1327  
 — gold, 1326  
 — government, central, 1317  
 — — local, 1318  
 — governments, 1318, 1319  
 — imports and exports, 1327 *sqq*  
 — industries, 1326, 1327  
 — iron, 1326  
 — justice and crime, 1321  
 — King, 1315, 1316  
 — land and house property, 1322  
 — Landstings, 1317  
 — live stock, 1326  
 — local finance, 1323  
 — — government, 1318  
 — manufactures, 1326, 1327  
 — mercantile marine, 1329  
 — mines and minerals, 1326  
 — ministry, 1317  
 — money and credit, 1330, 1331  
 — money, weights, and measures, 1331  
 — navy, 1324, 1325  
 — paper & pulp, 1327  
 — political parties, 1318  
 — ports, 1329  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1330  
 — production and industry, 1325 *sqq*  
 — railways, 1329, 1330

## SWE

- Sweden, religion, 1320
- representation, 1317
- Second Chamber, 1317
- shipping and navigation, 1329
- silver, 1326
- steel, 1327
- timber and woodwork, 1327
- towns, 1320
- universities, 1321
- wheat, 1325
- Swift Current (Canada), 315
- Swindon, population, 15
- Switzerland, 1333 *sqg*
- agriculture, 1342
- area and population, 1336, 1337
- army, 1341
- aviation, 1344
- banks, 1345
- births, marriages, & deaths, 1337
- books of reference, 1346, 1347
- breweries, 1342
- Bundesrat, 1335
- Bundes-Versammlung, 1335
- cantons, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337
- commerce, 1343, 1344
- communications, 1344
- constitution and govt., 1333 *sqg*
- customs treaty, 1090
- defence, 1341
- diplomatic representatives, 1345
- divorces, 1337
- education, 1338, 1339
- embroidery, 1342
- emigration, 1337
- Federal Assembly, 1335
- Federal Council, 1334, 1335
- finance, 1340
- forestry, 1342
- fortresses, 1341
- government, central, 1333 *sqg*
- — local, 1336
- illegitimacy, 1337
- justice and crime, 1339
- languages, 1337
- live stock, 1342
- local government, 1336
- manufactures, 1342
- mining, 1342
- ministry, 1335
- money and credit, 1344, 1345
- money, weights, measures, 1345
- Nationalrat, 1334
- pisciculture, 1342

## SYR

- Switzerland, political parties, 1335
- popular initiative, 1334, 1336
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1090, 1344
- President, 1335
- production and industry, 1342
- railways, 1344
- referendum, 1334, 1335, 1336
- religion, 1337, 1338
- representation, 1334, 1335
- salt, 1342
- savings banks, 1345
- social insurance, 1340
- Ständerat, 1334
- towns, 1337
- universities, 1339
- watches and clocks, 1342
- water traffic, 1344
- wireless station, 1344
- Sydney (N.S. Wales), 356, 357, 364
- banks, 353
- finance, 359, 360
- mint, 353, 364
- naval station, 345, 360
- population, 357
- port, 351
- university, 358
- Sydney (Nova Scotia), 306
- Sydney Island (Pacific), 419
- Sydney Mines (Nova Scotia), 306
- Sydproven (Greenland), 800
- Syed Alwi, ruler, Perlis, 182
- Symi (Ægean), 1051
- Syra (Greece), 982
- Syracuse (New York), 444, 562
- (Sicily), *see* Siracusa
- Syria, 885, 893 *sqg*, 1350
- agriculture, 895
- area and population, 885, 893, 894
- books of reference, 897
- boundaries, 893, 894, 1350
- commerce, 896
- communications, 897
- crops, 895
- currency, 897
- defence, 895
- education, 894, 895
- finance, 895
- frontier, 893, 894, 1350
- fruit, 895
- High Commissioner, 893
- imports and exports, 896, 897
- iron, 895



## SYR

- Syria, mandate, 884, 893, 1350  
 — manufactures, 896  
 — minerals, 895, 896  
 — petroleum, 896  
 — production and industry, 895, 896  
 — railways, 897  
 — religion, 894  
 — territories, 894  
 — tobacco, 895  
 — towns, 894  
 — university, 895  
 Szechuen, Western (Tibet), 753  
 Szechwan (China), province, 735, 736  
 Szeged (Hungary), 1008, 1011; univ., 1009  
 Székesfehérvár (Hungary), 1011  
 Szemao (China), port, 737  
 Szombathely (Hungary), 1011
- TABAR Is. (New Guinea), 424  
 Tabasco (Mexico), state, 1100; oil, 1103  
 Tabiteuea Is. (Gilbert Is.), 419  
 Tablas, Las (Panama), 1173  
 Tabora (Tanganyika), 267  
 Tabou (Ivory Coast), 922  
 Tabriz (Persia), 1186, 1188, 1189, 1190  
 Táchira (Venezuela), state, 1369  
 Tacna (Chile), 725, 1198  
 — (Peru), 1197, 1198; town, 1197  
 Tacoma (Wash.), 444, 606  
 Tacuarembó (Uruguay), dept., 1362; town, 1362  
 Taffari, Ras, Regent (Abyss.), 637, 638  
 Tagal tribes (Cochin China), 888  
 Taganrog (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Tagant (French West Africa), 925  
 Tahaa Island (French Oceania), 938  
 Taharida (Sokotra), 95  
 Tahiti Is. (French Oceania), 885, 933, 934  
 — area and population, 885, 933  
 — products, 933  
 Taichu (Formosa), 1076  
 Taif (Hejaz) dist., 651; town, 652, 653  
 Taihoku (Formosa), 1076  
 Tai-Ku (Korea), 1073  
 Taikyu-fu (Korea), 1073  
 Taima (Arabia), 651  
 Tainan (Formosa), 1076

## TAN

- Taipa Island (Macao), 1228  
 Taiping (Straits Settlements), 176  
 Tairend, *see* Dairen  
 Taiwan, *see* Formosa, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1076, 1077; books of reference, 1078 *sqq*  
 T'ai-yuan (China), 735  
 Taizz (Yemen), 655  
 Tajik or Tajikistan, Auton. Republic (U.S.S.R.), 1264, 1266, 1267  
 — area and population, 1266  
 — cotton, 1267  
 — production and industry, 1267  
 — railway, 1267  
 Tajurah (French Somali Coast), 917  
 Takama (Br. Guiana), 321  
 Takamatsu (Japan), 1059  
 Taku (China) dockyard, 743  
 Talasea (New Britain), 423  
 Talca (Chile), prov., 725; town, 725  
 Talcaguano (Chile), 725; wireless station, 731  
 Talién-wan (Manchuria), 736, 752, 1042  
 Tallahassee (Florida), 506  
 Tallinn (Estonia), 840  
 Taltal (Chile), 729  
 Tamale (West Africa), 256  
 Tamana Island (Pacific), 419  
 Tamatave (Madagascar), 912, 914, 915  
 Tamaulipas (Mexico), state, 1110  
 Tambov (Russia), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Tamil race (Ceylon), 161  
 Tammerfors (Finland), 845  
 Tampa (Florida), 506, 507  
 Tampere, *see* Tammerfors  
 Tampico (Mexico), port, 1103, 1104  
 Tampin (Malay State), 175  
 Tamworth (New South Wales), 357  
 Tanala race (Madagascar), 912  
 Tandil (Argentina), 659  
 Tanga (Tanganyika), 267  
 Tanga Is. (New Guinea), 424  
 Tanganyika (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Tanganyika Territory, 265 *sqq*  
 — administration, 265  
 — area and population, 266  
 — banks, 268  
 — books of reference, 268  
 — boundaries, 266  
 — commerce, 267  
 — communications, 267

## • TAN

Tanganyika Territory, currency, 267, 268  
 — defence, 266  
 — education, 266  
 — finance, 267  
 — forests, 266  
 — government, 265  
 — Governor, 265, 268  
 — imports and exports, 267  
 — live stock, 266  
 — minerals, 266  
 — motor transport, 267  
 — ports, 267  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 267  
 — production, 266  
 — railways, 267  
 — shipping, 267  
 Tangier (Morocco), 1009, 1111, 1117  
 — Zone (Morocco), agriculture, 1115  
 — — area, 1110  
 — — books of reference, 1119, 1120  
 — — commerce, 1116  
 — — Convention on, 1109, 1110  
 — — defence, 1114  
 — — education, 1112  
 — — finance, 1113  
 — — justice, 1112  
 — — population, 1111  
 — — port, 1117  
 — — posts, etc., 1118  
 — — production and industry, 1115  
 — — railway, 1117  
 — — shipping, 1117  
 — — tobacco, 1115  
 Tanjore (India), 121  
 Tanna Island (Pacific), 421  
 Tanta (Egypt), 823, 825; mosque, 825  
 Taofahi Island (Pacific), 418  
 Taoism (China), 738  
 Taonanfu (Manchuria), 752  
 Tapanoei (Sumatra), 1141  
 Taranaki district (N.Z.), 408  
 Taranchi race (China), 754  
 Táranto (Italy), 1026; town, 1028, 1036  
 Tarapacá (Chile), 725, 729, 1198  
 Tarawa Island (Pacific), 419  
 Tarhuna (It. Africa), 1048  
 Tarija (Bolivia), 697; town, 697  
 Tarn (France), dept., 859  
 Tarn-et-Garonne (France), dept., 859  
 Tarnopol (Poland), 1208

## TAS

Tarragona (Spain), province, 1300  
 Tartar Republic, 1245, 1247  
 Tartons (Syria), 894  
 Tartu (Estonia), 840; town, 840; university, 840  
 Tashauz (Turkmenistan), 1265  
 Tashi Namgyal, ruler (Sikkim), 170  
 Tashkent (Russian Turkestan), 1248, 1264, 1265, 1266; univ., 1250  
 Tásichozong (Bhutan), 695  
 Tasman Is. (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Tasmania, 340, 392 *sqg*  
 — Agent-General, 392  
 — agriculture, 394  
 — area & population, 342, 392, 393  
 — banks, 395  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342, 393  
 — books of reference, 395  
 — coal, 395  
 — commerce, 349, 395  
 — communications, 351  
 — constitution and govt., 340, 392  
 — copper, 395  
 — crops, 394  
 — defence, 345  
 — education, 393  
 — finance, 394  
 — forests, 395  
 — gold, 395  
 — Governor, 392  
 — imports and exports, 349, 395  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — justice and crime, 393  
 — live stock, 394  
 — manufactures, 395  
 — mines and minerals, 394, 395  
 — ministry, 392  
 — old age, war, invalidity pensions, 394  
 — production and industry, 394, 395  
 — railways, 351  
 — religion, 393  
 — representation, 340, 392  
 — savings banks, 395  
 — shipping, 395  
 — silver, 395  
 — timber, 395  
 — towns, 393  
 — tramways, electric, 352  
 — university, 393  
 — wheat, 394  
 — wool, 394  
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth

## TAT

- Tatau (Sarawak), 99  
 Tatungkow (China), 752  
 Tau Island (Samoa), 632  
 Taunton (Massachusetts), 534  
 Tau (W. Samoa), 425  
 Tauu Is. (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Tavastehus (Finland), 845  
 Taveuni (Fiji), wireless station, 417  
 Tavira (Portugal), 1219  
 Tawila (Yemen), 654  
 Ta-yeh (China), iron, 744  
 Taza (Morocco), 1111  
 Tchanakale (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Tchanghiri (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Tchekham (Fr. China), 892  
 Tebicuari (Paraguay), 1182  
 Tegucigalpa (Honduras), 1002  
 Teheran (Persia), 1186, 1188, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1195  
 Tehri (India), state, 171  
 Tehuantepec dist. (Mexico), oil, 1103  
 Tekir-Dagh (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Tela (Honduras), 1002, 1003  
 Telavi (Georgia), 1272  
 Telemark (Norway), 1159  
 Tembuland (Cape Colony), 238  
 Temburong (Brunei), wireless station, 98  
 Temuco (Chile), 725  
 Tenedos Island (Turkey), 983, 1350  
 Tenguel dist. (Ecuad.), rubber, 817  
 Tengyueh (China), port, 737  
 Tennessee, 440, 591 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 460, 592, 593  
 — area and population, 440, 458, 591  
 — books of reference, 593  
 — cities, 592  
 — coal, 593  
 — communications, 593  
 — constitution and government, 591  
 — cotton, 460, 593  
 — defence, 592  
 — education, 592  
 — farms, 592  
 — finance, 592  
 — forests, 593  
 — live stock, 593  
 — manufactures, 593  
 — maize, 593  
 — mining, 593  
 — production and industry, 460, 592, 593  
 — railways, 593

## TEX

- Tennessee, religion, 592  
 — representation, 435, 591  
 — river navigation, 593  
 — timber, 593  
 — tobacco, 460, 593  
 — universities, 592  
 — wheat, 593  
 — wool, 593  
 Tennō (Emperor) of Japan, 1055  
 Tenos (Cyclades), 982  
 Tephū race (Bhutan), 695  
 Tepic (Mexico), town, 1110  
 Teplice-Sanov (Czechoslovakia), 780; coal, 782  
 Teramo (Italy), 1025; town, 1028  
 Ternate (Dutch East Indies), 1141  
 Terni (Italy), 1025  
 Terre Haute (Indiana), 444, 516  
 Territoire de Commandement (Algeria), 898  
 Teruel (Spain), province, 1300  
 Teschen Silesia (Poland), 1208  
 Teso district (Uganda), 197  
 Tessin, *see* Ticino  
 Tete (Port. E. Af.), 1227  
 Tetuan (Morocco), 1110, 1111, 1117  
 Teukodogo (Upper Volta), 925  
 Texas, 440, 593 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 460, 595  
 — area and population, 440, 594  
 — books of reference, 596  
 — cities, 594  
 — coal, 596  
 — commerce, 596  
 — communications, 596  
 — constitution and government, 593, 594  
 — cotton, 460, 595  
 — defence, 595  
 — education, 594, 595  
 — farms, 595  
 — finance, 595  
 — imports and exports, 596  
 — irrigation, 595  
 — live stock, 595  
 — manufactures, 596  
 — mining, 596  
 — natural gas, 596  
 — petroleum, 596  
 — port, 596  
 — production and industry, 459, 460, 595, 596  
 — quicksilver, 596

## TEX

- Texas, railways, 596  
 — religion, 594  
 — representation, 435, 593, 594  
 — rice, 459, 595  
 — river traffic, 596  
 — universities, 595  
 — wheat, 595  
 — wool, 596  
 Therezina (Brazil), 704  
 Thermia (Cyclades), 982  
 Thessaly (Greece), 984, 987  
 Thionville (France), fort., 869  
 Thorn (Poland), 1212; fort., 1213  
 Thrace (Greece), 716, 982  
 Thrace, Eastern (Turkey), 1348, 1350  
 Thrace, Western (Greece), 982  
 Three Kings Is. (Pacific), 414  
 Three Rivers (Quebec), 313  
 Thun (Switzerland), 1337  
 Thurgau (Swiss canton), 1335, 1337  
 Thurgovie, *see* Thurgau  
 Thuringia, 936, 977 *sqq*  
 — agriculture, 978  
 — area and population, 936, 977  
 — books of reference, 978  
 — coal, 948  
 — districts, 977  
 — education, 978  
 — finance, 978  
 — live stock, 978  
 — manufactures, 948, 978  
 — potash, 978  
 — production, 978  
 — religion, 978  
 — savings banks, 978  
 — towns, 977  
 Tiberias (Palestine), 186, 187;  
   springs, 189  
 Tibet, 736, 753, 754  
 — agriculture, 753  
 — area and pop., 736, 753  
 — books of reference, 758, 759  
 — government, 753  
 — production, 753  
 — religion, 753  
 — trade, 754  
 — — routes, 754  
 — treaties, 754  
 Ticino (Swiss canton), 1335, 1337  
 Tiegenhof (Danzig), 787  
 Tiehling (Manchuria), 752  
 Tientsin (China), 735, 1052; port,  
   737

## TOG

- Tierra del Fuego (Argentina), 659;  
   State lands, 663  
 — (Chile), 725, 729  
 Tiflis (Georgia), 1247, 1248, 1271  
 Tiger Is. (Honduras), 1002  
 Tigieglo (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Tignish (Prince Edward Is.), 311  
 Tigré (Abyssinia), 637, 638  
 Tigré and Tigr̄ languages (Eritrea),  
   1044  
 Tihwafu (China), 731, 754  
 Tilburg (Netherlands), 1127  
 Tilsit (Prussia), 939  
 Tim language (Togo), 926  
 Timaru (New Zealand), 403  
 Timbuktu (Fr. Sudan), 924  
 Timisioara (Rumania), 1237  
 Timor (Dutch East Indies), 1141  
 Timor (Portuguese), 1224, 1228, 1229  
 — area and pop., 1224, 1228, 1229  
 — finance, 1229  
 — imports and exports, 1229  
 Tindja (Tunis), 905  
 Tinkisso river (F. Guinea), gold, 922  
 Tinputz (Solomon Is.), 424  
 Tirana (Albania), 648  
 Tireboli (Turkey), copper, 1355  
 Tirnoular (French India), 886  
 Tirmovo (Bulgaria), district, 716  
 Tiroubouvané (French India), 886  
 Tizi Ouzon (Algeria), 899  
 Tlalpam (Mexico), 1101  
 Tlaxcala (Mexico), state, 1100; tn.,  
   1100  
 Tlemçen (Algeria), 899  
 Tobago (W. I.), 327, 335, 336, 337  
 — area and population, 335, 336  
 — books of reference, 339  
 — production, 336, 337  
 — wireless system, 337  
 Toelopilla (Chile), 729  
 Togo (French Togoland), 272, 885,  
   926  
 — administration, 272, 926  
 — agriculture, 926  
 — area and population, 885, 926  
 — books of reference, 927, 928  
 — budget, 926  
 — cocoa, 926  
 — cotton, 926  
 — communications, 926  
 — imports and exports, 926  
 — minerals, 926

## TOG

- Togo (French Togoland), posts, telegraphs, telephones, 926  
 — production, 926  
 — race, 926  
 — railways, 926  
 — religion, 926  
 — shipping, 926, 927  
 Togoland (British), 272, 926  
 — area and population, 272  
 — imports and exports, 272  
 Togoland (French), *see* Togo  
 Tohoku University (Japan), 1060  
 Tokaj (Hungary), wines, 1012  
 Tokat (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Tokelau Islands (Pacific), 414  
 Tokio or Tokyo, 1059; univ., 1060  
 Tokushima (Japan), 1059  
 Toledo (Ohio), 444, 572; univ., 572  
 — (Spain), province, 1300  
 Tolima (Colombia), 760; cotton, 762; gold, 763  
 Toluca (Mexico), 1100, 1101  
 Tomsk (Siberia), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Tonga Islands (Pacific), 340, 417, 418  
 — area and population, 418  
 — currency, 418  
 — education, 418  
 — government, 418  
 — High Commissioner, 418  
 — production, 418  
 — Queen, 418  
 — religion, 418  
 — trade, 418  
 Tongareva I. (Cook Islands), 413  
 Tongatabu Island (Pacific), 418  
 Tongsa Penlop (title), (Bhután), 695  
 Tonk (India), 170  
 Tonking (Fr. Indo-China), 885, 887, 891, 892  
 — area and population, 885, 891  
 — books of reference, 892, 893  
 — budget, 891  
 — education, 891  
 — imports and exports, 891  
 — port, 891  
 — products, 887, 891  
 Tönsberg (Norway), 1160; fort, 1163  
 Toowoomba (Queensland), 375  
 Topeka (Kansas), 520, 521  
 Topila region (Mexico), oil, 1103  
 Tor (Egypt), port 833  
 Torino, *see* Turin

## TRA

- Toro (Uganda), 197  
 Toronto (Canada), 278, 309; port, 291; university, 309  
 Torreón (Mexico), wireless station, 1105  
 Tortoise Islands, *see* Galapagos  
 Tortola Island (West Indies), 334  
 Torun (Poland), military dist., 1212  
 Tosk race (Albania), 647  
 Touggourt (Algeria), 899  
 Toul (France), fortress, 869  
 Toulon (France), 861, 872; forts, 869; naval station, 872  
 Toulouse (France), 861; univ., 864  
 Tourane (Annam), port, 887, 889  
 Tourcoing (France), 861  
 Tournai (Belgium), 681  
 Tours (France), 861  
 Townsville (Queensland), 375; port, 351  
 Toyama (Japan), 1059  
 Toyohashi (Japan), 1059  
 Trälleborg (Sweden), 1320  
 Transcaucasia, 1247, 1267, 1268, 1271  
 Transcaucasian Socialist Soviet Republic, or Transcaucasian Federation, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1267, 1268; *see also* Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia  
 — area and population, 1247, 1267  
 — books of reference, 1268  
 — railways, 1267  
 Trans-Jordan, 191, 192, 652  
 — aerodrome, 192  
 — boundaries, 185, 191  
 — communications, 192  
 — education, 192  
 — defence, 192  
 — population, 192  
 — potash, 192  
 — ruler, 191  
 — Wahhabi attack on, 652  
 Transjuba (It. Somaliland), 1046  
 Transkei (Cape Colony), 238  
 Transvaal, Province of, 222, 242 *sqg*  
 — Administrator, 224, 243  
 — agriculture, 231, 245  
 — area and population, 225, 243  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 243  
 — books of reference, 245  
 — coal, 232  
 — commerce, 245

## TRA

- Transvaal, Province of, constitution and govt., 222, 223 242, 243  
 — copper, 232  
 — diamonds, 232  
 — education, 226, 227, 244  
 — factories, 245  
 — finance, 244  
 — gold output, 232  
 — imports and exports, 245  
 — language, 244  
 — live stock, 245  
 — local government, 224  
 — maize, 231, 245  
 — mining, 232  
 — production and industry, 231, 232, 244, 245  
 — Provincial Council, 224, 243  
 — railways, 234, 235  
 — religion, 244  
 — representation, 222, 223, 243  
 — tin, 232  
 — towns, 225, 243  
 — university, 227, 244  
 — wheat, 231  
 Transylvania (Rumania), 1235, 1236, 1237; forests, 1239; railways, 1241; university, 1237  
 Trapani (Italy), 1026; town, 1028, 1037  
 Trarza (Mauritania), 925  
 Tras os Montes (Portugal), 1218  
 Travancore (India), 168  
 — tea, 133  
 Treasury Island (Pacific), 420  
 Trebizond (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; forests, 1355; mining, 1355  
 Treinta-y-Tres (Uruguay), 1362; town, 1362  
 Trengganu (Malaya), 181, 183, 1289; ruler, 183  
 Trento (Italy), 1024; town, 1028  
 Trenton (N. Jersey), 444, 556, 557  
 Treviso (Italy), 1024; town, 1028  
 Tribhubana Bir Bikram ruler (Nepal), 1121  
 Trichinopoly (India), 121, 159  
 Trier (Prussia), 939  
 Trieste (Italy), 1024; port, 1041; town, 1028  
 Trikkala (Greece), 983; town, 983  
 Trinidad (Bolivia), 697  
 Trinidad (Colorado), 496  
 — (Cuba), 773  
 — (Uruguay), 1362

## TRU

- Trinidad (W.I.), 327, 335 *sqq*  
 — area and population, 335  
 — asphalt, 337  
 — banks, 337  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 335  
 — books of reference, 337  
 — commerce, 336  
 — communications, 337  
 — currency, 337  
 — education, 335, 336  
 — finance, 336  
 — Governor, 335  
 — imports and exports, 336  
 — oil fields, 337  
 — police, 336  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 337  
 — production, 337  
 — railways, 336  
 — savings banks, 337  
 — shipping, 336  
 — wireless station, 337  
 Trinity College (Dublin), 81  
 — — Hartford (Conn.), 499  
 Tripoli (Italian Africa), 1047 *sqq*  
 town, 1047, 1049  
 — (Syria), 894  
 Tripolitania (Italian Africa), 1047 *sqq*  
 — area and population, 1047, 1048  
 — commerce, 1049  
 — communications, 1049  
 — defence, 1048  
 — justice, 1048  
 — posts and telegraphs, 1049  
 — production, 1048  
 — railways, 1049  
 Tripolitza (Greece), 982  
 Tripura (India) state, 165; tea, 133  
 Tristan da Cunha Is. (Atlantic), 210, 211  
 Trivandrum (India), 121, 168  
 Trois Frères Island (Mauritius), 207  
 Trollhattan (Sweden), 1320  
 Troms (Norway), province, 1159  
 Tromsø (Norway), 1160  
 Trøndelag, Nord (Norway), 1159  
 — Sør, 1159  
 Trondhjem (Norway), 1160; port, 1168  
 Trongsa (Bhutan), 695  
 Troy (New York), 444, 562  
 Troyes (France), 861  
 Trujillo (Honduras), 1002, 1003, 1004  
 — (Peru), 1197; univ., 1199  
 — (Venezuela), 1369; town, 1369

## TRU

- Truk (Caroline Is.), 1078  
 Truro (Nova Scotia), 306  
 Tsi-nan (China), 735  
 Tsing-tao (China), 736, 737  
 Tsitsihar (Manchuria), 752  
 Tsu (Japan), 1060  
 Tsumeb (S. W. Africa), copper, 270  
 Tsushima Is. (Japan), 1058  
 Tuamotu Islands (French Oceania), 933  
 Tübingen (Württemberg), 980; univ., 941  
 Tubuai Islands (French Oceania), 933  
 Tucopia Island (Pacific), 420  
 Tucson (Arizona), 486; univ., 487  
 Tucumán (Argentina), province, 658; sugar, 663; town, 659; university, 660  
 Tucupita (Venezuela), 1369  
 Tughina (Rumania), 1237  
 Tula (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Tulagi (Pacific), 420  
 Tulcan (Ecuador), 815; wireless station, 819  
 Tulcar (Madagascar), 912  
 Tulkarem (Palestine), 187  
 Tulsa (Oklahoma), 444, 575  
 Tumbes (Peru), 1197; town, 1197  
 Tungchiangtzu (Manchuria), 752  
 Tunghi Bay (Zanzibar), 200  
 Tung Luh Univ. (China), 739  
 Tungurahua (Ecuador), prov., 815  
 Tunis, 885, 904 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 906  
 — area and population, 885, 905  
 — army, 869, 906  
 — bank, 908  
 — Bey, 904  
 — books of reference, 908  
 — boundaries, 905  
 — city, 905  
 — commerce, 907, 908  
 — communications, 908  
 — crops, 906  
 — currency, 908  
 — defence, 869, 906  
 — education, 905  
 — finance, 906  
 — fisheries, 907  
 — government, 884, 904, 905  
 — imports and exports, 907  
 — industries, 907  
 — iron, 906  
 — justice, 905

## TUR

- Tunis, lead, 906  
 — live stock, 906  
 — mining, 906  
 — money, weights, measures, 908  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 908  
 — production and industry, 906, 907  
 — railways and roads, 908  
 — religion, 905  
 — Resident-General, 905  
 — shipping, 908  
 — towns, 905  
 — university, 905  
 — wheat, 906  
 — wine, 906  
 Tunja (Colombia), 760  
 Turaba (Arabia), 652, 653  
 Turcoman Socialist Republic, or Turkmenistan, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1264, 1265, 1267  
 — agriculture, 1265  
 — area and population, 1247, 1265  
 — minerals, 1265  
 — production, 1265  
 — railways, 1265  
 — towns, 1265  
 — tribes, 1265  
 Turgai (U.S.S.R.), 1265  
 Turin (Torino) (Italy), 1023  
 — town, 1028; university, 1030  
 Turkestan (Chinese), 754  
 — Russian, 1264  
 Turkey, 1347 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1355  
 — air service, 1355  
 — Angora Government, 1347, 1348  
 — area and population, 1350, 1351  
 — army, 1354  
 — banking and credit, 1358  
 — books of reference, 1359 *sqg*  
 — boundaries, 94, 1350  
 — Cabinet, 1349  
 — calendar reform, 1359  
 — Caliphate, 653, 1348  
 — capital, 1345  
 — Capitulations, 1349  
 — ceded territory, 185, 652, 653, 893, 982, 983, 1015, 1016, 1051, 1350  
 — coal, 1355  
 — commerce, 1356, 1357  
 — constitution and government, 1348 *sqg*

## •TUR

- Turkey, copper, 1355
- cotton, 1355
- Council of Ministers, 1348
- debt, 1353
- defence, 1354, 1355
- diplomatic representatives, 1359
- divisions, 1350, 1351
- education, 1352
- ethnic elements, 1351
- finance, 1353, 1354
- fisheries, 1356
- forests, 1355
- government, central, 1348, 1349
- — local, 1349, 1350
- Grand National Assembly, Angora, 1348, 1349
- justice, 1352, 1353
- Lausanne Treaty, 1349, 1350, 1353, 1354, 1358
- live stock, 1355
- local government, 1349, 1350
- manufactures, 1356
- mercantile navy, 1357
- mining, 1355
- money, weights, measures, 1358, 1359
- navy, 1354, 1355
- olive oil, 1355
- opium, 1355
- post offices, 1358
- President, 1348
- production and industry, 1355, 1356
- railways, 1357
- religion, 1351, 1352
- Republic established, 1347, 1348
- salt, 1355
- shipping and navigation, 1357
- silk, 1355
- silver, 1355
- territory lost, 185, 652, 653, 893, 982, 983, 1015, 1016, 1051, 1350
- textiles, 1356
- tobacco, 1355
- towns, 1351
- Treaty of Lausanne, 1349, 1350, 1353, 1354, 1358
- university, 1352
- Vilayets, 1349, 1351
- Turki race (Sin-Kiang), 754
- Turkmenistan, 1265; see Turcoman Socialist Republic

## UGA

- Turks Is. (W. Indies), 327, 330, 332
- Turku (Finland), 845; university, 846
- Turku-Pori (Finland), 845
- Tuscany (Italy), 1025, 1037, 1038
- Tuskegee Institution (Ala.), 484
- Tuticorin (India), port, 139, 159
- Tuttlingen (Württemberg), 980
- Tutuila Is. (Western Samoa), 425, 631, 632
- naval station, 455, 632
- wireless station, 633
- Tuxpam (Mexico), oil, 1103
- Tuxtla Gutierrez (Mexico), 1100
- Tuzla (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1289
- Tver (U.S.S.R.), 1248
- Twillingate (Newfoundland), 324
- Tynemouth, population, 15
- Tyrol (Austria), 671
- Tyrone, 66, 67
- UBANGI (Belgian Congo), 689
- Ubangi-Shari Colony (F. Congo), 909
- Ubol Rajadhani (Siam), 1289
- Uccle (Brussels), 681
- Uckfield College, 22
- Udaipur (Mewar), state (India), 170
- Uddeholm (Sweden), iron, 1326
- Uddevalle (Sweden), 1320
- Udine (Italy), 1024; town, 1028
- Udorn (Siam), 1289
- Uele, Upper and Lower (Belgian Congo), 689, 690
- Ufa (Russia), 1247, 1248
- Uganda Protectorate, 197 *sqq*
- agriculture, 198
- area and population, 197, 198
- banks, 199
- books of reference, 203, 204
- boundaries, 197
- commerce, 198
- cotton, 198
- currency, 199
- defence, 198
- education, 198
- finance, 198
- government, 197, 198
- Governor, 199
- imports and exports, 198
- justice, 198
- Kabaka, 198
- Lukiko, 198



## UGA

- Uganda Protectorate, posts, telegraphs, telephones, 199  
 — provinces, 197  
 — pygmies, 198  
 — railways, 196, 197, 199  
 — shipping, lake and river, 199  
 Ugyen Wangchuk, ruler (Bhutan), 695  
 Uitenhage (Cape Colony), 238  
 Ujiji (Tanganyika), 265  
 Ujpest (Hungary), 1008  
 Ukamba Province (Kenya), 194  
 Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1272, 1273  
 — area and population, 1247, 1272  
 — books of reference, 1273  
 — constitution, 1245, 1272  
 — education, 1272  
 — finance, 1272  
 — production and industry, 1273  
 — railways, 1273  
 — religion, 1272  
 — Russian alliance with, 1244, 1245, 1272  
 Uleåborg (Finland), govt., 845; town, 845  
 Ulm (Württemberg), 939, 980  
 Ulster (Irish Free State), area and population, 80  
 — religion, 81  
 Ulster (Northern Ireland), 66 *sqg*, 76  
 Ulyanovsk (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Umboi Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Umbria (Italy), 1025, 1037  
 Umed Singh Bahadur, ruler (Jodhpur), 170  
 Umoa (Sweden), 1320  
 Umtali (Rhodesia), 217  
 Ungava (Quebec), 313  
 Union, or Tokelau Islands (Pacific), 414  
 Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, 1244 *sqg*. *See* Russia  
 Union of South Africa, 222 *sqg*  
 — Active Citizen Force, 230  
 — Administrators, 224  
 — agriculture, 231  
 — area and population, 224 *sqg*  
 — banks, 235  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 225  
 — books of reference, 236, 237  
 — coal, 232  
 — commerce, 233, 234  
 — communications, 234, 235

## UNI

- Union of South Africa, constitution, 222 *sqg*  
 — copper, 232  
 — cotton, 231  
 — Council, Executive, 224  
 — — Provincial, 224  
 — defence, 230, 231  
 — diamonds, 232, 233, 234  
 — education, 226 *sqg*  
 — Executive Council, 224  
 — finance, 228 *sqg*  
 — — provincial, 224, 228  
 — forests, 231  
 — gold output, 232  
 — government, 222 *sqg*  
 — — provincial, 224  
 — Governor-General, 222, 223  
 — High Commissioner, 224  
 — House of Assembly, 222, 223  
 — imports and exports, 233, 234  
 — industrial census, 225, 233  
 — irrigation, 231, 232  
 — justice, 228  
 — languages, 224  
 — live stock, 231  
 — local government, 224  
 — maize, 231  
 — mandate, 268  
 — manufactures, 232  
 — migration, 225  
 — mineral output, 232, 233  
 — ministry, 223  
 — money, weights, & measures, 236  
 — native labour, 233  
 — — reserves, 231  
 — Naval Service, 230  
 — occupations, 225, 233  
 — ostrich farming, 231  
 — Parliament, 222, 223  
 — Permanent Force, 230  
 — political parties, 224  
 — posts, telegraphs & telephones, 235  
 — production and industry, 231 *sqg*  
 — provinces, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228, 231, 232, 235, *and see under their names*  
 — Provincial Councils, 224  
 — — finance, 224, 228  
 — — government, 224  
 — railways, 234, 235  
 — religion, 226  
 — representation, 222 *sqg*  
 — rifle associations, 230

## • UNI

- Union of South Africa, savings bank, 235
- Senate, 222, 223
  - shipping, 234
  - sugar, 231
  - tea, 231
  - tin, 232
  - tobacco, 231
  - towns, 225
  - universities, 226, 227
  - wheat, 231
  - wireless station, 235
  - wool, 231
- United Kingdom, *see* Great Britain, England and Wales, &c.
- United Provinces : Agra & Oudh, 115, 162 *sqg*
- agriculture, 132, 163
  - area and pop., 118, 122, 132, 163
  - births and deaths, 120
  - books of reference, 164
  - canals, 163
  - communications, 164
  - education, 163
  - finance, 127, 163
  - forests, 131, 132
  - government, 115, 116, 162
  - Governor, 163
  - irrigation, 163
  - justice, 124, 163
  - land revenue, 126, 127, 130
  - — tenure, 130
  - native states, 118, 122, 171
  - newspapers, 124
  - produce & industry, 164
  - religion, 122, 163
  - roads, 164
  - tea, 133
  - towns, 163
  - universities, 163
- United Provinces States (native), 118, 122, 171
- United States (*see also* component States, *under names*), 431 *sqg*
- agriculture, 457 *sqg*
  - area and pop., 438 *sqg*, 457, 458
  - army, 451 *sqg*
  - Asiatics in, 439, 441, 443
  - banks, 477 *sqg*
  - birth, marriage, and death rates, 442, 443
  - books of reference, 481 *sqg*
  - British Consuls in, 480

## UNI

- United States, budget, 450
- Cabinet, 433, 434
  - Canadian Minister in, 276
  - canals, *see* Dalles and Celilo, Erie, Nicaragua, Panama, Sault Ste. Marie, and State Barge
  - canned goods, 461, 463
  - cereal crops, 459
  - chemical industries, 464
  - Chinese in, 439, 443
  - cities, 444
  - coal, 462
  - coinage, 475, 476, 479
  - commerce, 468 *sqg*
  - communications, 473 *sqg*
  - Congress, 431, 434, 435, 436, 437
  - constitution, 431 *sqg*
  - copper, 462
  - corn, 459
  - cotton, 460, 467, 468
  - crops, 459, 460
  - currency and credit, 475 *sqg*
  - customs districts, 473
  - customs valuation, 468
  - dairy products, 460
  - debt, 450
  - defence, 451 *sqg*
  - dependencies, 438, 440, 615 *sqg*
  - diplomatic representatives, 480
  - divorce, 442
  - education, 445 *sqg*
  - elections, 431, 435, 436
  - factories, 463 *sqg*
  - farms, 458
  - Federal Reserve Banks, 477, 478
  - finance, Federal, 449 *sqg*
  - — State, 451
  - fisheries, 468, 472
  - food products, 459, 460, 464
  - foreign-born population, 439, 441, 442, 443
  - foreign possessions, &c., *see* Guam, Hawaii, Panama, Philippines, Porto Rico, &c.
  - forests and forestry, 461, 462
  - fruit and vegetables, canned, 461
  - gold, 462
  - gold reserve, 477, 478
  - government, 431 *sqg*
  - — state and local, 436 *sqg*
  - hay, 459
  - House of Representatives, 434, 435, 436

UNI

- United States, immigration, 442, 443
- import duties, 468, 470
- imports and exports, 468 *sqg*
- Indian population, 441
- — reservations, 441, & *see* States
- — schools, 447
- iron and steel, 462, 464, 466
- Japanese in, 439, 443
- justice and crime, 447 *sqg*
- lands, public, 457, 458
- live stock, 460
- local government, 436 *sqg*
- lumber, sawn, 461, 465
- manufactures, 463 *sqg*
- military training camps, citizens', 453
- minerals, 462, 463
- money and credit, 475 *sqg*
- money, weights, measures, 479
- National Guard, 453
- natural gas, 462
- naval stations & coaling stations, 455, 493, 606, 619, 631, 632, 772, 1152
- naval yards, 455, 493, 606
- navy, 454 *sqg*
- — aircraft carriers, 456
- — Washington Treaty and, 454
- negroes in, 435, 438, 439, 443
- — franchise, 435
- — population, 438, 439, 443
- newspapers, &c., 447
- occupations of the people, 441, 463, 464, 465
- Officers' Reserve Corps, 451, 452, 453
- Panama Canal finance, 449
- paper, &c., 464
- pauperism, 448
- petroleum, 462
- political parties, 436
- population, 438 *sqg*
- — foreign and foreign-born, 439, 441, 442, 443, & *see* separate States
- — movement of, 442, 443
- — occupations, 441, 463 *sqg*
- ports, 473
- postal statistics, 475
- precious stones, 463
- President, 431, 432, 433, 434, 453
- production and industry, 457 *sqg*

UPP

- United States, prohibition, 431
- public lands, 457, 458
- railways, 474
- religion, 445
- representation, 435, 436, 437
- revenue and expenditure, 488 *sqg*
- rice, 459
- Secretaries, 433, 434
- Senate, 434, 436
- shipping and navigation, 472 *sqg*
- silver, 463
- state finance, 451
- — government, 436 *sqg*
- states and territories, 436, 438, 439, 440, 483 *sqg*
- sugar, 459
- telephones, 474
- territories, 436, 438, 439, 440, 483 *sqg*
- — textiles, 464, 465
- timber, 461, 462, 464
- tin, 462
- — plates, 467
- tobacco, 460, 464
- trade with U.K., 471, 472
- universities and colleges, 446
- Vice-President, 431, 432, 433
- wheat, 459
- woman suffrage, 431, 435
- wool, 460
- Yellowstone Park, 613
- University Colleges, Cork, Dublin, Galway, 82
- Unterfranken (Bavaria), 960
- Unterwald or Nidwalden and Obwalden (Switzerland), cantons, 1334, 1336
- Upolu Is. (Western Samoa), 425
- Upper Bavaria (Germany), 960
- Upper Buchanan (Liberia), 1087
- Upper Franconia (Bavaria), 960
- Upper Hesse (Hesse), 965
- Upper Luapula (Belgian Congo), 690
- Upper Nile prov. (A.-E. Sudan), 262
- Upper Palatinate (Bavaria), 960
- Upper Senegal and Niger (French), 924. *See* French Sudan
- Upper Silesia (Czechoslovakia), 937
- — (Germany), 937, 947, 948, 970
- — (Poland), 937, 1208, 1211
- Upper Uele (Belgian Congo), 690
- Upper Volta, (Fr. W. Af.), 885, 918, 925

## UPP

- Upper Volta (F<sup>m</sup> W. Af.), area and population, 885, 918, 925  
 — books of reference, 927, 928  
 — budget, 925  
 — imports and exports, 920, 925  
 — post offices, 920  
 — towns, 925  
 Uppsala (Sweden), 1318; town, 1320; university, 1321  
 Uraga (Japan), shipyard, 1064  
 Uralsk (U.S.S.R.), 1265  
 Urbino (Italy), 1025  
 — university, 1030  
 Urdu (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Urfa (Turkey), vilayet, 1351; town, 1351  
 Urga (Mongolia), 736, 755  
 Urgel, Bishop of, 884  
 Uri (Swiss canton), 1334, 1336  
 Uruguay, 1361 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1365  
 — area and population, 1362  
 — army, 1364  
 — banks, 1367  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1362  
 — books of reference, 1368  
 — boundary treaty, 705, 1362  
 — Chamber of Representatives, 1361  
 — cities, 1362  
 — commerce, 1365, 1366  
 — communications, 1366, 1367  
 — constitution and government, 1361  
 — crops, 1365  
 — defence, 1364  
 — departments, 1362  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1367  
 — divorce, 1362  
 — education, 1363  
 — Electoral College, 1361  
 — finance, 1363, 1364  
 — gold, 1365  
 — illegitimacy, 1362  
 — immigration and emigration, 1362  
 — imports and exports, 1365, 1366  
 — justice, 1363  
 — live stock, 1365  
 — mines, 1365  
 — ministers, 1361  
 — money and credit, 1367  
 — money, weights, measures, 1367  
 — National Administrative Council, 1361  
 — navy, 1365

## UTA

- Uruguay, Parliament, 1361  
 — police, 1364  
 — ports, 1366  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1367  
 — President, 1361  
 — production and industry, 1365  
 — railways, 1366  
 — religion, 1363  
 — representation, 1361  
 — roads, 1366  
 — Senate, 1361  
 — shipping, 1366  
 — stock-raising, 1365  
 — university, 1363  
 — wheat, 1365  
 — wine, 1365  
 Urumchi (China), 736, 754  
 Urumia (Persia), lake navigation, 1193  
 Urundi (Belg. Congo), 266, 690  
 Ushak (Turkey), 1356  
 Ushuaia (Argentina), 659  
 Usman Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, 167  
 Usti n/L (Czechoslovakia), 780, 784  
 Utah, 440, 596 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 598  
 — area and population, 440, 458, 597  
 — books of reference, 599  
 — cities, 597  
 — coal, 599  
 — communications, 599  
 — constitution and government, 596, 597  
 — copper, 599  
 — defence, 598  
 — education, 597, 598  
 — farms, 598  
 — finance, 598  
 — forest, 598  
 — gold, 599  
 — immigration, 597  
 — Indian reservations, 597  
 — Latter-day Saints in, 597  
 — live stock, 598, 599  
 — manufactures, 599  
 — mining, 463, 599  
 — production and industry, 463, 598, 599  
 — public lands, 458, 598  
 — railways, 599  
 — religion, 597  
 — representation, 435, 597

## UTA

- Utah, savings banks, 599  
 — silver, 463, 599  
 — timber, 598  
 — universities, 598  
 — wheat, 598  
 — wool, 599  
 Utica (New York), 444, 562  
 Utrecht (Natal), 243  
 — (Netherlands), 1126  
 — town, 1127; university, 1128  
 Utsunomiya (Japan), 1059  
 Uusimaa (Finland), 845  
 Uvéa Is. (French Pacific), 932  
 Uzbek Socialist Republic, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1264, 1266  
 — area and population, 1247, 1266  
 — cotton, 1266  
 — ethnic elements, 1266  
 — irrigation, 1266  
 — posts and telegraphs, 1266  
 — production and industry, 1266  
 — railways, 1266  
 — towns, 1266  
 Uzbekistan, 1266; *see* Uzbek Socialist Republic  
 Užhorod (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Uzun Keupru (Turkey), lignite, 1355  
  
 VAASA (Finland), govt., 845; town, 845  
 Vaduz (Liechtenstein), 1090  
 Vaitupu Island (Pacific), 419  
 Valais (Swiss canton), 1335, 1337  
 Valdivia (Chile), 725; forests, 729  
 — town, 725; wireless station, 731  
 Valencia (Spain), 1300, 1306; coal, 1307; silk culture, 1306; town, 1300; university, 1302  
 Valencia (Venezuela), 1369  
 — cotton mills, 1372  
 Valga (Estonia), 840  
 Valk (Estonia), 840  
 Valladolid (Spain), province, 1300  
 — town, 1300; university, 1302  
 Valle (Colombia), province, 760  
 Valletta (Malta), 92  
 Valmiera (Latvia), 1082  
 Valona (Albania), 648, 649  
 Valparaiso (Chile), 725; town, 725; university, 726; wireless station, 731  
 Van (Turkey), vilayet, 1351  
 Vancouver (Wash.), 606

## VEN

- Vancouver Island (British Columbia), 300  
 — air station, 283  
 — port, 291  
 — town, 278, 291, 300  
 Vänern, Lake (Sweden), 1319  
 Vanua Levu Island (Fiji), 415  
 Var (France), dept., 859, 874; silk, 874  
 Varazdin (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Vardóyhus (Norway), fort, 1163  
 Varese (Italy), 1024  
 Varesh (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1284  
 Värmland (Sweden), prov., 1319  
 Varna (Bulgaria), district, 716  
 — town, 716  
 Varnsdorf (Czechoslovakia), 780  
 Varoshia (Cyprus), 106  
 Vasa, *see* Vaasa  
 Vassar College (New York), 563  
 Västerås (Sweden), 1320  
 Västerbotten (Sweden), prov., 1319  
 Västernorrland (Sweden), province, 1319  
 Västervik (Sweden), 1320  
 Västmanland (Sweden), prov., 1319  
 Vathy (Greece), 983  
 Vatican, the (Rome), 1230  
 Vattern, Lake (Sweden), 1319  
 Vauluse (France), dept., 859, 874; silk, 874  
 Vaud (Swiss canton), 1335, 1337, 1342  
 Vaupés (Colombia), 761  
 Vavau Islands (Tonga), 418; wireless stn., 418  
 Vavitu Island (Fr. Oceania), 933  
 Vedda race (Ceylon), 101  
 Vega, La (Dominican Repub.), prov., 809; town, 810  
 Veglia Is. (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Veissenstein (Estonia), 840  
 Velika Kikinda (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Veliki Bečkerek (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Veliki Ustiug (Russia), univ., 1250  
 Vella Lavella Island (Pacific), 420  
 Velzen (Netherlands), 1127  
 Vendée (France), dept., 859  
 Venezia (Italy); *see* Venice  
 Venezia Giulia (Italy), 1024

## VEN

- Venezia Trideffina (Italy), 1024  
 Venezuela, 1368 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 1371  
 — area and population, 1369  
 — army, 1371  
 — asphalt, 1371  
 — banks, 1373  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1369  
 — books of reference, 1374, 1375  
 — boundary dispute settled, 761, 1369  
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1368  
 — cities, 1369  
 — coal, 1371  
 — cocoa, 1371  
 — coffee, 1371  
 — commerce, 1372  
 — communications, 1372, 1373  
 — Congress, 1368  
 — constitution and government, 1368  
 — copper, 1371  
 — defence, 1371  
 — diplomatic representatives, 1374  
 — divisions, 1369  
 — education, 1370  
 — emigration, 1369  
 — Federal District, 1368, 1369  
 — finance, 1370, 1371  
 — gold, 1371  
 — immigration, 1369  
 — justice, 1370  
 — live stock, 1371  
 — local government, 1369  
 — manufactures, 1372  
 — mines and minerals, 1371  
 — money, weights, measures, 1373  
 — navy, 1371  
 — pearl fishery, 1372  
 — petroleum, 1371  
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1373  
 — President, 1368  
 — production & industry, 1371, 1372  
 — railways, 1373  
 — religion, 1370  
 — representation, 1368  
 — river navigation, 1373  
 — roads, 1372  
 — Senate, 1368  
 — shipping, 1372  
 — states, &c., 1369  
 — sugar, 1371  
 — territories, 1369  
 — textiles, 1372

## VIA

- Venezuela, universities, 1370  
 — wireless stations, 1373  
 Venice (Venezia) (Italy), 1024, 1038  
 — naval command, 1036  
 — port, 1041  
 — silk, 1038  
 — town, 1028, 1030  
 Venlo (Netherlands), 1127  
 Vent, Îles sous le (F. Oceania), 933  
 Ventspils (Latvia), 1082, 1084, 1085  
 Vera Cruz (Mexico), 1110  
 — port, 1104; town, 1101  
 — wireless station, 1105  
 Veraguas (Panama), 1173  
 Vercelli (Italy), 1023, 1037  
 Verdun (Canada), 313  
 Verdun (France), fortress, 869  
 Verklindinsk (U.S.S.R.), 1247  
 Vermont, 439, 599 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 601  
 — area and population, 439, 599, 600  
 — books of reference, 601, 602  
 — cities, 600  
 — communications, 601  
 — constitution and government, 599  
 — dairying, 601  
 — defence, 601  
 — education, 600  
 — farms, 601  
 — finance, 600  
 — forests, 601  
 — hay, 601  
 — live stock, 601  
 — manufactures, 601  
 — production and industry, 601  
 — quarries, 601  
 — railways, 601  
 — religion, 600  
 — representation, 435, 599  
 — savings banks, 601  
 — universities, 600  
 — wheat, 601  
 Verona (Italy), 1024; town, 1028  
 Versailles (France), 861  
 Verviers (Belgium), 681  
 Vesenberg (Estonia), 840  
 Vest-Agder (Norway), 1159  
 Vestfold (Norway), 1159  
 Vestmannaeyjar (Iceland), 804  
 Vevey (Switzerland), 1337  
 Viana do Castelo (Port.), 1218  
 Viatka (U.S.S.R.), 1248

## VIB

- Viborg (Finland), govt., 845; town, 845  
 Vicenza (Italy), 1024  
 — town, 1028  
 Vichada (Colombia), 761; town, 761  
 Vicksburg (Mississippi), 543  
 Victoria (Australia), 340, 365 *sqq*  
 — aborigines, 367  
 — Agent-General, 366  
 — agriculture, 370  
 — area and population, 342, 366, 367  
 — banks, 372  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342, 367  
 — books of reference, 373  
 — coal, 371  
 — commerce, 349, 372  
 — communications, 351, 372  
 — constitution, 340, 341, 365  
 — crops, 370  
 — customs, 372  
 — dairy produce, 371  
 — defence, 345  
 — education, 367, 368  
 — emigration and immigration, 367  
 — finance, 369  
 — forests, 371  
 — gold coined, 372  
 — — production, 371  
 — government, 340, 341, 365  
 — — local, 366  
 — Governor, 365  
 — imports and exports, 349, 372  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — justice and crime, 368, 369  
 — land holdings, 370  
 — live stock, 371  
 — local government, 366  
 — manufactures, 371, 372  
 — maternity benefits, 368  
 — mining, 371  
 — ministry, 365, 366  
 — mint, 353, 372  
 — money and credit, 372  
 — occupations of the people, 367  
 — old age, invalidity, and war pensions, 368  
 — political parties, 366  
 — production and industry, 370 *sqq*  
 — railways, 351, 369, 372  
 — religion, 367  
 — representation, 340, 365  
 — savings banks, 372  
 — sugar (beet), 370, 371

## VIL

- Victoria (Australia), timber, 371  
 — towns, 367  
 — tramways, electric, 352  
 — university, 367, 368  
 — wheat, &c., 370  
 — wine, 370  
 — wool, 371  
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth  
 Victoria (Brazil), 704  
 — (British Columbia), 278, 300  
 — (Cameroon), 272  
 — (Hong Kong), 109  
 — (Labuan), 177  
 — (Nigeria), 251  
 — (Rhodesia), 217  
 — (Seychelles), 211  
 Victoria Univ. (Manchester), 22, 23  
 Victoria University College (New Zealand), 404  
 Vidin (Bulgaria), 716; town, 717  
 Vidzeme (Latvia), 1032  
 Viedma (Argentina), 659  
 Vienna (Austria), 670, 671  
 — university, 672  
 Vienne (France), dept., 859  
 — Haute- (France), dept., 859  
 Vientiane (Laos), 892  
 Vieques Island (Porto Rico), 622  
 Vigan (Philippines), 626  
 Vigo (Sp.), 1300  
 Viipuri, *see* Viborg  
 Vila (New Hebrides), port, 421  
 Vila Real (Portugal), dist., 1218  
 Viljandi (Estonia), 840  
 Villa Bella (Bolivia), 699  
 Villach (Austria), 671  
 Villa Cisneros (Spanish Africa), 1313  
 Villa del Pilar (Paraguay), 1181  
 Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi (Ital. Somaliland), 1046  
 Villa Hermosa (Mexico), 1100  
 Villa Montes (Bolivia), 697  
 Villarrica (Paraguay), 1181; town, 1181  
 Villavicencio (Colombia), 761  
 Villenour (French India), 886  
 Villela (Paraguay), 1181  
 Villeurbanne (France), 861  
 Villingen (Baden), 958  
 Vilna (disputed, *see* Wilno), 1093, 1208  
 — town, 1093, 1203  
 — (Lithuania), 1093

## VIL

- Vilnius, *see* *Vilna*  
 Viña del Mar (Chile), 725  
 Vincennes (Indiana), 516  
 Vinnitza (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Virgin Gorda Is. (B. W. Indies), 334  
 Virgin Islands (West Indies)  
 — British, 333, 334  
 — — administration, 333, 334  
 — — area and population, 333, 334  
 — — islands, 334  
 — — production, 334  
 — United States, 440, 623, 624  
 — — area and population, 440, 624  
 — — communications, 624  
 — — currency, 624  
 — — education, 624  
 — — finance, 624  
 — — government, 623  
 — — Governor, 624  
 — — production and industry, 624  
 Virginia, 440, 602 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 460, 604  
 — area and population, 440, 458, 602, 603  
 — books of reference, 604, 605  
 — cities, 603  
 — coal, 604  
 — communications, 604  
 — constitution and government, 602  
 — cotton, 460, 604  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 603  
 — education, 603  
 — farms, 604  
 — finance, 603  
 — iron, 604  
 — live stock, 604  
 — manufactures, 604  
 — mining, 604  
 — naval station, 455  
 — ports, 473  
 — production and industry, 460, 604  
 — railways, 604  
 — religion, 603  
 — representation, 435, 602  
 — shipping, 473  
 — tobacco, 460, 604  
 — universities, 603  
 — wheat, 604  
 — wool, 604  
 Virginia, West, *see* West Virginia  
 Viru (Estonia), 840  
 Visby (Sweden), 1820

## WAK

- Viseu (Portugal), district, 1218  
 Vitebsk (Latvia), 1082  
 — (White Russia), 1273; town, 1248, 1274  
 Viterbo (Italy), 1025  
 Viti Levu Island (Fiji), 415  
 Vitoria (Spain), 1300  
 Vittorio Emanuele III. (Italy), 1020  
 Vitu Is. (New Guinea), 423  
 Vizcaya (Spain), prov., 1300, 1306, 1307  
 Vlaardingen (Netherlands), 1127; port, 1137  
 Vladikavkaz (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Vladivostok (Siberia), 1248: dockyard, 1254  
 Vlissingen (Flushing), 1127, 1137  
 Voderia (Greece), 987  
 Volga Republic, German (U.S.S.R.), 1247  
 Volkerak (Netherlands), forts, 1132  
 Vologda (U.S.S.R.), 1248  
 Volta, Upper (French W. Af.), 885, 925  
 Vorarlberg (Austria), 671  
 Voroniesh (Russia), 1248; univ., 1250  
 Voru (Estonia), 840; town, 840  
 Vosges (France), dept., 859  
 Votskaia (Russia), 1245  
 Voyvodina (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Vratza (Bulgaria), district, 716; town, 717  
 Vršac (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1280  
 Vryheid (Natal), 240  
 WA (West Africa), 256  
 Waadt, *see* Vaud  
 Waco (Texas), 594  
 Wadai (French Equat. Africa), 251, 911, 919, 1050  
 Wad Medani (A.-E. Sudan), 260  
 Wadi Dawasir (Arabia), 651, 653  
 Wadi Sirhan (Arabia), 652  
 Wagga Wagga (New S. Wales), 357  
 Wahhabi campaign (Arabia), 651, 652, 653  
 Wa-hutu race (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Wajh (Hejaz), port, 654  
 Wakayama (Japan), 1059  
 Wakefield, population, 15  
 Wakf (Vakuf) lands (Egypt), 827



## WAK

- Wákhan (Afghanistan), 642  
 Wakkerstroom (Natal), 240  
 Waldeck (Germany), 936, 978, 979  
 — area and population, 936, 978  
 Wales, area and pop., 11, 47  
 — books of reference, 74  
 — counties, 13  
 — county boroughs, 15  
 — crops, 47, 48  
 — disestablishment, 19  
 — education, 22 *sqg*  
 — language, 11  
 — religion, 19 *sqg*  
 — university, 22, 23  
 — *See also* England and Wales  
 Walfish Bay, *see* Walvis Bay  
 Walk (Estonia), 840  
 — (Latvia), 1082  
 Walla Walla (Washington), 606  
 Wallachia (Rumania), 1235, 1236  
 Wallasey, population, 15  
 Wallis, *see* Valais  
 Wallis Archipelago (French Pacific), 932  
 Wallsend, population, 15  
 Walsall, population, 15  
 Waltham (Massachusetts), 534  
 Walvis Bay (South Africa), 269, 271  
 — — wireless, 271  
 Wanganui (New Zealand), 403  
 Wangduportang (Bhutan), 695  
 Wanhsien (China), 737  
 Wanne-Eickel (Prussia), 939  
 Waren (Meck.-Schwerin), 967  
 Warren (Ohio), 572  
 Warri (Nigeria), 251  
 Warrington, population, 15  
 Warrnambool (Victoria), 367  
 Warsaw (Poland), 1208  
 — courts, 1210  
 — fort, 1212  
 — military district, 1212  
 — town, 1208, 1212, 1213  
 — university, 1210, 1250  
 Warsheikh (Ital. E. Africa), 200  
 Warwick (Queensland), 375  
 Warwick (Rhode Island), 585  
 Washington (D.C.), 444, 504  
 — Conference, Chinese questions, 736  
 — — naval limitations, 42, 344, 454, 871, 1035, 1064

## WAU =

- Washington (D.C.), Convention of Central American States, 994  
 — naval station, 455  
 Washington (State), 440, 605 *sqg*  
 — agriculture, 459, 606  
 — area and population, 440, 458, 605  
 — books of reference, 607  
 — cities, 603  
 — coal, 607  
 — communications, 607  
 — constitution and government, 605  
 — customs district, 473  
 — defence, 606  
 — education, 606  
 — farms, 606  
 — finance, 606  
 — forests, 607  
 — fruit, 606  
 — imports and exports, 607  
 — Indian reservations, 605  
 — live stock, 606  
 — manufactures, 607  
 — mining, 607  
 — naval station, 456, 606  
 — ports, 473, 606, 607  
 — production and industry, 459, 461, 606, 607  
 — public lands, 458  
 — railways, 607  
 — religion, 606  
 — representation, 435, 605  
 — savings banks, 607  
 — shipping, 473, 607  
 — timber, 607  
 — universities, 606  
 — wheat, 459, 606  
 — wool, 607  
 Washington Is. (Pacific), 419  
 Washm (Nejd), 653  
 Waterbury (Connecticut), 444, 499  
 Waterford, 80; county borough, 80; port, 88  
 Waterloo (Iowa), 518  
 Watertown (New York), 562  
 — (South Dakota), 589  
 Waterville (Maine), 528  
 Watervliet (New York), 562  
 Watling's Island (West Indies), 327  
 Wattenscheid (Prussia), 939  
 Wa-tusi race (Belgian Congo), 690  
 Waukegan (Illinois), 513  
 Waukesha (Wis.), 611

## W, WAU

- Wausau (Wis.), 611  
 Waziristan, 169  
 Webbo (Liberia), 1087  
 Webi Shebeli (Italian Somaliland), 1046  
 Weihaiwei (China), 184, 185, 737  
 — administration, 184, 737  
 — area and population, 184  
 — books of reference, 185  
 — communications, 184, 185  
 — defence, 184  
 — education, 184  
 — finance, 184  
 — imports and exports, 184  
 — lease, 184, 737  
 — production, 184  
 Weimar (Thuringia), district, 977 ; town, 977  
 Weinheim (Baden), 958  
 Weissenstein (Estonia), 840  
 Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories (A.-E. Sudan), 261  
 Welle, *see* Uele  
 Wellington (N.Z.), college, 404 ; district, 403 ; town, 403  
 Wels (Austria), 671  
 Wenchow (China), port, 737  
 Wenden (Latvia), 1082  
 Werdau (Saxony), 975  
 Wesenberg (Estonia), 840  
 Wesermünde (Prussia), 939  
 West Africa (French), 885, 918 *sqg*  
 — — Portuguese, 1219, 1224, 1225 *sqg*  
 — — Spanish, 1300, 1313, 1314  
 West African Colonies, British, 248 *sqg*  
 — — books of reference, 252, 259  
 West Allis (Wis.), 611  
 West Bromwich, population, 15  
 Western Australia, 340, 385 *sqg*  
 — aborigines, 386  
 — aerial mail service, 352  
 — Agent-General, 386  
 — agriculture, 389  
 — area and population, 342, 386, 387  
 — asbestos, 390  
 — banks, 391  
 — births, marriages, deaths, 342, 387  
 — books of reference, 391  
 — coal, 390  
 — commerce, 349, 391  
 — communications, 351, 391  
 — constitution and govt., 340, 385

## WES

- Western Australia, crops, 389  
 — defence, 345  
 — education, 387, 388  
 — emigration and immigration, 387  
 — finance, 388, 389  
 — forestry, 389  
 — gold, 390  
 — Governor, 386  
 — imports and exports, 349, 391  
 — inhabited houses, 342  
 — justice and crime, 388  
 — land holdings, 389  
 — live stock, 390  
 — manufactures, 390  
 — mining and minerals, 390  
 — ministry, 386  
 — mint, 353, 391  
 — money and credit, 391  
 — occupations of people, 390  
 — old age, invalidity, and war pensions, 388  
 — pauperism, 388  
 — political parties, 386  
 — port, 387  
 — production and industry, 389, 390  
 — railways, 351, 391  
 — religion, 387  
 — representation, 340, 385  
 — savings bank, 391  
 — shipping, 391  
 — silver, 390  
 — timber, 389, 390  
 — towns, 387  
 — tramways, electric, 352  
 — university, 388  
 — wheat, 389  
 — wine, 389  
 — wool, 390  
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth  
 Western Carolines, 1078  
 Western Province (Uganda), 197  
 Western Samoa, 425, 426  
 — administration, 75, 426  
 — area and population, 426  
 — books of reference, 426  
 — islands, 425  
 — mandate, 75, 425  
 — products, 426  
 — wireless station, 426  
 Western Sinjrání (Baluchistan), 147  
 Western Szechuen, 753  
 Western Thrace (Greece), 982  
 Western Univ. (Ontario), 309

# HENRY SOTHERAN & CO.,

Booksellers to His Majesty the King.

AGENTS FOR ALL BOOK-BUYERS IN INDIA,  
THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ABROAD.

ALL NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and NEWSPAPERS supplied.

BOOKBINDING in every style, including Plain Strong Binding for Reading Clubs and Public Libraries. A large selection of BOUND BOOKS for the LIBRARY and PRESENTATION.

BOOKS not in stock ADVERTISED FOR in Weekly Lists and reported free of charge, and COMMISSIONS AT SALES executed with care and judgment.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—A Stock among the largest in England; especially rich in the publications of Learned Societies, and Scientific and other Periodicals. Their Catalogue of fresh purchases (well known for over seventy years as Sotheran's Price Current of Literature), sent post free on application.

Their SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT is unrivalled in England.

PRINTS and AUTOGRAPHS are specially dealt in at 43, Piccadilly.

Colonial and  
Export Department.

They have special facilities as Literary Agents in Europe for all Book-buyers abroad, and will send with pleasure any information relating thereto.

140, STRAND, W.C. 2, and 43, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

Cable & Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Code: A B C, Fifth Edition.

Telephones: (STRAND) CENTRAL 1515; (PICCADILLY) GERRARD 7741.

## INVESTORS!

*The Financial Times*

EVERY MORNING Ensures a Satisfying Sense of  
SECURITY ALL DAY.

THE field for investment is now so wide and varied, and the pitfalls for the unwary are so cunningly designed, that it is becoming more and more the duty of every man possessed of capital, however small, to understand and to be well informed of the varied conditions of the money market, and with industrial progress and developments.

*Largest Circulation of any Financial Journal in the World*

DAILY—TWOPENCE

72, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: 8200 London Wall. Telegrams: "Finantimo, Ave, London."

# STANFORD'S *for Maps*

## STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAPS OF THE CONTINENTS

Engraved on copper plates, in the finest style of the art. Mounted to fold in case, 63/-; mounted on rollers and varnished, 55/-; mounted on spring roller, 120/-. Size of each map, 58 x 65 inches.

## STANFORD'S LIBRARY CHART OF THE WORLD, ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION. With the New Boundaries

The latitude embraced on this chart includes the whole of the known land area on the North and extends to the Magnetic Pole on the South. The British

Isles lie near the centre, and both the Eastern and Western Routes to the Antipodes are included. This chart shows the principal ports and harbours of the world. Equatorial scale of 360 nautical miles to an inch. Prices mounted to fold in case, 45/-; C.R.V 45/-.

## STANFORD'S MAP OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

One sheet coloured. Size, 37 x 30 ins. Scale, 47 miles to an inch. Prices, on linen, flat, 5/-; on cloth and rollers, 14/-; mounted in sections and eyeletted, 9/6. An entirely new production, compiled from the latest and best information. All railways and principal roads are shown. *A bold map, specially useful for wall use.*

**EDWARD STANFORD, LTD.,**

12, 13 and 14, LONG ACRE, W.C.2

WHITEHALL HOUSE, 29 AND 30, CHARING CROSS, S.W.1

# The Observer

THE OLDEST AND GREATEST SUNDAY JOURNAL

"While the new journalism continues to destroy all that is fresh and individual in the world of newspapers, THE OBSERVER remains a triumphant survival."

*The Nation.*

1791

1928

# P. S. KING & SON, LTD.

---

## **HEALTH PROBLEMS IN ORGANIZED SOCIETY : Studies in the Social Aspects of Public Health.**

By Sir ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, K.C.B., M.D., formerly Chief  
Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. 12s.

## **AN ECONOMIST'S PROTEST**

By EDWIN CANNAN, Emeritus Professor of Political  
Economy in the University of London. 16s.

This is a selection of over a hundred articles and letters, many  
hitherto unpublished, written from 1914 to 1926, and indicating the  
attitude of an economist to the events and opinions of those eventful  
years.

## **PARLIAMENT AND WAR : The relation of the British Parliament to the administration of Foreign Policy in connection with the initiation of war.**

By FRANCIS ROSEBRO FLOURNOY, Ph.D. 15s.

## **THE RESTORATION OF EUROPEAN CURRENCIES.**

By D. T. JACK, M.A., Department of Political Economy,  
University of Glasgow. 10s. 6d.

## **THE PROSPERITY OF AUSTRALIA : An Economic Analysis.**

By F. C. BENHAM, B.Sc., (Econ.). With Four Graphs and  
many Statistical Tables. 12s. 6d.

## **THE BRITISH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.**

By JOHN B. SEYMOUR. 12s.

A description of the past work of the British Employment  
exchange, together with an analysis of the many forms of service it  
now renders and suggestions as to further development.

---

ORCHARD HOUSE, GREAT SMITH ST., WESTMINSTER

# OTTOMAN BANK

FOUNDED 1883.

<b>CAPITAL</b>	-	-	<b>£10,000,000</b>
<b>PAID-UP</b>	-	-	<b>£5,000,000</b>
<b>RESERVE</b>	-	-	<b>£1,250,000</b>

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

P. DE SORBIER DE POUGNADORESSE, *Director-General.*

A. H. REID, *Director-General-Adjoint.*

MESSRS. B. KERESTEDJIAN  
J. UNGAR  
E. HODLER } *Sub-Directors.*

### General Committee :

#### LONDON.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR HERBERT A.  
LAWRENCE, K.C.B.  
E. W. H. BARRY.  
THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G.  
ALBERT C. GLADSTONE.  
SIR W. GUY GRANET, G.B.E.  
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E.,  
C.I.E.  
LORD HILLINGDON.  
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALBERT STERN, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.

#### PARIS.

LE BARON DE NEUFLIZE, C.V.O.  
JEAN BOISSONNAS.  
CHARLES DE CERJAT.  
HORACE FINALY.  
GEORGES HEINE.  
ARSENE HENRY, G.C.V.O.  
LE BARON HENRI HOTTINGUER.  
RAOUL MALLET.  
LE COMTE FREDERIC PILLET-WILL.  
FÉLIX VERNES.

## London Office : 26 & 27, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.2.

*Manager :* E. W. H. BARRY. *Assistant Manager and Secretary :* C. E. L. CORTHORN.  
*Deputy Manager :* *Assistant Manager :*  
R. S. C. PEARCE. W. P. SHEPPARD.

**MANCHESTER.** **PARIS : 7, RUE MEYERBEER.** **MARSEILLES.**  
56-60, Cross St. 41-43, Rue Grignan.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Galata. Pera. Stamboul.)

<b>EGYPT.</b>	<b>PALESTINE.</b>	<b>CYPRUS.</b>	<b>PERSIA.</b>	<b>MESOPOTAMIA.</b>
Alexandria.	Jerusalem.	Famagusta.	Teheran.	Bagdad.
Cairo.	Jaffa.	Larnaca.	Hamadan.	Bassorah.
Ismailia.	Caiffa.	Limassol.	Kermansbah.	Mossoul.
Mansourah.	Nablous.	Nicosia.		
Mifieh.		Paphos.		
Port Said.				

**TRANSJORDANIA.**  
Amman.

#### SALONICA.

#### SMYRNA.

#### TUNIS.

**SYRIA (Banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban—Affiliated Bank).**

Aleppo.	Antioch.	Hamah.	Lattakia.	Tripoli.
Alexandretta.	Beyrout.	Homs.	Saida.	Zahle.
Aley.	Damascus.			

The Bank has its own Branches or Agents in every important commercial town in the Near East.

DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ISSUED. LETTERS OF CREDIT GRANTED.  
EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE OPERATIONS EFFECTED.

## NEW AND RECENT BOOKS

### KING EDWARD VII. A BIOGRAPHY.

By Sir SIDNEY LEE. 2 vols. Medium 8vo.

Vol. I.—From Birth to Accession—November 9th, 1841, to January 22nd, 1901. With six Portraits, two Facsimile Letters, and three Maps. 31s. 6d. net.

Vol. II.—The Reign—January 22nd, 1901, to May 6th, 1910. With six Photogravure Plates. 31s. 6d. net.

SPECIAL EDITION.—The 2 vols., bound in Half Morocco, and enclosed in Cloth Case. £4 4s. net.

### THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF WALMER CASTLE AND ITS LORDS WARDEN.

By the MARQUESS CURZON OF KEDLESTON, K.G.  
Edited by STEPHEN GWYNN. With Illustrations.  
Medium 8vo. 28s. net.

### HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR.

Based on Official Documents, by direction of the  
Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial  
Defence.

Vol. III. Military Operations, France and Belgium,  
1915: Winter 1914-15; Battle of Neuve Chapelle;  
Battle of Ypres. Compiled by Brigadier-General J. E.  
EDMONDS, C.B., C.M.G., and Captain G. C. WYNNE.  
8vo. 12s. 6d. net. Separate Case of Maps. 5s. 6d. net.

*Previously published.*

Vol. I. 12s. 6d. net. Separate Case of Maps. 12s. 6d. net.

Vol. II. 12s. 6d. net. Separate Case of Maps. 5s. 6d. net.

### JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. A Study of the British Constitution. By

WILLIAM A. ROBSON, Ph.D. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

### A HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Prof. LOUIS M. SEARS, Ph.D.

8vo. 15s. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., LONDON.